"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Thursday probably fair, cooler; rising south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,054. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH HIT COUNTER BLOW AND CAPTURE 1,000; GERMANS GAIN ON EAST, REACHING THE OISE; OUR MEN TAKE BELLEAU WOOD, 300 CAPTIVES

TWO U-BOATS SUNK BY GUNNERS ON BRITISH SHIPS

Freighter Sent Enemy to the Bottom After More Than an Hour's Fight.

LINER MADE A CLEAN HIT

German Submarine, Caught by Lifting Fog, Could Not Submerge in Time.

HAD TWO OF CREW ON DECK

Soon After Destroyers in Convoy Sent Depth Bombs That Apparently Reached Mark.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 11.—Riding at their anchors in the harbor tonight are two British ships—a liner and a freighter—each having made port after sinking a U-boat. The freighter may have sunk two, for, after a running fight in the Irish Sea which lasted more than an hour, the submarine went down, struck full by a shot from the steamer's gun.

Shortly after another U-boat showed on the port side, and the gunner, still elated over his last success, fired a shot that the ship's officers are confident knocked off the German's conning tower and sent the submarine to join its comrade on the bottom of the sea. The freighter's Captain would give no information of the fight because that would be "against naval orders." In official quarters, however, it was admitted that the Admiralty in London had placed one U-boat to the freighter's credit.

Had Time for Shot.

The liner got its victim in unusual circumstances. When the U-boat was sighted, as a fog suddenly lifted, two of its crew were on deck, and although they lost no time in getting below, the U-boat had to wait, before submerging, just long enough for a shot from the liner, weighing seventy-five pounds, to strike it full on the side and nearly amidships. The submarine was seen to rise in the water, turn over completely, and disappear.

The first excitement experienced by the 174 passengers was on Saturday evening, June 2, at 7:30 o'clock. During dinner the ship was shaken violently, following a loud explosion on the port side. Before the passengers could rush on deck with their lifebelts they were calmed by the statement from the officers that a destroyer had dropped a depth bomb on a U-boat and all was well.

Toward morning a thick fog came on, and the Captain, having a speed of sixteen knots, went ahead on his own account. At 8:30 o'clock the fog lifted, and what appeared to be a small schooner was sighted hard by on the starboard bow. Closer inspection by the officers on the bridge showed it was a German submarine, with a sail set between the two periscopes. It had evidently come to the surface in the fog to recharge the batteries.

The Captain of the liner turned to starboard in an effort to ram the submarine, but missed her, and then swung to port, while the submarine passed within 200 yards with a crablike movement astern. As the liner came around the howitzer on the port quarter fired a depth charge which struck the sea twenty yards away from the U-boat, and was followed immediately by the stern gun, which sank the enemy.

By this time the destroyers had arrived on the scene. Instead of congratulation one commander signaled to the Captain of the liner, "Keep with the convoy. We will attend to the submarines." The passengers cheered the Captain as he walked along the deck to congratulate the gunners for their fine shot.

May Have Sunk Another Boat.

At 11 o'clock the same morning there was another thrill for the passengers when one of the leading destroyers suddenly darted away, followed by two others and dropped depth charges away on the port beam on what was reported to be another U-boat. While nothing definite could be learned from the naval officers, it was believed that they had made a lucky hit, judging by the commotion in the water after the explosion of the bombs. The lights were kept dimmed for the whole voyage across to the American coast with lifeboats swung out ready for emergency after the warning had been received of the submarine activities on this side. The liner was met yesterday afternoon by destroyers and a hydroplane which escorted her to port.

Among her passengers was an officer in the United States Army, who said he saw the shot fired which sunk the submarine, and said it was a clean hit at about 175 yards. Other passengers were Sir Henry Fowler, on a military mission, and General C. Lee, and Major Botterill of the British Army, who have been

Continued on Page Six.

Transport Ausonia Sunk, Bound This Way; 40 Missing

The British transport Ausonia, owned by the Cunard Line, has been torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic on her way westward, and ninety of her crew have been landed on the English coast, according to private cable dispatches received here yesterday. She left a British port on May 25, and was some hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic when attacked. The survivors were picked up by an eastbound steamship, and search is being made for the missing members of the crew, which numbered 130 officers and men.

Details of the sinking are still lacking. The Ausonia was commanded by Captain R. Capper, who before the war was the commander of the liner Pannonia.

In June, 1917, the Ausonia was attacked off the English coast while under convoy, and had her stern blown off by a torpedo. She managed to reach port, and was repaired.

She was a steel vessel of 8,153 gross tonnage, built in 1907 for the Canadian passenger trade. She was 450.6 long, and had twin-screw engines, which gave her a speed of 14 knots.

RUSSIAN CADETS ASK FOR OUR HELP

Resolution of Russian Constitutional Party Delivered to State Department.

INTENDED FOR PRESIDENT

Sent Secretly from Russia and Telegraphed to All Entente Governments from Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, presented to the State Department today a resolution adopted unanimously by the Central Committee of the Cadet, or Constitutional, Party of Russia urging allied intervention. M. Bahkmeteff delivered the document at the request of V. A. Maklakoff, the Russian Ambassador to France, who has also cabled it to the Foreign Offices of all the allied nations. The resolution is intended for President Wilson, who is informed by the terms of the communication that the Russian democracy approves of allied aid, and, if contrary information has been received by the President, its origin must have been in Bolshevist sources.

The Cadet Party is the foremost intellectual organization in Russia devoted to democratic principles, and its high standing gives weight to the resolutions of its Central Committee. No formal statement concerning Ambassador Bakhmeteff's action was obtainable from the Russian Embassy, but the resolution is understood to express the hopes and views of Russian democratic diplomatic representatives throughout the world, except, of course, those who were sent out by the Bolshevist régime. The diplomatic representatives of the former Russian Government have been in cable communication on the question of the best means of rescuing Russia from becoming a German vassal State and restoring her to an independent position in the family of nations.

Evidence of Organized Effort.

While heretofore many Russians of prominence were known to favor allied intervention, there has been no concrete official evidence furnished to this Government of any organized effort of responsible Russians toward that end. The resolution presented to the State Department today for the consideration of President Wilson shows that this organized effort exists, and that the presence of allied troops within Russia's boundaries would be welcomed by the best elements of the population. The Constitutional Democrats represent the most moderate element. Official information has been received in Washington that their view concerning the character of the aid hoped for from the allied nations is shared by the Social Revolutionists, who have consistently declined to co-operate with the Bolsheviki.

The text of the resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Cadet Party reads in part as follows:

We never recognized the condition of the Brest-Litovsk peace and consider that the disastrous situation in which they have placed Russia can only be ameliorated with the aid of the Allies.

The movement of the Germans on Russian soil, their perpetual seizure of new regions still continues, and there seems to be no limit to such occupation. Under such conditions we

Continued on Page Eight.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

BRILLIANT VICTORY IN WOOD

Americans Capture Guns and Trench Mortars in Fight at Belleau.

GERMANS ABANDON ATTACK

Plans Changed, Prisoners Say, After Costly Attempt to Beat Back Our Men.

REPULSED FOE FIVE TIMES

9th and 23d Infantry Regiments Have Fought Valiantly at the Marines' Right.

PARIS, June 11.—The official statement of the War Office tonight says:

South of the Ourcq River the American troops this morning brilliantly captured Belleau Wood and took 300 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—American troops northwest of Château-Thierry this morning advanced their position in Belleau Wood, capturing 250 prisoners and considerable war material, including a number of machine guns and trench mortars, General Pershing reported tonight in his daily communiqué.

It is in this section that the marines have been fighting for a number of days, and it was assumed here that they were the troops referred to. The statement follows:

Northwest of Château-Thierry we were again successful in advancing our positions in the Belleau Wood. We captured 250 prisoners, of whom three were officers, and considerable material, including a number of machine guns and trench mortars.

In the Woevre our batteries executed effective neutralization and harassing fire.

Belleau Wood lies in the Château-Thierry sector, just to the west of the village of Bouresches and south of the village of Belleau. It is in this region that the American marines have been fighting so valiantly recently, and much praise was bestowed upon them for their driving of the Germans through the Belleau Wood, which had been considered an almost impregnable position by the enemy. Dispatches from the front on Monday said the marines had continued their progress in the wood until the Germans were holding only the northern fringe of it.

GERMANS FOREGO ATTACK.

Shift Plans on Finding Our Lines Are Strongly Held.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ALLIED FIGHTING ARMIES, June 10.—From prisoners captured yesterday it was learned that the Germans have abandoned plans for another attack on the salient from Soissons to Château-Thierry, which includes the American front. Four days ago the German High Command began to send fresh crack troops in front of our lines, but the decision to drive there was evidently abandoned in connection with the drive between Montdidier and Noyon.

This move of the Germans has an analogy with their action in the April drive on the Somme. It has been established definitely that the German High Command had its plans all laid for another attack just north of Amiens, which, however, it abandoned when it learned that the French had brought up strong reinforcements.

The Germans must now conserve their man power, and to that end are looking for places where they think there is the smallest opposition. Today's information from captured Germans indicates that the enemy does not consider the sector of which the Americans hold an important part to be the soft spot.

Take 250 Prisoners.

In yesterday's attack with the French on the lower end of the Bois de Belleau, clearing that woods of Germans, prisoners to the number of 250 and thirty machine guns were captured.

While the brunt of the week's fighting has been borne by the marines, the American troops to their right have repulsed no fewer than five German attacks. Of American troops guarding the roads to Paris, besides the ma-

Continued on Page Three.

JUNE SALE—PERIOD FURNITURE, Mangus Bros., 668-672 6th Av., cor. 39th St.—Advt.

Americans Have Smashed Three German Divisions

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—Details establish the far-reaching results of the American resistance northwest of Château-Thierry. It was not merely a series of exciting engagements purely local in interest, but really an important action, which may have turned, and very probably did turn, the whole tide of battle.

An American General who saw the beginning of the affair told me that the Americans' good work caused a change in the German plans and prevented the extending movement to Meaux, which was the German objective.

"Our troops took up positions and waited for the enemy. Two of our regiments in forward positions were able to surprise the advancing Germans, and I have never seen such machine gun and rifle fire. Its effect was deadly. Our fellows nearly all were natural shots, and every man picked his mark. The enemy were obliged to fall back and reconstitute their units.

"We know now that the Americans have put three German divisions out of business. Our troops were regular infantry, and everything went like clockwork. The only thing these soldiers are afraid of is being hungry and having empty cartridge belts. In this fight they had plenty of food and ammunition, and our doughboys won new glory. These men know how to fire a rifle. They alone of all troops can hit the mark at 600 yards. They have already introduced a new element into European warfare."

FOCH CAN HOLD ON TILL WE TURN TIDE

Able to Preserve His Front for Months, Is View Gained from Paris Chiefs.

CITY FEARLESS OF ATTACK

Germans Will Be Beaten, It Is Asserted, When 1,250,000 Americans Arrive.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—"Based on the experiences since March 21, I believe Foch can hold his front three or four months. By that time there will be a million and a quarter American troops in France, and the Germans will be beaten."

That opinion was expressed today by an American of national reputation who has been studying the situation in Paris for two weeks, and who has talked with practically every allied leader.

The latest German drive, while the most furious yet, has cleared the atmosphere. There is no longer mystification. We know Hindenburg is driving for Paris with every pound of his strength. The issue is joined and will be fought out. Unless the Germans rupture the line and get through this time, they will be obliged to face a great, trained, fresh American Army, and this task is too great for their resources both at the front and behind it.

French Fully Confident.

Optimism, somewhat shaken for ten days, again prevails in Paris. Even in the darkest hours the Parisians never lost confidence.

I have not seen one excited person during all this time. With the Germans possibly coming down on Paris, the battle guns audible as we sit over our coffee in the quiet night, shells from the Berthas bursting and night raids now and again, this town has maintained its serenity. Perhaps four years have taught a certain stoicism.

But now we are on the positive side again—there is a glow in the heart. We see the French resistance to the new German tide—that mixture of dash and steadiness characteristic of the French. We hear from all sources that the Germans are suffering losses impossible to stand.

Relying on Foch's Skill.

The territory between the battle and Paris seems scant, but all feel that Foch knows what he is about. Things have settled down and the Germans no longer have the advantage of dictating the time and place and moving on the diameter of a circle, while we travel around the circumference. It is man to man and pound to pound.

Continued on Page Three.

NOYON SALIENT BROKEN IN

French Troops Evacuate Perilous Area Along the Oise.

FALL BACK TO THE MATZ

Crucial Plateau of Thiescourt Was Turned from the Southwest.

FOCH'S MEN THEN CORNERED

Thousands of Men Lost by the Germans in Their Heedless Plunge.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Tuesday, June 11, (Afternoon.)—The evacuation of the Dreslincourt-Ribecourt angle was carried out early this morning.

This region of deep valleys and thickly wooded hills was very favorable ground for the tactics of "infiltration," and when once it was turned by way of the Matz its defenders with the Oise at their back would have risked useless loss of life and material by holding out. The longer line of the Matz, five miles from the German point of departure, now marks the front on this side.

[This indicates the loss of the salient, running up toward Noyon.]

Further west the French have done better. Last night the new enemy offensive with masses of fresh troops had thrown them back along the Estrées road as far as the Aronde Valley. The French reserves were ready to intervene, however, and a fine counterattack broke the German ranks and brought them back to their former positions south of Belloy and Marqueglise.

A charge of black troops, supported by tanks, at Porte Farm and Loges Farm, southwest of Marqueglise was one of the chief incidents of this admirable recoil.

Further west the village of Mery was recovered just before midnight.

The strength of the French resistance on this flank greatly limits the value of such success as the enemy has obtained.

4 P. M.—The battle continues without a pause. The enemy may regard the completion of his manoeuvre in the Thiescourt-Ribecourt hills as permitting a halt to bring guns up and make good the losses, though the greatest advance is only six miles.

The problem of transport and supply in such a region is no easy one. That the Germans are troubled as to their available effectives is proved by the fact that men, hitherto judged good only for auxiliary services, have been incorporated in the combatant units, particularly the artillery.

There is other evidence that auxiliaries are being hurriedly embodied in the fighting ranks. It is also known that the food situation in the army is not good.

Drove Ahead Regardless of Losses.

JUNE 11, (Morning.)—Rarely has the inhuman logic of the German war doctrine been more relentlessly pursued than today. It may be within the strict limits of military science and true doctrine. I neither deny nor admit it, but leave the facts to speak for themselves.

Last night von Hutier had to face the prospect of a success so small that it would have been indistinguishable in the future. The aim of his operation to level the battle-front from Montdidier to Château-Thierry is important, but can hardly be called vital. It is only one step of many toward a proposed decision, and an easier alternative might, perhaps, have been found.

But in the orthodox German doctrine, when the plan has been adopted

Continued on Page Two.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

Crown Prince Forced to Borrow Four Divisions To Replace His Losses in Desperate Drive

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—The impression given here by the German efforts yesterday is that the enemy is determined by every means possible to hasten the climax of the battle. That the climax may prove decisive for Germany is everywhere recognized, but it is also recognized that whatever further successes the enemy may achieve cannot be decisive for the Allies and cannot affect the end of the war, which can only be brought to a conclusion by the decisive defeat of Germany.

Evidence both of Germany's desire and how it is producing the exhaustion of her effective reserves is seen in the fact that yesterday the Crown Prince was forced to borrow two divisions of Prussian Guards and two divisions of Bavarians from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht. It was through the efforts of these four divisions that the enemy succeeded in taking possession of the villages of Mery, Belloy, and Saint Maur.

The strength of the French resistance has delighted Paris and given birth to the highest hopes for the immediate future. The reason for the enemy's continued advance yesterday is attributed by Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris to the enormous number of tanks which the Germans threw into the battle. According to Hutin, the Germans intend to finish the war before the end of the month, and, says this writer, "I should not be surprised if they shortly undertake a naval action, supported by the whole of their fleet, in combination with a new effort against the British front."

GERMANS PAYING APPALLING TOLL

Allies' Artillery Carpets Hills and Plains with Their Bodies as Masses Press On.

PILE UP RAMPARTS OF DEAD

Tide of Sacrifice in Last Few Days Probably Greatest in History.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Tuesday, June 11.—As the battle continues it seems that the second week of June will rank as one of the bloodiest and most decisive periods in the world's history.

It is the veritable climax of four years of struggle. In the last twenty-four hours the violence of the fighting has increased still further. The limit of human endurance has been forced yet another notch higher. Along a front of nearly twenty miles the Germans are driving more than a quarter of a million men forward through a sea of blood. The defenders say that it is as though the whole of the German Army is engaged against them; no sooner is one battalion annihilated than another takes its place and another and another.

Early yesterday morning a handful of dismounted cavalry, greatly employed for liaison work, fought their way back to the French lines from the surrounded hill of Plemont. They reported that the survivors of the French battalion occupying the position were still holding out when they left, and that no less than fourteen attacks had already been repulsed.

Hill Carpeted with Dead.

The grassy slopes of the hill bore a hideous carpet of thousands of German dead, over which new forces still advanced with the same madness of sacrifice as the Carthaginians of old, flinging their children, their possessions, and themselves into Moloch's furnace. The bloody religion of militarism that Germany has followed for forty years has led its votaries to culminating orgies of destruction.

But the defenders are not appalled by the fury of the struggle, nor by numbers. Each position is held until every foot of ground has been paid for by German blood. Again and again a swift counterattack, delivered at the right moment, has wrested from the assailant the fruits of the success he won so dearly and forced him to pay a toll of lives twice over. In the villages thus retaken, the poilus say, gray-clad corpses lay heaped up as though they had been collected for a gigantic funeral pyre, and more than once the advancing enemy was screened from the defenders' fire by a rampart of his own dead.

Situation Only Slightly Changed.

The general situation of the battle has changed little. In the centre the French have retired slightly. On the left also there is a southward bulge in the line. The right is still held by a wooded massif above Dreilincourt. From that hill rampart 400 or 500 feet above the Divette Valley, which it dominates almost perpendicularly, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent looked a few weeks ago. On the right

Continued on Page Two.

RIDGE CAPTURED BY AUSTRALIANS

In Fierce Early Morning Dash They Surprise Germans and Bag More Than 300.

WIPE OUT A REGIMENT

Two Enemy Air Squadrillas Attack Each Other—Marvelous Exploits by British Aviators.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, June 11.—The Australians have not left the enemy in peace on their sectors of the front, and an attack they made in the small hours of last night was very similar in its operation and success to one done a week or so ago up by Strazeele, when another body of them took a small but important ridge, inflicted heavy losses, and brought back 200 prisoners.

The latest Australian exploit was between Morlancourt and Sailly-le-Sec beyond Amiens, and it seems as if their total of prisoners will be well above 300 when all come down. I saw this morning those who had already been sent back from the captured trenches, and they looked a good crowd of men, numbering over 200. A good many of them were young—fellows of the 1919 class, mixed with older and stronger men.

The attack surprised them, and after the bombardment began they expected to have time to get at their machine guns, but as soon as the barrage lifted and their officers shouted to the men to take up their machine gun positions they saw the Australians were on them and knew they were lost.

Reserves Rushed to Help Them.

Their battalions are divided among Prussians and Württembergers, and it seems reserves were sent up from the south side of the Somme, in case the Australians' attack should spread further.

It was on a front of about 4,000 yards and over 700 yards in depth, taking in the whole of the spur, or saddle, as the Australians call it, overlooking Morlancourt and Sailly-Lauret, which lie low in marshes. The dash forward and capture of this ground was made with the usual spirit of the Australian troops, who look upon these early morning adventures as a kind of fierce sport with a risk of death in it that only tunes them up to intenser vitality.

The Australians have science as well as spirit, because courage alone without the most severe training and disciplined action at every moment of the attack, with every man working for the team and doing his particular duty with the instinct that comes from constant practice, would lead with certainty to failure. These attacks are planned out with the utmost care for minute details, and rehearsed as if it were a ballet in which every movement was essential to the general effect. Said an Australian senior officer:

"It is like an orchestra in which the various instruments are played according to score."

It was an orchestra of death last night for the Germans in front of

Continued on Page Two.

FOCH STRIKES HARD BLOWS

Drives Back Enemy Right Wing on Front of 7½ Miles.

RETAKES SEVERAL TOWNS

Also Pushes In the German Centre, Which Had Thrust Down to Antheuil.

BUT LOSES RIBECOURT

Line Along the Oise Is Forced to Withdraw Under Pressure of Heavy Forces.

PARIS, June 11.—Heavy blows have been struck by both sides today in the terrific battle between Montdidier and Noyon.

In the centre and on the left, General Petain's forces, after falling back to the Aronde River at one point, have delivered two furious counterblows, one last night and the other today.

By the second, delivered along a front of about seven and a half miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur, they regained Belloy, Senlis Wood, and the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer, and captured more than a thousand prisoners. They had previously taken Mery in this same area.

In the centre today the French troops drove the enemy out of Antheuil.

Under heavy pressure the French right, which had been holding the hilly region south of Thiescourt and along the Oise River has been forced to give ground, following the flanking of their position by a German drive to the Matz River.

Tonight's report of the French War Office shows that heavy fighting is going on southeast of Ribecourt, around Chevincourt, Machemont, and Bethancourt.

Tell of Successful Counterblow.

The night report of the War Office reads as follows:

The battle continued today from Montdidier to the Oise.

On the left our troops, supported by tanks, counterattacked this afternoon along a front of twelve kilometers, between Rubescourt and St. Maur, and despite desperate resistance on the part of the enemy, reached the southern approaches of Le Fretoy, captured the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer and carried our lines more than two kilometers to the east of Mery.

We have also retaken Belloy and Gemlis Wood and reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur.

The enemy, who suffered heavy losses, left more than a thousand prisoners and several guns in our hands.

In the centre the Germans, who had succeeded in pushing forward to the south of Loge Farm and Antheuil, were driven back beyond these two points by our troops, acting in concert with adjoining units.

On the right the enemy increased his pressure, seeking to gain the Matz Valley. Several violent attacks launched against Chevancourt were repulsed. The enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in Machemont and Bethancourt, which were bitterly disputed.

Admits Loss of Ribecourt.

The day report says:

Late yesterday and in the night the Germans continued to exert pressure in the direction of Estrées-St. Denis and Ribecourt.

On our left our resistance was effective. The Germans were able to capture neither Le Ployron nor Courcelles. The village of Mery was recaptured by the French at 10 o'clock last night.

The principal effort of the Germans was exerted along the front of Belloy and Marqueglise. By a powerful attack, delivered with a great number of effectives, the enemy succeeded in driving back the French to the vicinity of the Aronde River, but by a magnificent return

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the War Centres

offensive French troops hurled back the enemy all along this front, re-establishing their positions on a line south of Belloy, at St. Maur, south of Marqueglise and at Vandelicourt.

On the right the French engaged in violent struggles in the wood north of Dreslincourt. The Germans, who had concentrated very heavy forces in this region, were able to reach Antoval, compelling the French troops to withdraw their line of resistance to the west and south of Ribecourt, [close to the Oise River.]

Have 10,000 Prisoners, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, June 11, (via London.)—General von Hutier has won possession of the hilly district southwest of Noyon, according to the official report from headquarters today.

The number of prisoners now exceeds 10,000, it is stated. The bulletin reads as follows:

Fighting activity, which had been moderate throughout the day, revived only on both sides of the Somme. After the firing had greatly increased, the enemy attacked in the evening between the Ancre and the Somme. A local break-through by the enemy on the Corbie-Braye road was brought to a standstill by a counterattack. On the rest of the front the attack broke down with sanguinary losses.

During the two storming days, the attack by the army of General von Hutier led to the intended results and put us in possession of the hilly district southwest of Noyon. The thrust was directed against the strongest position of the enemy, who was deeply echloned in preparation for the attack. In spite of this, the French divisions could not withstand the impetuous attack of our troops. Divisions of the French Army reserves, who were brought up for centralized counterattacks, were also repulsed yesterday in bitter fighting.

On the right wing of the attack the troops, under General von Oetinger, maintained the lines which had been captured from the enemy, south of Assainvillers, against violent counterattacks.

The troops of General von Ebern are fighting in the neighborhood of Courcelles and Mery. On both sides of the high road, between Roye and Estrées St. Denis, they captured the ridge east of Mery, broke through the fourth enemy position and threw him back on the Aronde River.

In spite of the stubborn enemy defense, the troops of General von Schoeler fought their way across the Matz, and, after storming the heights of Marqueglise and Vignemont, pressed forward in an uninterrupted assault as far as Antheuil.

In continuous fighting General Hoffmann's corps penetrated the enemy's position and entanglements on the heights south of Thiescourt. On the slopes, running south to the Oise, we pressed forward as far as Ribecourt.

The number of prisoners has increased by more than 10,000, thus raising the number of prisoners captured by the army group of the German Crown Prince since May 27 to about 75,000.

On the front from the Oise to Rheims the situation is unchanged. Renewed attacks launched by the enemy northwest of Château-Thierry broke down with heavy losses.

The night report from headquarters reads as follows:

On the battlefield, southwest of Noyon, renewed French counterattacks failed, with the heaviest losses for the enemy.

NEGROES, WITH TANKS, HELP HOLD CENTRE

Enemy Forced by Resistance There to Shift His Chief Pressure to the Eastward.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, June 11, (Associated Press,) (Noon.)—The strongest effort, made by the Germans last night and this morning in the course of their new offensive, was in the direction of the railroad connecting Estrées-St. Denis and Montdidier. The Germans met with such resistance that they renounced for the moment their attempts in this region.

Negro troops, supported by allied tanks, which did great execution, delivered a brilliant counterattack in this vicinity and recaptured the crest, running southwest of Marqueglise, between Perte Farm and Loges Farm.

Late last night the allied infantry re-entered the village of Mery, which had formed a protective point for the German advance through the valley.

Seeing their progress hindered on this side, the Germans turned toward the other flank, and nearly reached Ribecourt, to the north of which place the hottest encounters took place in the woods of Dreslincourt.

The enemy's possession of the height of Ecouvillon, below Thiescourt, enabled him to filter troops through the small valleys, making the position of the Allies, occupying the small hillocks, perilous and causing them to retire.

The whole countryside thereabout is dotted with these small hills, which are called mountains. These form a kind of bastions, but, when turned from one side or the other, they become absolute traps for the occupants. Most of the valleys between run toward the banks of the Oise.

Forced to Bring Up Fresh Divisions.

The enemy will be forced to debouch on the plain near the Oise, where he will find himself without the shelter of woods and will be subjected to a concentrated fire of allied artillery and machine guns.

The Germans have already found it necessary to bring forward more divisions to fill the gaps in their ranks caused by the terrific allied gunfire.

All through the area of the new offensive the difficulties confronting the enemy are very great from the nature of the terrain, which comprises sharp hills, deep valleys, and thick woods.

Where his most pronounced progress has been made, in the centre of the battlefield, the ground forms a sort of hollow through which runs the main road from Senlis to Roye and the Compiègne-Roye railroad.

The Germans apparently tried to increase the rapidity of their advance by ignoring the losses, their object being to gain as much territory as possible before the Allies were able to stabilize the front. Each division seemed to have received orders to go ahead, heedless of what the others were accomplishing.

While attempting to do this, the Germans came under the fire of the allied batteries and groups of machine guns, which possess accurate ranges of all points.

This fierce opposition offered by the allied troops seems to have disconcerted the German high command, which expected to be able to reduce the allied salient around Noyon much more easily.

The enemy guns were busy all day yesterday and last night, but were well countered by the allied artillery. In addition, the wind changed its direction, and tens of thousands of poison gas shells fired by the Germans did more damage to themselves than to the Allies.

The German losses under the direct fire of the French artillery have been horrible. Every time the Allies counterattack they find the ground covered with German dead.

An epic struggle took place near Plemont, where the small garrison of dismounted cavalrymen may still be holding out. French soldiers who managed to get through the German lines late yesterday asserted that, before they left, the Germans had delivered several terrific assaults, all of which had been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Several villages, including Mery, Belloy, and St. Maur, changed ownership a number of times yesterday. At no moment was it possible to say positively that this or that place was occupied by the enemy or the Allies, such was the terrific nature of the conflict. On the Belloy plateau fighting went on continuously for several hours, man tackling man in single combat.

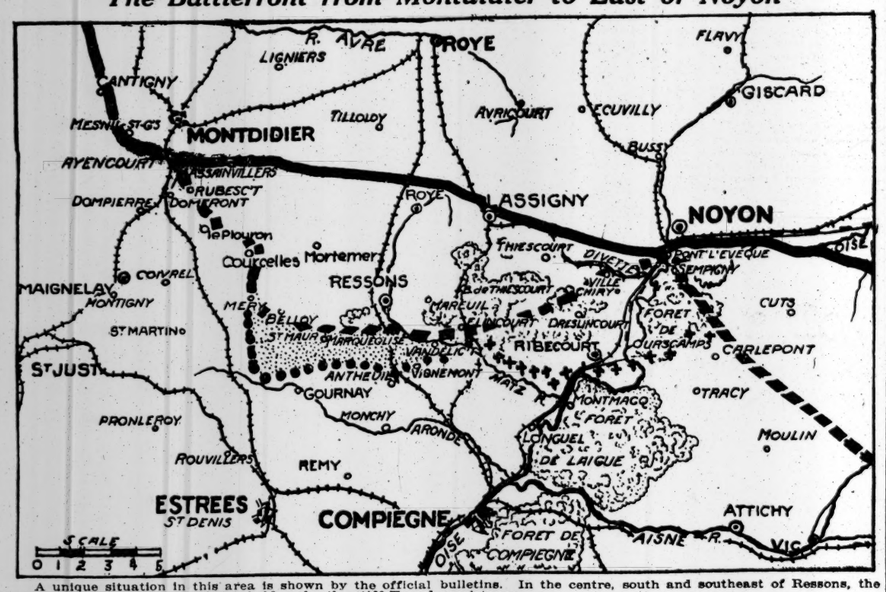
Artillery Strength Almost Equal.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS, June 11, (via Ottawa.)—The Germans, it is estimated, had used in their new offensive between twenty and thirty divisions up to last night. As the enemy's advance is slow, he is able to bring up his light artillery, while his heavier guns are still being fired from their old positions.

The artillery strength of the two armies is almost equal, but the fire of the French guns is more effective because the French are more familiar with the ground.

The fierceness of the fighting and the determination with which the enemy accepts his shocking losses seem to indicate that he is determined to continue until victory or exhaustion ensues.

The Battlefront from Montdidier to East of Noyon



A unique situation in this area is shown by the official bulletins. In the centre, south and southeast of Ressons, the German advance is evidently being held up by the stiff French resistance.

To the west Pétain's troops, after losing ground as far as the Aronde River, drove the enemy back to the region of Mery-Belloy-St. Maur-Marqueglise-Vandelicourt during Monday night. Yesterday, by another terrific assault on the front from Rubescourt to St. Maur, the French pushed the Germans further back and captured more than a thousand prisoners.

The shaded area on the map shows the territory won back by the French in their first counterblow. By their second stroke they made progress northeast of Le Ployron, east of Courcelles, toward Mortémer, and recaptured Belloy.

To the east, however, where the Germans have apparently exerted the most pressure in the last thirty-six hours, the have forced the French to give ground along the Oise, which the invaders have finally reached, and have broken down the allied salient running up to near Noyon. According to the French bulletin hard fighting is proceeding just north of the Matz River, around Chevincourt, Machemont, and Bethancourt, (all lying southeast of Ribecourt in the angle between the Matz and the Oise.) The line to which the French have been forced back to the east of the river can only be approximated. In this area the line of crosses marks the probable battlefront from Elincourt to northwest of Carlepont.

AUSTRALIANS PUSH ON AT MORLANCOURT

Drive Germans Back Half a Mile on a Mile and a Half Front North of Somme.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 11, (Associated Press.)—Further improvement in the British battlefront just north of the River Somme, between Sailly-Laurette and Morlancourt, was achieved last night by a comparatively small but highly successful attack, made by soldiers from Australia.

Driving forward along the ridge of high ground which runs east and west below Morlancourt, the Australians forced the enemy back about 750 yards on a considerable front. Twenty-one machine guns and a trench mortar were captured.

LONDON, June 11.—The report of the War Office today says:

Last night another minor operation was undertaken with complete success by Australian troops in the region of Morlancourt. The line south of the village has been advanced to the depth of nearly a half mile on a front of over a mile and a half, and 233 prisoners, 21 machine guns, and a trench mortar were captured by us.

Successful raids, in which we captured several prisoners and two machine guns and inflicted numerous casualties upon the enemy, were carried out by us during the night northwest of Morlancourt, south of the Scarpe, and east of Nieppe Forest. The enemy raided one of our posts in Aveluy Wood. One man is missing.

The hostile artillery has been active during the night with gas shells to the west of Lens.

Field Marshal Haig's report tonight says:

The number of prisoners captured by us in a successful operation, carried out last night south of Morlancourt, is 298, including 5 officers.

There is nothing further of special interest to report.

BIDOU SEES WANING OF GERMAN EFFORT

Impossible to Keep Up Furious Drive Much Longer, French Critic Believes.

FOE TAKING A BIG RISK

Reaching Stage of Fatigue When Fresh American Forces Are Entering Field.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—Monday's fighting, writes Henry Bidou, the able military critic of Le Journal, "may be summed up by saying that by a desperate effort at the price of great losses the Germans achieved a very limited advance in the centre, while they continued to be pinned down on both wings. This result, considered from a strategic viewpoint, is plainly satisfactory to the Allies.

"In an effort like that which the Germans are making, if it comes down to an advance foot by foot in a district where the defenders have the advantage of successive positions, is bad business for them. From the moment when the defense is not submerged, an offensive becomes costly.

"In the battle begun March 21, the danger for the Allies was loss of ground, from the fact that they had only a limited space available, while the thing the Germans had most to fear was the wearing down of their man power, all their divisions having been fully engaged for three months with very limited facilities for renewal. From this viewpoint how does the present battle stand?

"In the centre the Germans have advanced as far as Marqueglise, a gain of rather less than three miles. This brings the enemy in this direction to the same distance from the northern front to Paris as they are at Château-Thierry from the eastern, or rather more than forty-five miles.

Double Approach to Paris.

The advantage to the enemy from having thus approached Paris from two angles instead of one is incontestable. I pointed out yesterday that they were on Sunday advancing through a low-lying country, where they were under such a fire that their position became untenable unless they enlarged their salient on the neighboring heights. They have now succeeded in doing this.

"On their right they occupied yesterday the plateau of about 400 feet altitude on which is the village of Mery and also the villages of Belloy and Saint Maur on its southern slopes. This new position is extremely useful to the Germans, as the plateau menaced from the south the roads along which they bring up reserves. At the same time, on the extreme right, we hold the Ployron plateau, which gives a good view from the side and partially nullifies the benefit which the Germans may have from the possession of Mery.

"On their left the Germans have succeeded in carrying Lassigny Heights, of which on Sunday they secured only the advanced portion at Plemont. On Monday they secured the principal remaining heights. These heights are great masses of sand, deeply cut by ravines running down in every direction. Thiescourt Wood, which the enemy has reached, is on the northern lobe of these heights.

"All reports agree that the losses of von Hutier's army in securing these two lateral positions of Lassigny Heights have been enormous. On Sunday von Hutier had five divisions put out of business, or half the force he placed in line. Others have been thrown in since, but there can be no doubt that their step-by-step progress has been costly.

"In all the previous battles success came chiefly from an initial rupture which left the field free to the assailant for two or three days, which he has generally been able largely to extend. In the Picardy battle, in the first three days the Germans gained the whole distance between Cambrai and Peronne, and in the following two days the region between Peronne and Albert. In Flanders the enemy reached as far as a division which was in repose at a rear line. On the Aisne one German division advanced eighteen kilometers the first day.

No Vital Gain Attained.

"In the present battle the enemy has advanced by very meagre distances, and the ground so painfully gained has scarcely modified the situation. Before the offensive of May 27 the Germans engaged in two months the equivalent of 200 divisions. For the offensive of May 27 they engaged another fifty-three, and in the present battle about fifteen. This makes a total of about 330 divisions engaged in less than three months.

"It is evident that the time is not far off when all the German divisions will have reached a dangerous stage of fatigue and that at the moment when the American Army, young vigorous, and impatient to act, will have completed its organization.

"We know by experience that the greatest offensive efforts, such as those of the Allies on the Somme in 1916 and the British in Flanders in 1917, did not exceed three and a half months. Mackensen's great campaign in 1915 scarcely exceeded the same duration. The period, in fact, appears almost mathematically fixed. In the present battle of time against space our loss of space, at all events, has considerably decreased, while the enemy is suffering from greatly increased losses in men. It is a legitimate hope that, if we have the patience to wait, the balance will soon be in our favor."

GERMANS PAY MORE THAN THEY EXPECTED

Readjustment of Noyon Salient Not Vital, Says a Military Observer.

LONDON, June 11, (British Admiralty, Per Wireless Press.)—The military correspondent of the British Wireless Service writes:

"In the Montdidier-Noyon sector the enemy attack is meeting with so little success, in proportion to the heavy sacrifices he is making, that so far the engagement may undoubtedly be characterized as a considerable allied success.

"The French continue to hold stubbornly on both flanks; at Ville they took over 500 prisoners, a signal proof of the enemy's desperation.

"In the centre the advance of about three miles forced by the first enemy onslaught was followed on the second day by a further advance of about two miles on a still narrower front. For these very limited and, so far, useless gains, the enemy has had to pay a price so heavy that he has at last been compelled to draw upon Prince Rupprecht's till now jealously withheld reserves. This is a point of deep significance.

"The enemy apparently expected a success as easy for him as that on the Aisne, and he has been taught a severe lesson. Although he has a temporary numerical superiority and the initiative on the western front, yet even that is proving insufficient to overcome the determination of the allied defense. Some ground will inevitably be gained by the enemy and the salient at Noyon is becoming so acute as to necessitate a rectification of the line, but if the enemy is made to pay the same price as hitherto, such transfer of ground will within limits be to the allied advantage."

ALLIED AIR FLEETS BUSY ON NOYON FRONT

LONDON, June 11.—The official statement on aerial operations tonight says:

"In spite of the cloudy weather yesterday our airmen on the French battlefront worked early and late, dropping eight tons of bombs on enemy troops, transport and ammunition dumps, guns and trenches. Direct hits were obtained on the railway at Roye-sur-Matz and concentrations of infantry in the triangle comprising Montdidier, Ricquesbourg and Roye.

"Flying low, our machines attacked with machine gun fire every target that offered itself along the roads behind the fighting line, and an immense number of rounds were fired from the air with good effect.

"In this area we shot down six enemy airplanes and drove seven down out of control, we ourselves losing five machines.

"On the British front there was little aerial activity. One German airplane was destroyed and one was driven down out of control. We lost two machines.

"During Monday night we dropped seven tons of bombs on Cambrai and Bapaume. All our night bombers returned."

PRESENT BATTLE ONLY ONE STEP

Paris Commentators Incline to Think It an Effort to Bring On Final Struggle.

ENEMY SEEMS DESPERATE

Narrow Front of Attack Believed to Indicate a Speedy Widening of the Drive.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—Paris contemplates with intense satisfaction and ever-growing confidence the comparatively meagre results achieved by the Germans in their new offensive. The first ground for this feeling of optimism which prevails is the fact that the German attack had no element of surprise, for von Hutier attacked just where the French expected and awaited him with an abundance of men and guns. On the other hand, it is realized that the Germans could not have been surprised at the reception they got. This is regarded here as evidence of the desperate determination of the German commanders to accomplish their supreme design of forcing a way forward at any cost to capture Paris.

Apparently, the offensive was definitely intended as another step in the systematic German plan of bringing on a grand final battle which shall decide the war.

To this end part of their troops are already in position in the Château-Thierry salient. Their army on the Oise has much more to do, however, before reaching positions whence they can be prepared to take a part in the final struggle for the capital. If they succeed in attaining the objectives aimed at by the present offensive, the stage will be fully set from the enemy viewpoint for the final gigantic battle.

The importance of the Montdidier-Noyon offensive lies in the fact that if the allied army foils the German effort here the whole enemy plan will be upset.

The probability of German failure in the present effort is based by Gustave Hervé, in La Victoire, on the arguments that the Germans have never yet scored a decisive success against the national forces of any one of the Allies.

"The Germans," says M. Hervé, "did not beat the Russian armies, who were betrayed by the Russian revolutionaries. On the British front, they defeated merely the 5th British Army, and that only by surprise. The British Army immediately filled the gaps, and for two months has prevented the Germans from advancing a step toward Amiens, Arras, or Calais. The Germans have not defeated the French Army. They surprised one of the French armies on the Chemin des Dames, but four days later the French Army stopped them dead on the Noyon-Château-Thierry line as it has now stopped them on the Montdidier-Noyon front, barely a few kilometers from the start of the tremendous new offensive they launched on Sunday.

"Von Kluck and the others thought they had beaten the French Army in August, 1914, but soon after there was the battle of the Marne."

The only thing which surprised people here about the new offensive is the comparatively narrow front of attack. French opinion is under no illusions, however. As one writer remarks:

"If only nineteen divisions were used in this attack, which means about 200,000 men on a front of thirty-five kilometers, or six men to the yard, we know Ludendorff has much larger reserves available. It would have been to his advantage to launch the attack with the customary density of nine or ten men to the yard of front; and the fact that he did not do so foreshadows almost an immediate extension of the field of attack."

From which side this further attack will come time alone will show. Probably not between Noyon and Château-Thierry, where the Germans are badly in want of rest after their fortnight's continuous fighting. For the moment, at any rate, the armies of the Crown Prince appear to be stationary, except on the right—like a crab, as one commentator puts it, which waggles its right claw.

Won't Take Whole Murman Coast.

COPENHAGEN, June 11.—The Finnish Government has given assurance to the Russian Government that it is not its intention to occupy the whole Murman coast, but only that part promised to Finland at an earlier date by the Russian Government.

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NOYON SALIENT BROKEN IN

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

and a beginning made, prudent calculation goes by the board, and men are thrown in by the thousand, by the ten thousand, even by the hundred thousand, until the result has been obtained or the losses are such as to impose arrest.

The alternative was to meet the slaughter by engaging the reserves embarked for the later pursuit of the advance. It will probably be found that not less than 100,000 fresh troops have been thrown into battle in the last twenty-four hours, that about twenty-five divisions have now been engaged, and that six or eight of these have already been withdrawn, being too much broken to remain in line.

Turned the Plateau.

By this prodigal means a pretty considerable result has been obtained. Forcing their way down the Matz Valley in constantly renewed waves, the German columns have reached forward from Rassons to Marqueglise, Vandelicourt, and Elincourt, thus turning the wooded plateau of Thiescourt by the southwest.

This left the French cornered on the narrow range of hills before Ribecourt on the Oise, with another salient on the other side of the river, consisting of the low-lying woods of Ourscamp and Carlepont.

On the German right also a special effort was made to widen, and so strengthen, the front of the offensive movement. This was much less successful. Late last night the French still held the villages of Ribecourt, Le Ployron, and Courcelles, but the enemy has advanced from Mortemer and Cuvilly beyond Mery, [since recaptured by the French,] Belloy, and the hamlet of St. Maur.

At the latter point and at Elincourt, von Hutier's columns were eight miles from Estrées St. Denis and Compiègne respectively, both road and railway junctions of some importance.

Everywhere the French are fighting with stubborn bravery. The artillery forces in play are approximately equal, and the allied aviation has a definite superiority which is reflected to no small extent in the German casualty lists.

To attempt today to deal with this frightful struggle in terms of the episodes of suffering and heroism of which it is composed would rather obscure its pressing significance. Let this single incident serve as a type: A number of men belonging to a detachment of dismounted cavalry defending Plemont got away last evening. They say that when they left fourteen assaults upon the hill there had been repulsed and the remnant of the garrison was still holding out.

RIDGE CAPTURED BY AUSTRALIANS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Morlancourt, and especially for one battalion of the 19th Reserve Infantry Regiment, which, according to some of their men, was practically wiped out. Many of their losses were from hand grenades in close fighting after the Australians were in their trenches.

Prisoners Glad of Escape.

The prisoners were glad of their escape, and although many of them looked haggard after the horror of the night, they ate the rations of bully beef given them this morning with a healthy appetite. One of them told some of the British officers that many of his brother officers were killed this morning and that they had no chance as soon as the attack was launched.

He spoke generally about the war, and said it was started for true purposes because Germany needed elbow room for her growing population and greater command of the world's markets. It was true in a military way that Germany started the war, but before that, he said, the war had been started by the alliance between England and France and Russia, which hemmed Germany in. When he was asked if he thought the Central Powers were winning, he said:

"As a German I hope and believe so. If we do not win we are utterly lost."

On the British front this attack is the only operation of importance in the land warfare. The war in the air goes on day and night without respite, and on both sides increases in intensity and widespread destruction. Some marvelous things have been done lately by the British pilots, and out of the reports of their adventures it is difficult to select the most astonishing because all are marvelous.

On May 25 a patrol of eight British airplanes, led by a Captain and an observer, escorting a bombing squadron, suddenly encountered about forty enemy aircraft. The odds were terrific, but undaunted the British pilots gave battle, and after a series of running fights and separate encounters, during which many German planes were sent down in spins and nose dives, four were seen to crash to earth and another burst into flames.

Another extraordinary incident happened when two young officers leading a patrol sighted a German two-seater, which fired a green light calling for help. Instantly six enemy planes swooped up through the sky to answer this summons. Then six more came into this sky space and made a grotesque error of judgment. They mistook the first six airplanes for British machines, dived for them, and fired at them fiercely.

It was a dog fight, as airmen call it, between the Germans, and the British Lieutenants led their patrol into the scrimmage, strafing both sides with impartial delight. Three of them were shot down, and the enemy destroyed others without the aid of the British.

Another Marvelous Adventure.

An adventure which is hardly to be equaled is the escape of a British pilot and an observer on the night of May 27. These two officers had their machine hit by anti-aircraft fire, and were forced to land in the German lines by "pancaking," as it is called. For a time the observer was stunned, but when he recovered the pilot took hold of him by the arms and helped him to walk in a southwesterly direction.

They went slowly for half an hour and came to a battery of heavy guns which they passed without being challenged, and then, running and walking, came to a trench. Here they had to throw off their heavy airman's kit in order to crawl through the wire. They heard Germans speaking in the trench and had to be "doggo" till all was quiet.

Dawn was breaking when they crawled to a hedge and lay there all day, suffering great hunger and thirst after eating only a stick of chocolate. They told their direction that night by shells bursting over the French lines, toward which they went in the dark. They reached a river, followed it through wire entanglements and got into a wood, where they were fired on by sentries and outposts. Then they kept to the open country, going through long grass and being fired at several times by machine guns and rifles.

After that they had to cross a river, which they did with great difficulty, as one of them could hardly swim. They were suffering with cold and weak with hunger, but went grimly on until challenged by a French sentry. They were not quite sure he was French at first, and called out "Pardon" and ran as fast as their strength would let them, until at last they fell into the French lines and were safe.

This is but one of many incidents which have happened in recent days, and lately the British airmen have done splendid work over the battle-lines between Montdidier and Noyon, where they have dropped some 300 bombs on German troops and transports and fired over 32,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition on the enemy's infantry.

GERMANS PAYING APPALLING TOLL

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

the towers of Noyon Cathedral could just be distinguished. To the left smoke haze marked Lassigny, half hidden in a hollow. It was a natural fortress with an infinity of cover for guns, men, and machine guns against which no fury of sacrifice might prevail. Well may the Germans try to turn that grim salient by an advance further south in the centre—clearly their immediate objective. They held it once before last year's retreat and they know its strength.

As I returned from the observation post I passed through a great natural amphitheatre in a sort of mountain. At one side the Germans had carved a huge eagle, colored blood red, on a slab of rock above a grotto that had been their headquarters. Beneath it in Gothic letters was the Brandenburg motto, "On, Brandenburg, on!" The artist who designed the bird that is the symbol of German violence was well inspired. The Kaiser's eagles are red, indeed, clotted and stained from beak to claw with the crimson of countless slaughters.

Where German Tactics Fail.

The latest information from the battle front emphasizes still more clearly the difference between the results of the new German method of attack when applied on a weakly held sector and a front where the allied strength in normal. On two previous occasions Hindenburg's storm divisions gained sensational success right from the outset by literally swamping small forces by sheer weight after the defenders had been half-stunned by the terrific bombardment to which their inferiority of artillery permitted no adequate response.

Conditions are very different today. In the first place there was no strategic surprise—the German move in this sector had been foreseen. The utmost vigilance was everywhere maintained, and unmistakable signs such as the movement of troops, convoys, and artillery registration had been carefully noted. Precautions to meet the shock had been taken. Against attack in depth by successive waves a depth defense had been planned, with a front line of thinly held outposts to minimize loss, and successive lines of greater strength extending back for kilometers.

When the German artillery storm broke out it was answered by a perfect hurricane of French fire. Not only was every possible point where the enemy troops might advance or batteries be hidden thoroughly registered, but artillery held in reserve had its guns trained on targets offered further in the rear by each hill, wood, or valley that the enemy might assail as a vantage point or medium for infiltration.

The consequence has been that, in direct contradiction to the former drives the enemy's initial losses have been enormous, and his gains small; and the French losses were greatly decreased. Above all, there has been no penetration of the line of resistance. In places it bulged slightly under pressure, but only at the price of the most dogged fighting and heavy sacrifice, and withal very slowly. One fact marks the difference sufficiently:

How They Were Checked.

On May 27 the Germans had reached the Aisne—seven kilometers from the starting point, across difficult country—in four and one-half hours after the attack. In the first thirty hours of the present attack they had barely passed thinly held outposts. Along the whole thirty-kilometer front, from the Oise to Assainvillers—somewhat shorter than the area of bombardment—fifteen to twenty assaulting divisions were met by a galling machine gun barrage and, the terrible "75" fire curtain from quick-firers and batteries. Irreplaceable storm troops, whose training had taken months and whose existence was essential to the continuance of Hindenburg's new strategy, melted like snow beneath the August sun.

At Plemont—the scene of one of the most gallant actions in the checking of the March drive by the men of the same army—the Germans met a stubborn resistance, though their dead lay there thick as fresh-cut wheat, but a few hundred yards beyond the line of outposts. Even in the centre, where the enemy's progress was deepest, an unbroken line of defense was constituted by the same troops that had withstood the attack from the beginning. Their spirit and numbers were still sufficient, though the Germans opposing them had sent forward fresh storm troops in wave after wave.

The battle is not yet won. There will be hard and bloody fighting, and ground will be given and anxious moments are to be faced. But its first days have justified the allied confidence, justified Foch's tactics, and justified for the thousandth time the unrivaled fighting qualities of the French Army.

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The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the War Centres

ASSAILS HERTLING'S VIEW OF DEMOCRACY

Harden Writes Scornfully of Prussian Attempts to Halt Progress.

SAYS CHANCELLOR MUST GO

Latter in Book Argues That Democratic Institutions Are Fatal to Freedom of Individual.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—The Times says that in the Zukunft of June 1, which is chiefly devoted to the centenary of Marx, Maximilian Harden writes scornfully of the Prussian attempts to stay the progress of democracy. He considers that the Government has so arranged matters that no decision about the Prussian franchise can be reached before the Spring of next year, but he hopes that by that time Hertling, "the old Professer, who at present signs for the firm," will be sunning himself in retirement.

Harden, who evidently agrees with the Berliner Tageblatt that it is about time to bring opinions of the German Imperial Chancellor into the open, produces many edifying quotations from a book of political essays which Hertling published in 1897. The following are among the most interesting:

Democracy and the Individual.

"Are democratic institutions and the democratic way of thinking really sufficient guarantees for the freedom of the individual? The contrary is the case."

"In a democratic national state the mass of men of middle stature immediately turns in jealousy and mistrust against any one who distinguishes himself from the rest by any unusual characteristic."

"Instructive light is thrown upon the nature of the Socialist state of the future by the tyranny which unskilled and inferior workmen are wont to practice upon the efficient and skilled."

"It is not necessary for the monarch to be the only authority in the State, but he must be the highest authority, and as such may not be called to account by any other authority. The full conception of a monarchy includes the rightful irresponsibility of the monarch. While monarchy is only a state form existing side by side with other forms, the rightful foundation of kingly power can be derived from no other source than that from which all right is derived. It is the moral ordering of the world which traces back to God as the Supreme Creative cause. Not only formally but materially the supreme decision rests with the monarch. He nominates Ministers according to his own pleasure and free will. If in doing so he takes account of public opinion or of the opinion prevailing among the representatives of the people, he may be satisfying a requirement of wisdom but not any rightful demand. • • •"

Pope's Position Intolerable.

"The position of the Pope is unworthy, intolerable, and impossible. The Supreme Teacher, the Supreme Shepherd, and the Supreme Judge must not be subjected to any earthly sovereign. The Rome of the apostles and martyrs cries aloud to be made once more the seat of the free papacy, unhindered in the exercise of its high functions. To the Pope must be restored the foundation of a church rule unhindered on every side, the worthy basis of his universal position."

Harden observes:

"Do you hear the voice of Rome? This is the Chancellor of the German Empire in 1918. Dear Fatherland, thou canst rest easy. We have got far beyond Marx, this—physically and mentally—very old gentleman from whose writings these sentences are taken, is to re-order the world, and, as a Bavarian from Darmstadt, is to prepare the New Prussia. And yet good people are surprised that his old steed does not make more rapid progress."

Tells of Discontent in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 11.—Maximilian Harden devotes the current issue of Die Zukunft to Karl Marx, his philosophy, ideas, and works. The writer speaks of Marx's following and how he won even the proletariat of America, saying that the working class of Europe and America owe more to Marx than to any one else and that he was the founder, organizer, and leader of the International Workmen's Association.

Reviewing Marx's career, Harden comes to the war and the growth of socialism since the war and Marx's influence.

"Whence will peace come?" he asks.

"Not from the requisitioning of every scrap of metal in the German household—copper kettles, knives, kitchen utensils, metal bedsteads, overdoors, ashbins, lamps, door and window fastenings, pound for pound, for at the most three marks: bitter partings!"

The writer openly declares that he does not believe a word about all the wonders of the future—"the transition period and peace economics," which the millionaire army see so blindly that they feel justified in seizing everything and impoverishing the State. "Errors loosen the eye bandages! Copper, brass, nickel, English thread, Christy hats, ham, tongue, fresh ribs, and a thousand and other useful and agreeable things will not be obtainable for any exorbitant price for a very long time. There will be little freight space, and high rates will be demanded for the reconstruction of the State; years will go by; there will be greatly depressed values and no full international values with which to pay; export wares, which not only the Ukrainians but also the neutrals would prefer to gold, can only be made when raw materials arrive and war industries are changed into commercial ones."

Harden points out that there is talk of visits of the Ausbaukommandos for requisitioning, but that no attempt is made to divest the churches and castles of their treasures. "These glitter with metals; here it is easily and more cheaply obtained; here each piece does not evoke memories. Dare one not tell the ugly, naked truth to the ruling families? Fear is making itself felt. It is not without reason."

The writer speaks of the discontent of the people with the aristocracy and of a blooming Princess who spends every pause in her social gayeties at Kissingen Kur making long excursions in a magnificent auto, "tatu, tata! sometimes here, sometimes there! Doctors, however, for whom the sick are waiting and whose time is not gold, but life, can obtain neither auto nor horses. Tatu tata! Bucharest! The journey is long, but there is benzine and rubber in readiness even when the reason for the journey is of the most private nature."

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Before considering the details of the fighting of yesterday, it may aid to the formation of a more accurate judgment of the real situation to refer once again to the question of numbers. Germany used in the attacks from March 21 to April 29, a period which embraced the fighting in Picardy and in Flanders, in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 men. This has been definitely established by the number of divisions known to be engaged. These divisions were to a certain extent badly used up, particularly those which were used in the Flanders battle. About a half million of these were used up, their places being filled presumably from local reserves. In the attack against the Aisne line fifty divisions were used, and, as was noted at the time, the line was very considerably lengthened, requiring about 200,000 additional men to take care of the increase. The losses in the fighting from the Aisne to the Marne were probably not heavy. It was not until the effort was made to drive the Marne wedge westward, and by that means to connect the Marne and the Picardy fronts, that Germany really commenced to suffer. But from that time on the losses began to grow serious. In the fighting since Sunday thirty divisions have been engaged, making a total of about 360,000 men.

The situation, then, in the present fighting as compared with that of March 21-April 29 is that over a million men have been brought into action since the Aisne offensive began, and this number is gradually increasing as the allied resistance becomes stiffer. As the French, British, and Americans are in considerable numbers between the North Sea and Montdidier, the half million difference between those used in the first series of attacks and those used in the second series can be accounted for as being occupied in holding these lines. The activity of the British in raiding makes it inexpedient to weaken this section of the front. In addition to this, the German losses in the present fighting are beyond doubt exceedingly heavy, much heavier than those of the French.

This is not, as was noted yesterday, a repetition of either the St. Quentin Canal or the Aisne fighting. It is comparable in character to Verdun. It is just the same sort of fighting, with the French expecting and prepared for the attack. Every foot of ground has been and is being contested. The Germans are forced to go forward against an enemy unblasted by artillery fire and waiting to receive them. The Allies can well afford to give ground under the circumstances, even though the Germans may be approaching Paris. As a result of these conditions as to numbers and losses, the Germans must come to an end of their present effort before many days have passed, either through acquiring their object or by a confession of failure. They are approaching the limit of the numbers available.

As to the purpose of the offensive, there is no indication yet that the drive has anything more than a secondary relation to Paris. The Germans began the offensive in March with two objects. Primarily they proposed to reach the sea near Abbeville at the mouth of the Somme and then destroy the British Army. Secondarily they intended, of course, to take Paris. There is nothing to indicate a departure from this plan. But before the first can be made possible the front of attack from Albert south has to be extended. From such extension they would then be able to move against the two objectives, swinging their attacks first against one and then against the other at will, keeping the Allies guessing between attacks as to the next point of pressure.

As was the case on Monday, the greatest German advance is still being made along the course of the Matz River. This has so far accomplished one important object. The French defense of the first two days' fighting was anchored along the Oise in the vicinity of Noyon and east of that point. The French had here a strong defensive position, which the Germans had made several fruitless efforts to break down. Not being able to force the crossing, the Germans have used their efforts on the west bank of the Oise to flank the defense of the east bank, and have apparently succeeded. Fighting their way southward through the forest of Dreslincourt, they reached the village of Antoval, about a mile west of Ribecourt and forced the French by this move to withdraw their lines back to a line which runs practically through Ribecourt. The French have therefore apparently given up the west bank of the Oise between Noyon and Ribecourt, a move which has drawn the French lines on the opposite bank to a sharp point, the apex of which is north of the woods of Carlepont. While the official reports make no mention of any movement west of the Oise bend, the probabilities are that the French lines here have been drawn back in response to the movement on the other bank.

The line of maximum pressure has swung slightly to the westward and occupied the line between Belloy and Marqueglise. On this front the Germans penetrated southward as far as the Aronde River, occupying the bank of the river about the town of Neuivy. Apparently the French reacted quickly against this advance and restored their former positions.

BRILLIANT VICTORY IN WOOD

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

rines, the 23d and 9th Infantry have distinguished themselves. Both these regiments are part of the old American regular army. While holding a difficult sector they have done much to better their lines, and in every case held firm against the attacks the boche launched against them.

All Americans in this sector are determined to prove a stonewall obstacle against any attempt of the Germans to advance toward Paris on any of the roads they guard.

'AMERICANS HAVE DONE WELL'

French General in Command Says They Are "Fine Soldiers."

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 10.—Despite the vast preoccupations of his position the General commanding the army in which the American division north of the Marne is incorporated received a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent for a few moments today. The General, who is noted throughout the French Army as a man who speaks briefly and to the point, said:

"The Americans have done well. They are fine soldiers. Tell your countrymen that we are expecting great things of the American Army."

GERMANS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Wolff Bureau Asserts Americans Suffered Heavy Losses.

AMSTERDAM, June 11.—The semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin comments in a message dated Monday upon American operations along the front between the Marne and the Ourcq, claiming the defeat of the Americans in sanguinary fighting.

A conspicuous part is attributed to an American "naval brigade," and it is asserted that successive waves of Americans attempting to carry Belleau Wood were virtually wiped out by the German machine gun and artillery fire, which was witheld until the American troops were close at hand. The dispatch reads:

"For the first time an American division advanced, on June 7, to the attack on the front northwest of Château-Thierry. The hottest point was Belleau Wood, where a German regiment inflicted severe losses. It repulsed the Americans, who got as far as the edge of the wood, in a fight at close quarters with hand grenades and bayonets.

"Nevertheless, parts of the American division, notably a naval brigade, advanced again to the attack at dawn on June 8 in successive waves. We allowed the enemy to approach closely. Near the edge of the wood they were caught in front and on both flanks by a withering machine gun and artillery fire. Only a few of the Americans escaped by surrender or by hasty flight toward the rear. Heaps of American dead lie on the front of Belleau Wood."

AMERICAN HERO UNKNOWN.

Captures Machine Gunner and Gun, but Fails to Give Name.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10, (Associated Press.) At fewest two men in the Syracuse Brigade, composed of the 9th and 23d Infantry Regiments, have been twice wounded in the last ten days at two different periods in which their units have been in the line.

The commanding officer in this sector is seeking to ascertain the name of the man who captured a German machine gun and took the machine gunner prisoner on June 6. The American hero was wounded and sent to an evacuation hospital without his identity being discovered, although the machine gun is on display at the post command and the German prisoner has been sent to the rear.

BRINGS IN WOUNDED COLONEL.

Former Pastor and Y. M. C. A. Worker Does Brave Deed Under Fire.

PARIS, June 11.—Crawling with a stretcher across a shell swept field, the Rev. John Clifford, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Tucson, Arizona, but now a Young Men's Christian Association worker with the American marines, succeeded in bringing back to the rear the wounded Colonel of a regiment.

The Colonel, with his shoulder shattered by machine gun fire, had been lying in a trench for two hours under a heavy fire when the Rev. Mr. Clifford arrived. Mr. Clifford, who is suffering from shell shock, is now resting in a Paris hospital. The Colonel whom he rescued will recover.

92 AMERICANS DECORATED.

French Bestow War Crosses for Bravery in the Toul Sector.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 11, (Associated Press.)—For gallantry in various actions on the Toul front ninety-two American soldiers were decorated with the French War Cross today.

Copies of the citations and medals were presented by a French General, while each soldier was congratulated by the American General commanding the sector.

PUTNAM DOWNS THREE PLANES

Three Other American Fliers with French Also Win Fights.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Details of exploits of American aviators in recent operations on the French front were given in an official dispatch today from France.

"The American aviators in the French Army," said the dispatch, "have continued to distinguish themselves in the course of the last operations. The aviator, David E. Putnam of Brookline, brought down three enemy machines and has been mentioned twice in the Order of the Day. The total of his victories amounts to six.

"Putnam has already received the Military Cross and has been promoted Sergeant Aviator in the French Army. He has not yet received his transfer into an American aviation unit.

"Lieutenant Sewall, after a long fight, brought down a German biplane. The aviators, Stanbey and Veil, have each carried off a victory."

OUR PATROLS CROSS MARNE.

Americans Gained at Chateau Thierry, Pershing Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 11. — General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday reads:

Section A—Northwest of Château-Thierry our troops, co-operating with the French, again improved their positions and inflicted upon the enemy losses in killed, prisoners, and material.

There was moderate artillery activity in the Woevre and on the Marne front. Our patrols crossed the Marne and successfully reconnoitred the hostile positions.

POTASH OUTPUT FALLS.

Germany Fears Shortage in Supply of Fertilizer.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 11.—Reviewing the potash output for the year ended in April, the industrial Rhenish Gazette says that it is 300,000 double hundredweight behind that of last year's, and that it is feared that the supply will be insufficient for agriculture in the coming year, as the yearly demand for potash has increased from 8,300,000 to 12,000 000 double hundredweight in the four war years.

The price has increased 30 per cent. The paper says that in consideration of Germany's home needs all export of potash must be practically suspended.

The tremendous increase in the demand for this fertilizer points to the great growth in land cultivation throughout Germany.

GERMANS MUST GAIN IN CENTRE TO WIN

Gen. Maurice Points Out the Vital Factors in Enemy's New Offensive.

HIS PURPOSE VERY PLAIN

But It Is Not Yet Certain Whether This Is a Drive at Paris on a Grand Scale.

By Major Gen. Sir FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—During the last few days the process of stabilization on the battlefront between Noyon and Châetau-Thierry has been preceding very satisfactorily for the Allies, who have made a number of local gains, which in turn tend to improve considerably their defensive position and to disturb the enemy's preparations for further attack.

On his side the enemy now has in front of him forces which are firmly established, with good communications behind them, and if he wishes to advance further he has to prepare deliberately for another set of battles.

He must reconstruct his exhausted divisions, repair the roads and railways, and bring up his heavy artillery, ammunition, and stores. We have good reason to hope. There is no immediate cause for anxiety on this side.

Further north the enemy, as was expected, is endeavoring to extend the front of battle from Noyon toward Montdidier.

Von Hutier was certainly called upon to send a considerable part of his reserves to support the advance to the Marne of the Crown Prince's two central armies, and it is too early yet to be able to estimate to what extent he has been reinforced by troops from other parts of the western front.

We cannot, therefore, judge at the present whether this latest German effort is the beginning of an attempt on a grand scale to resume the advance on Paris or whether it is a serious local effort intended to draw in more of the allied reserves and pave the way for future developments. The highest estimate yet received gives Hutier's attacking force as nineteen divisions, and these first estimates are very naturally usually rather above than below the mark.

The Much Desired Salient.

The enemy's advance to Château-Thierry has created a broad salient the head of which is on the Oise near Noyon, and the area particularly threatened by this salient is that comprised in the angle between the Oise and the Aisne included roughly in the triangle of Noyan-Compiègne-Soissons.

One would naturally expect an attempt to pinch out this salient to have taken the form of simultaneous attacks upon both its flanks. The Crown Prince has not found himself ready to do more than attack the northern flank and this, combined with the fact that Foch must have been ready for so obvious a next step, together with the first reports of the stoutness of the French resistance and of the enemy's comparatively unimportant gains, is all encouraging.

The angle between the Oise and the Seine, which I have assumed the Crown Prince covets as leading him to Compiègne, consists of a high plateau bounded on the north and west by the wood of Carlepont and the forest of Ourscamps, which are virtually extensions of the great forest of Compiègne.

In his attacks at the beginning of the month, when the Crown Prince extended his battlefront to Noyon, he made little progress against these woods and the ground south and east of them, the French holding the wood of Carlepont firmly against every effort of the enemy. West of the forest of Ourscamps and on the other bank of the Oise lies another high wooded plateau, stretching from Chiry-Ourscamps to Gury, a distance of about nine miles. This high ground is bounded on the north by the river Divette, which runs along the eastern part of the new battlefront, flowing into the Oise near Sempigny, and on the west and south by the Matz, which enters the Oise about half way between Noyon and Compiègne.

Plateau Is Vital to Success

If the enemy gets possession of this plateau, and more particularly of the eastern portion of it, which commands the valley of the Oise, he will make the position of the French in the forest of Ourscamps and the wood of Carlepont very difficult, and will have taken an important step toward clearing the angle between the Oise and the Aisne and straightening out the battlefront between Amiens and Soissons. I expect, therefore, that Hutier's immediate object is to get possession of this plateau and that he hoped to do so by a drive down the valley of the Matz, which would cut it off.

Reports received up to the present show that he has not yet got very far toward achieving this aim. The front of the attack between Chiry-Ourscamps and Ayencourt, which lies to the south of Montdidier, is roughly twenty miles.

On the western five miles of this front the enemy on the first day did little more than drive in the French outpost positions, and on the second he still finds himself here in low ground with all heights to the south in our hands.

In the centre on a ten-mile front he penetrated our battle positions and advanced four and a half miles down the Matz Valley to the south of Ressons-Sur-Matz.

On the eastern five miles in his direct attack on high ground he has gained a footing in the wood of Thiescourt, which crowns the plateau, but further east he has made practically no progress at all.

By getting possession of the high ground just west of Marqeglise he has helped his further advance down the Matz Valley, but he must get his centre forward, at least as far again as it has already advanced, before this movement will affect the main French position on the Thiescourt Plateau.

We have, therefore, no reason to be dissatisfied with the results of the fighting up to the present in this new development of the German offensive, but we cannot form any opinion of what lies ahead until we know more definitely whether the armies of Prince Rupprecht, which face the British front, are going to join in with their full force or are to be orderer to send troops to assist in a direct advance on Paris.

ALLIES' CONFIDENCE IN PERSHING GROWS

Showing of American Troops in Emergency Fighting Wins Respect and High Praise.

HIS METHODS VINDICATED

General Adheres Firmly to His Idea of Preserving the United States Organization as Such.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—America has acquired a more assured status in European public opinion by actual performance in the field. Heretofore there was more or less inquiry and uncertainty regarding Pershing's plans. These have covered such a wide range and been of such magnitude that nobody has been able to pass final judgment. The sudden emergency, putting large American units into action where they had to sink or swim, and the showing made by them, has inspired fresh confidence in Pershing's management.

From his new field headquarters near Foch's, the American Commander in Chief keeps in daily touch with the Generalissimo, and directs the movements of the American units. Some one has described stubbornness as the chief qualification of successful generalship. At times, Pershing has been criticised for this quality, because he has been unwilling to abandon ideas which he considered fundamental.

A few weeks ago the feeling here was that the German onslaught necessitated recasting the original plans; but Pershing, while tendering the American help, held tight to the idea of preserving and developing the American organization as such, to which Americans brigaded with the English and French should return when the present emergency passed.

Pershing's Optimism Undiminished.

Despite his amazing activities and great responsibilities, General Pershing enjoys fine health and retains his robust optimism. I saw him today in Paris. Tonight he may sleep in Lorraine or Pas de Calais.

America's armies are now fairly launched in the big fighting. However much we may regret the losses—and, considering that we are attacking, they are not heavy—we have made a most auspicious beginning. We have had a solid share in stopping the drive on Paris and thrusting the Germans back. We have given our allies new heart, by showing our ability to assume a part of the burden. And troops trained directly under Pershing have set the mark for newer men about to enter into action with the Allies on other parts of the front.

The importance of this fine example to the young troops is difficult to overestimate. It shows them that American soldiers can hold their own against the German's best, and inspires confidence, pride, and emulation. Our men are quick to catch this fighting spirit.

Their success in this frame splendidly vindicates Pershing's methods, which all now are praising. It is the first time there has been an opportunity to apply the test of results.

Discuss Our Army With Respect.

Everywhere one hears the American Army discussed in terms of respect. Heretofore there has been enthusiasm over America's bountiful financial help and the prospective development of her huge resources in behalf of the allied cause. Within the week, America has wheeled into the fighting line with well directed hitting power that has been felt by the enemy. The French Generals bestow expert praise. One well-known General told me:

"If I were choosing shock troops, the American material would suit me fully as well as the Alpine Chasseurs."

No one who saw them in the recent fighting can say enough in praise. As some one remarked about the Australians, "They're in the pink of condition and don't give a damn for anybody."

They have dash without recklessness, though perhaps several times somewhat overcontemptuous of the enemy's machine guns. It was fortunately mostly open fighting, which the Americans like and in which they have had training. Pershing insisted from the beginning that open fighting would come back, and put all his troops through that training.

TO DISCUSS PARIS DEFENSE.

Municipal Council Meeting Called to Consider Present Menace.

PARIS, June 11.—A number of the City Councillors of Paris sent a letter recently to Adrien Mithouard, President of the Council, suggesting that he call an unofficial meeting of the Municipal Councillors and the General Councillors to consider the defense of the capital. Such a call was issued in November, 1914.

President Mithouard, acting upon this request, has decided to call an unofficial meeting of the Municipal Council for Thursday next.

FORECASTS ANNOUNCING GERMAN WAR AIMS

Berlin Government Discussing Question with Army Chiefs—Will Consult Burian.

LONDON, June 11.—A discussion is taking place between the German Government and the high army command regarding a declaration of war aims which the German Government will make in the near future, according to a dispatch received by the Central News from Amsterdam, quoting advices reaching Holland from Berlin.

The dispatch adds that the program will be discussed with Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

INCENSED AT LLOYD GEORGE

German Papers Say He Is Stirring Up "England's War Will."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 11.—There has been little comment in Germany up to the present time on Lloyd George's recent speech, which was published there on Sunday morning. The Cologne Gazette says that the British Premier seems inconsolable and speaks of Germanism or Prussiandom as a European danger in a shameless way which only English Ministers dare use. The paper says that the speech only proves that England's attempt to shatter a country which is "much freer" today than England or America has failed and must always fail, and says that the real danger for Europe is England's supremacy.

The Rhennish Gazette pretends that Lloyd George's speech is proof of Germany's victory and is due to an outbreak of anger, and that "down with the pestilence" can be answered by "down with English tyranny." It comments on the Premier's decision not to give in, and says that his speech shows the utmost energy in fiery words aimed to stir up England's war will, beginning with a eulogy of America.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, which refused to publish the text of the speech, as in the case of one of President Wilson's speeches, comments on Lloyd George paying homage to the Americans and saying that a French statesman said they were wonderful soldiers. The paper continues that this frightening with a "black man" is unfortunately not a harmless beginning, but costs blood and tears, and that the price is as sad as the motive.

It scoffs at the idea that the world will be a sad place if the Allies lose, and says that his hearers were willing to bear it, but that Lloyd George will be personally and politically judged if his war policy fails. The paper dwells on his "fanatic war spirit and poverty in moral weapons."

BAN ON "ADS" IN FRANCE.

Government Takes Step to Prevent Spies Using Secret Codes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—With the view of rendering impossible all communication with the enemy by means of advertisments containing secret code messages, Clemenceau, as Minister of War, has issued an order prohibiting transmission through the post to places outside of France of all newspapers containing advertisements.

"Newspapers," the order states, "who wish to continue sending copies to subscribers abroad must either print special editions from which all advertisements are excluded or must black out or otherwise obliterate all advertisements before putting the newspapers intended for foreign countries in the post."

It is understood that as a matter of practice it is expected the order will be applied only to what is known as "still" advertisements and not to ordinary display advertising. The order will go into effect tomorrow. It was suspected many months ago that advertising columns were being used by enemy spies for the passage of information out of the country, and attention was repeatedly called to advertisements containing mysterious groups of letters and figures which were unintelligible to the ordinary reader.

To meet this the order was issued stipulating that every advertisement must be submitted to the police before acceptance for insertion. But apparently this has not proved effective. A similar rule to that now announced here was put in force by the Italian Government several months ago.

MEAT CHEAPER IN PARIS.

Prime Cuts 20 Cents a Pound Under the Former Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—The housewives of Paris are today rejoicing, and butchers' bills are substantially reduced in consequence of putting into force a system of fixing the maximum price at which meat can be sold to the public. Most butchers anticipated the reform yesterday by doing business on the basis of considerably lower prices.

The most striking fact connected with the new régime is that prime cuts of beef were sold yesterday and today as much as 20 cents cheaper per French pound of seventeen and a half ounces than they have been for several months past.

FOCH CAN HOLD ON TILL WE TURN TIDE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

and for every mile they come they pay through the nose.

Meanwhile the Americans keep hitting around Château-Thierry. Their numbers are not great as numbers are now counted, but these Americans are very active. Then there is a "potency of fact" about their being here as the advance guard of a big army and actually killing Germans and figuring to such an extent as to affect the strategy of the battle.

Haig reported that a single brave German with a machine gun located favorably behind a wall changed the result of the battle and prevented the capture of Cambrai. The potent fact that American infantry, well found and well trained, barred the way to Meaux, may have been the turning point in the battle for Paris.

Hint Kaiser May Attempt Coup.

The Kaiser's theatrical prancing up and down the Chemin des Dames makes one wonder whether he is rehearsing something tremendously spectacular. A Frenchman said today that when and if the Germans got within real shelling distance of Paris he expected the Kaiser to step forth and propose a meeting of the belligerents to try to arrive at peace terms. The Kaiser would point out that a continued advance would necessitate the destruction of Paris for military reasons, and that he desired to avert this world disaster if possible. Then if the Allies refused the overture the Kaiser would put the responsibility on them.

Opinion generally does not credit the Kaiser with sufficient breadth and sagacity to make such a move. But in any case, if such a plan is contemplated, it has a fatal defect. The Kaiser will never get within shelling distance of Paris.

Nearly every newcomer puts the question: "What will France do if Paris falls?" Perhaps the same question is asked in America. The answer is that France will stick. Not only does she recognize that any decent terms which Germany might propose and France might honorably consider would be ruthlessly violated by the unscrupulous victor, and that surrender would be worse in practical consequences than annihilation, but the element of the French people who are looked up to for light and leading are full of splendid faith. Reverses in the field and hardship at home are at best incidents, not the way to the goal.

France knows what a priceless possession she has in the good-will of the world, and she will never part with it. And meanwhile, with characteristic foresight and forehandedness, she is adopting every possible practical measure to safeguard against the consequences of a German advance. The French always live today with an eye out for tomorrow.

OUR WORK IN FRANCE 'ALMOST INCREDIBLE'

London Times Says Our Accomplishments Will Rank Among Biggest of War.

HUGE PREPARATIONS TOLD

Large Executive Ability Shown in the Overcoming of Great Obstacles.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—The Times publishes from a special correspondent an article describing what the American forces have accomplished in France during their first eleven months of participation in the war. The results of the American efforts, he thinks, will rank in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war. In part he writes:

"What the American forces in France have accomplished thus far is almost incredible. For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line of modern docks, where every day new ships are pouring forth their cargoes of men and war materials, cars and machinery. This dock system is finished. It supplements the old French dock system in a town where still more ships are constantly discharging American cargoes. A huge new warehouse system at this point also is nearing completion. Even now it is able to take care of the great flood of supplies which are constantly pouring in.

"In an old part of this same coast town the Americans installed motor operation and cold storage plants, a motor reception park, and quarters for storing supplies for the ordnance and aviation forces. These are more or less temporary quarters and will be merged in the near future in a general scheme which is now being completed in the outskirts of the town.

"In addition to new docks, there are warehouses and extensive railway yards. These latter have a trackage of nearly 200 miles. Work is well advanced on a new car assembly shop, where already, when I saw it in its incompleted state, twenty-odd freight cars a day of three different designs were being turned out and put into immediate service. Another assembly plant has been constructed at a different point to handle all-steel cars, which are transported here from America in sections in order to economize shipping space. At this plant these steel cars are now being assembled at the rate of a complete train a day, and plans are rapidly culminating for a large extension of the work.

"Here, too, a huge camp has been built for negro stevedores; also a remount camp and two big rest camps, each providing for many thousands of American soldiers, who march thence from boats, to be sifted and rearranged for dispatch to various training camps further inland.

"Not far from here work on a new 20,000 bed hospital is forging ahead, and thirty days from now it will virtually be completed. This is the largest hospital centre yet constructed. It is composed entirely of small one-story, light, airy, and attractive structures divided into small squares laid out on a great open stretch of sand, surrounded by pine trees; and altogether it promises to be an ideal institution of its kind.

"In this same section is an immense new artillery camp, all ready for the several brigades of artillery which were expected when I was there; and, like the hospital enterprise, it is in strong hands and promises well. It includes a large remount camp in which were several thousand horses at the time of my visit. Work in this section, which is typical of that at all I visited, is being vigorously and intelligently directed. Strong executives are in charge, and the spirit of the workers is excellent throughout.

"Everywhere Americans are realizing that they have 'caught up with themselves,' and now that they can visualize the completion of what a few months ago looked so much like an impossible undertaking, they are buoyed up, happy, and inspired by their success. They have conquered obstacles and overcome conditions which only great ability and indomitable spirit could possibly surmount."

ITALIANS TORPEDO 3 AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS

Two Battleships Are Hit, But Fate Is Not Stated—Destroyer Is Badly Damaged.

ROME, June 11.—Two Italian torpedo boats attacked boldly two Austrian warships and ten destroyers near the Dalmation coast on Monday.

Two torpedoes were sent into one battleship and one into the other and one of the destroyers, which pursued the Italian warships after the encounter, was damaged seriously.

The Italian vessels returned safely to their base.

The official statement of the Admiralty follows:

"At dawn on Monday near the Dalmatian Islands two small Italian torpedo boats under command of Commander Rizzo Luigi de Milazzo attacked an Austrian naval division, consisting of two large battleships of the Viribus Unitis class, escorted by ten destroyers. Our units, having broken boldly through the line of destroyers, hit the leading battleship with two torpedoes and the other with one and returned to their base unscathed. One of the destroyers which pursued them was damaged seriously."

Battleships of the Viribus Unitis type are the largest in the Austrian Navy, displacing 20,000 tons and carrying 1,000 men each.

Wedding Bells for 56,230

Fifty thousand girls were married last year from the million Delineator families. More will be married this year. You may not manufacture wedding rings or trousseaux, or traveling bags or furniture for the new home, but if you make any article used in American households, you should tell these fifty thousand brides about it. They start in where their mothers did before them by relying for advice on

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

STRAY AMONG FOES, KILL 3 AND ESCAPE

Two American Engineers Perform Daring Exploit and Gain Valuable Information.

PUT WAGON TRAIN TO ROUT

Hide Seventeen Hours and Then Explore Positions Before Returning to Their Own Lines.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERICAN FRONT ON THE MARNE, June 11.—The world war has brought stories of men escaping from German prison camps and making their way back to the allied lines in isolated spots, but here is the story of two Americans who spent thirty-six hours in a strongly held German position and came back to tell all about it. An incident of the exploit was the killing of three men on a German supply train on which the two Americans were about to beg a ride. The Yankees thought it an American train, but it proved to be German.

The trip of these two Americans—engineers—was not planned beforehand. The Americans had been fighting four days to gain complete possession of the Bois de Belleau. The two engineers were sent out on a mission on Sunday night, the nature of which cannot be stated. On the way back they took the wrong trail through the woods without knowing it. They were walking, they thought, toward the American lines, when along came a supply train drawn by horses. Thinking to get a ride, they walked down the road directly in front of the train until they suddenly saw it was German. Believing that they were lost, they determined to give the Germans the best they had. Squatting in the road with their automatics, they killed three Germans on the first wagon. The Germans on the other wagons shouted, but as the Americans started forward, turned their wagons and made off in wild retreat.

The two engineers, finding it was getting light, started toward a wheat field. On the way they saw scores of Germans who did not see them, and found the positions of a large number of machine gun nests. Reaching the wheat field, they lay down, covering themselves with grass, and stayed there for seventeen hours, until it got dark again.

Then, instead of returning at once to the American lines, they went back through the woods and explored the German positions nearly all night. Early this morning they again reached the American lines, and, going to headquarters, made a valuable report on what they had seen.

This is one of the most daring war exploits of which I have heard on the part of the soldiers of any army. It must be borne in mind that engineers are not really supposed to be combatant troops, although they have proved since their experience with the British in the battle at Cambrai that they are versatile fellows, and either building bridges or killing Germans is right in their line.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS ON THE CASUALTY LIST

Lieut. Corby Is Son of Bank Cashier Here—Two Were Killed by Bomb Explosion.

Second Lieutenant Edmund A. Corby, U. S. A., reported severely wounded in yesterday's casualty list from General Pershing, is a New Yorker and a graduate of the 1917 Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. He is a son of A. C. Corby of 215 West 101st Street, who is Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Lieutenant Corby is a Princeton man, 24 years old. He was commissioned last August and was with the first contingent of Plattsburgers ordered to France for assignment as junior officers to regular army units. He is in the 8th Infantry. A War Department telegram to his parents stated that he was wounded on May 28.

Private Charles Stahl, reported severely wounded is a son of Mrs. Lena Stahl of 32 West Ninety-eighth Street. He is in the 28th Infantry. Private Stahl was with General Pershing in Mexico and was transferred from the 37th to the 28th Infantry when the latter regiment was ordered to France last year. He is 25 years old and is of German descent.

"All that I wish to say," said Mrs. Stahl, his mother, yesterday, "is that I wish I had more sons to give to the United States Army."

William Patrick Griffin, 22 years old, listed as severely wounded, lives at 78 Bay Twentieth Street, Bath Beach, with his uncle, John Griffin. He was a Brooklyn Rapid Transit guard when he was called in the draft last October. He was born in Ireland, and came to the United States four years ago. Griffin left for overseas service last April and was wounded May 24.

Private William Glynn of Huntington, L. I., was killed in the accidental explosion of a trench bomb on June 3. He was a member of the 305th Infantry of the Camp Upton Division.

Also of the 305th Infantry was Private Frederick Rouff, who was killed at the same time as Glynn. Rouff was a graduate of Public School 70 in Brooklyn, and was a brother of Edwin V. Rouff of 193 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

The first news of the death in France on May 17 of Private Michael W. Sullivan of 133 Monroe Street, Passaic, was received yesterday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan, in a letter from Chaplain Thomas S. Cline of the 19th Engineers. The Sullivans had received no notification from the War Department, and their son's name had not been printed in any casualty list. The first paragraph of the letter was:

"You have no doubt been officially notified of the death of your son, William. I am sending you some of the particulars regarding his last minutes and his burial which will, I trust, prove a comfort to you."

Chaplain Cline said Sullivan died from hemorrhages due to illness in the American base hospital at Nevers. He inclosed an eloquent address delivered over the grave by M. l'Abbe Chargeboeuf, Knights of Columbus chaplain. The American chaplain's letter said in part:

"Your son had been with the Nineteenth Engineers only a few days when he was sent to the hospital. He received the best care from doctors and nurses. He was attended during his last days by a priest of the Catholic Church and died peacefully on May 17.

"His burial took place on Whitsunday, May 19, at 5 P. M. The procession started from the American Base Hospital No. 28, and marched to St. Joseph's Chapel. Here evening service was sung and the body was blessed. Mass had been said for him in the morning in the presence of a number of his comrades. After the service the procession moved to the cemetery, where your son was interred with full military honors."

Sullivan was 24 years old. He was drafted and sent to Camp Dix last September, and was one of 600 men selected to join the Nineteenth Engineers, already in France. He sailed in March. His mother a few days ago received from him a "Mother's Day" letter, written on May 12. He did not mention his illness to her, although he had then been in the hospital some time.

A cablegram received in New York yesterday announced the death in action, on June 3, of Major Herbert Musgrave, D. S. O., of the Royal Engineers of the British Army. Major Musgrave, who was 42 years old, was a son of the late Sir Anthony and Lady Lucinda Jeanne Field Musgrave. Lady Musgrave was a daughter of the late David Dudley Field of this city. Major Musgrave had been an officer in the British Army for twenty-two years. His home was in Sussex.

130 Casualties Reported by Gen. Pershing Bring Total in Our Army Abroad to 7,519

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department today gave out a list of 130 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total to 7,519. The list includes the names of 26 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 48 severely wounded, 43 wounded to a degree undetermined, 3 died of accident and other causes, and 7 died of disease.

Four commissioned officers are mentioned. Captain John T. Costello of Binghamton, N. Y., previously reported severely wounded, is now reported slightly wounded. Lieutenant Edward Hines, Jr., died of disease. Lieutenants Edmund Corby of New York and James J. Lawrence were severely wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 11.	Total.
Killed in action	755	26	781
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	315	3	318
Accident and other cause	394	3	397
Died of disease	1,193	7	1,200
Total deaths	2,948	39	2,987
Wounded	4,099	91	4,190
Missing (including prisoners)	342	0	342
Grand total	7,389	130	7,519

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 11.

Army casualties reported today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—26.

Corporals.

DOMMEL, ELMER B.; Peter Dommel, 424 Hillside Av., Lancaster, Penn.

GERRALD, TALMAGE W.; Mrs. Mattie R. Gerrald, R. F. D. 1, Galivant's Ferry, S. C.

Mechanics.

ABELS, CECIL C.; Joseph Abels, Ravenwood, W. Va.

PURCELL, WILLIAM A.; William D. Purcell, 253 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Privates.

BURNS, JAMES A.; Mrs. Katherine S. Burns, 402 Randolph St., Wausau, Wis.

CAMPBELL, LEON; Bert L. Campbell, 312 Pine St., Athens, Penn.

CARALUNAS, FRANK; Mrs. Mary Gaber, 420 Charlon St., Tamaqua, Penn.

CRAIG, CECIL C.; Mrs. C. L. Jones, Phillips, Okla.

CROSS, PAUL F.; the Rev. Samuel J. Cross, 629 South West St., Shelbyville, Ind.

FRENTZEL, JOE F.; Peter Frentzel, 2,016 Pennsylvania Av., Canton, Ohio.

HACKNEY, CHARLES B.; Mrs. Maggie Hackney, 1,613 Davanna Av., Knoxville, Tenn.

HARGREAVES, PAUL L.; Mrs. George T. Hargreaves, Warwick Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

HONAKER, ZED S.; Major S. Honaker, War, W. Va.

JOHNS, FOREST G.; Cecil H. Johns, Ticonic, Iowa.

LACKSHIRE, ARCHIE; Mrs. Birdie S. Lackshire, Sawyer, Wis.

LINDSEY, WILLIAM C.; J. Weatley, 1,755 Mabel St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

McCARY, CIRENUS E.; Jake McCary, R. F. D. 2, Chief, Mich.

McGRATH, WILLIAM P.; Mrs. Catherine McGrath, 8,803 Union Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

MAGGIONE, CHARLES; Mary Willer, 1,224 State St., Syracuse, N. Y.

PITT, EDWARD C.; M. B. Pitt, R. F. D. 4, Rocky Mount, N. C.

THOMPSON, MARION D.; John Thompson, Levering, Mich.

TRONCY, NOEL; Claude Troncy, 52 Hallam St., San Francisco.

TUTTLE, VICTOR; Mrs. Laura A. Littlefield, Newport, Me.

URBANOWSKI, HENRY; Mrs. Mary Lukanowski, 419 Moran St., Detroit, Mich.

WEIL, EDWARD F.; Miss Grace Matson, Cleves, Ohio.

ZAICO, PAOSET; John Zaico, Grodno, Russia.

DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—3.

Sergeant.

MURPHY, FRED S.; Mrs. Murphy, 9 Waverly St., Framingham, Mass.

Privates.

BURR, DEWEY G.; H. A. Burr, Bristolville, Ohio.

HURST, BERNARD; Mrs. Caroline Hurst, Oldenburg, Ind.

DIED OF DISEASE—7

Lieutenant.

HINES, EDWARD, Jr.; Edward Hines, 1,456 Ridge Av., Chicago.

Corporal.

KUONI, ARTHUR H.; Conrad Kuoni, Sauk City, Wis.

Privates.

BASS, LOUIS; Mitchell Bass, Horatio, Ark.

ERWIN, LOUIS; Robert Erwin, Bethel, Tenn.

GRATTON, ALFRED J.; Celima Gratton, 320 Cage St., Bennington, Vt.

HOWARD, HENRY; Lewis B. Howard, 5 Howard St., Franklinville, N. Y.

MILLER, ALEX; Ida Armstrong, Raymond, Miss.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—3.

Privates.

GLYNN, WILLIAM; Edward Glynn, Huntington, N. Y.

KEATING, MICHAEL; Mrs. Bridget Russell, 5th St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUOFF, EDWIN V.; Mrs. Margaret Ruoff, 193 Ralph Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—48.

Lieutenants.

CORBY, EDMUND; Mrs. A. C. Corby, 215 West 101st St., New York.

LAWRENCE, JAMES J.; Mrs. Mary W. Lawrence, 249 Woodward Av., Atlanta, Ga.

Corporals.

CAREY, DONALD E.; E. M. Carey, 6 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

CARTER, HARRY; Mrs. Maggie Mitchell, St. Clair, Mich.

CLAGGETT, WILBUR M.; J. A. Claggett, 230 North Cross St., Sullivan, Ind.

ECHARD, NOAH A.; Mrs. Martha Koch, Kresman, W. Va.

PANTCHUCK, THEODORE; Simon Pantchuck, 1,107 Marshfield Av., Chicago, Ill.

SHEEHAN, EDWARD; Edward J. Sheehan, 6 Sackett St., Westfield, Mass.

WARD, GILBERT; Mrs. Julia Stockwill, R. F. D. 4, McDavid, Fla.

WHITTAKER, ROBERT; Austin Whittaker, 1,012 West Market St., Scranton, Penn.

Bugler.

GIVENS, HARRY H.; Mrs. Minnie Givens, 707 Jeanette St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Privates.

ABNEY, FRED R.; A. N. Abney, Kennett, Mo.

ATANASOFF, GOUCHE; George Atanasoff, Jackson, Mich.

BEAVERS, HENRY O.; Mrs. Martha F. V. Beavers, Johnson City, Ill.

BOROSKI, HENRY; John Boroski, 856 Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUNTING, CLARK E.; Frank Bunting, Pleasant St., Montpelier, Ohio.

ERWIN, JOHN W.; Mrs. John W. Erwin, Cleveland, Miss.

GOSS, JOHN J.; Fraternal Order of Eagles, Milwaukee, Wis.

GRIFFIN, WILLIAM PATRICK; John Griffin, 78 Bay 20th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAIR, VAN BUREN; S. R. Hair, Eleaz, N. C.

HARDEE, CHARLIE G.; George W. Hardee, R. F. D. 3, Loris, S. C.

HARTNEY, JAMES; John S. Mack, 1,815 Queen Av., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

HEFT, WIELY J.; A. A. Heft, R. F. D. 2, Box 34, Huntsville, Texas.

HINKLE, HERBERT; Mrs. Martha Johnson, Lily, Ky.

LINK, HENRY L.; John Link, Jr., Menemoule, Wis.

McCANN, HARRY; Peter McCann, Main St., Edgerton, Wis.

McFEE, ELMER W.; Mrs. Francis Patterson, 3,422 N. Reuse St., Philadelphia, Penn.

McINTOSH, JAMES M.; Mrs. Susie McIntosh, 511 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

MALENCHAR, JOHN; Joseph Malus, 129 West 128th St., N. Y.

MORROW, HENRY W.; J. M. Morrow, Albemarle, N. C.

MYERS, WILLIAM H.; Henry J. Myers, Shirleysburg, Penn.

NOSBAUM, EDWARD A.; Mrs. Christina Nosbaum, 1,834 N. Talman Av., Chicago.

O'LEARY, PATRICK; Mrs. Helen O'Leary, 605 Alaska St., Butte, Mon.

PETERSON, PHILIPS; Mrs. A. S. Peterson, 407 150th St., Hammond, Ind.

PURCELL, GEORGE; Mrs. Anna Purcell, Box 63, Duncott, Penn.

RANDALL, ARTHUR; James Randall, Mio, Mich.

SKINNER, CHARLEY L.; Mrs. Martha E. Skinner, 238 State St., Charlotte, Mich.

SMITH, EMORY C.; Chester P. Evans, 107 W. Sycamore St., Denton, Texas.

SMITH, LEE E.; Jasper Smith, R. F. D. 1, Box 102, Pineville, La.

SNELL, HENRY; Mrs. Ella Cowgill, R. F. D. 2, Birmingham, Ala.

SNYDER, EDWARD; A. Snyder, 610 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STAHL, CHARLES; Mrs. Lena Stahl, 32 W. 98th St., New York.

STONE, AYLOR R.; Trip B. Stone, Chestnut Level, Va.

THOMAS, HENRY E.; Barbara Rhody, Marceline, Mo.

TRITT, JOHN H.; Jacob M. Tritt, Gastonia, N. C.

WILSON, ROBERT; Hiram Wilson, Mondovi, Wis.

WINTERMUTE, HENRY C.; Ernest C. Wintermute, Belvidere, N. J.

ZOVOWYNSKI, BENNIE; Joe Vowakawski, 7 South St., Middletown, Conn.

WOUNDED IN ACTION, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—43.

Sergeants.

ALLEN, NORMAN A.; N. C. Allen, 10th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb.

GREENE, HARRY M.; L. C. Greene, Avoca, Iowa.

JONES, WALTER P.; G. W. Jones, Sidney, Iowa.

McCOY, CHARLES N.; Mrs. E. A. McCoy, Hamburg, Iowa.

PACE, HERBERT W.; Charles Pace, Corning, Iowa.

Corporals.

GASCOIGNE, ELI; Mrs. George N. Church, 1,701 5th Av., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

KECK, OTTO A.; Phil Keck, Creston, Iowa.

RHOADES, JESSE; B. F. Rhoades, Pella, Iowa.

Mechanic.

MOORE, GORDON A.; Jackson Moore, Knoxville, Iowa.

Privates.

BARKER, BEN C.; James Barker, 13½ North 4th St., Keokuk, Iowa.

BEVANS, JACK H.; R. E. Harris, Decorah, Iowa.

BODEN, CECIL; W. J. Boden, Doland, S. D.

BRUNO, FRANK; John Taylor, Wyola, Mon.

BURGESS, LORENZO L.; E. A. Burgess, Palo, Iowa.

CULVER, CLARENCE; R. H. Culver, South Elm St., Creston, Iowa.

DAVIS, LEONARD L.; J. M. Davis, Thayer, Iowa.

DAYTON, ERNEST; Mrs. Annie Dayton, McCook, Md.

DUNKERSON, DEWEY D.; M. L. Dunkerson, Fontanelle, Iowa.

EWING, LOUIS K.; Charles Ewing, 11 North 8th St., Keokuk, Iowa.

FREDERICKSON, WILLIAM M.; M. Frederickson, 402½ South Walnut St., Creston, Iowa.

FILBERT, LAWRENCE; Mrs. L. Gilbert, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

GREY, JOHN E.; R. J. Veitch, Casper, Wyo.

HOBART, ALBERT; Mrs. Goldie Hobart, R. F. D. 4, Centerville, Iowa.

HUSNICK, FRANK; Stephen Husnick, 689 13th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

KLOHS, CHARLES H.; John Klohs, 5th and Washington Sts., Lemars, Iowa.

LARSON, ALONZO; O. Larson, 912 West Mills St., Creston, Iowa.

MAYBERRY, WILLIAM; Mrs. Mary Mayberry, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

MOORE, JARVIS W.; Mrs. Mary A. Moore, 248 Roff Home Av., Macon, Ga.

NELSON, HERMAN; Chris Nelson, 2,321 South 7th St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

OMUNDSON, OMAER; Osmund Omundson, Jewell, Iowa.

OSBORNE, RUSSELL S.; W. T. Smith, Battle Creek, Iowa.

PARCEL, CLARENCE M.; H. R. Parcel, 1,511 South 23d St., Centerville, Iowa.

PATTERSON, FROST F.; A. L. Patterson, Fontanelle, Iowa.

POPE, WILLIAM C.; J. P. Pope, Tocco, Ga.

PRATT, RICHARD; Richard Pratt, Sr., Mount Savage, Md.

PRICE, JOHN W.; George Saul, 25th Av. and 5th St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

REED MACK; Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, Kellogg, Iowa.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT F.; H. B. Sandeman, 908 North Cherry St., Creston, Iowa.

SMITH, MELBOURNE J.; Mrs. L. J. Third, 565 Walnut St., Macon, Ga.

SNYDER, REX L.; A. B. Snyder, 204 North Division St., Creston, Iowa.

SPAIN, GLENWOOD H.; Mrs. Cora E. Spain, 802 West 5th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

STACK, THOMAS B.; Mrs. Catherine Stack, 224 Bank St., Keokuk, Iowa.

TEIG, SILAS N.; Mrs. Julia Teig, Radcliffe, Iowa.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Previously reported severely wounded:

Captain.

COSTELLO, JOHN T.; Mrs. Patrick Costello, 62 Dickinson St., Binghamton, N. Y.

UP-STATE TROOPS IN DRIVE.

9th and 23d Infantry Recruited to War Strength at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—The 9th and 23d Infantry, U. S. A., which have been fighting back Germans on the road to Paris, were recruited to war strength at the United States expansion camp which was established on the State Fair Grounds in this city last Summer. The two regiments arrived under the old strength of 1,800 men and officers, but through enlistments here rapidly gained the number designated under the new orders. They went through intensive training and after being conditioned and fully equipped were among the first to be sent overseas.

In the two commands are many young residents of this city and surrounding country. The news that the 9th, which has had a reputation for valor in service for many years, and the 23d, had been brigaded with the Marines, had not filtered through official channels until yesterday, when the official report told of the "Syracuse Brigade" hurling back the enemy at Chateau-Thierry and inflicting heavy casualties.

The popularity of the infantry arm of the service was exemplified here last Summer when the two regiments took up their station for recruiting to war strength. Syracuse youths turned out in short order and it was not many weeks before the ranks were filled and the regiments required only a few more weeks of training.

GERMANS FIGHT COMRADES IN AIR

Two Squadrons Mistake Each Other for Foes and Engage in Desperate Battle.

LURED BY THEIR OWN TRAP

British Join In the Melee, and Several Enemy Machines Crash to Earth.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 11, (Associated Press.)—This is the story of a battle royal waged in the air between two flights of German planes. It was an unintentional, but disastrous, fight between brother aviators, during which British pilots joyfully and impartially rendered assistance first to one side, then to the other, until so many of the Emperor's flyers had been destroyed or damaged that the conflict could not continue.

It was on June 5 that this extraordinary engagement occurred, and it began thus:

Two British officers in a fighting machine were leading a patrol along the lines, when they sighted a German Halberstadt two-seater, which, upon their appearance, fired a green signal light. The British leaders expected a trap, and waited to see what this unusual performance meant.

In a short time six German scouts came wheeling out of the blue and joined the Halberstadt. Almost at once six other enemy scouts dived out of the sun on to their comrades, whom they apparently mistook for a British patrol about to attack the Halberstadt.

What happened was this: The Halberstadt had been acting as a decoy, and the green light had been meant as a signal for assistance. But there had been no expectation that two flights of German planes would respond at the same time.

Not being able to distinguish the markings of their friends—and this has happened not infrequently before—the newcomers immediately began a furious attack upon them. The British leaders then guided their patrol into this mad melée and took a hand.

Halberstadt Shot Down.

The Halberstadt was the first victim, and this was shot down by a British commanding machine. Another British fighter in the meantime had accounted for two more enemy scouts, which were sent swirling to destruction.

All the time the German aircraft were continuing their bitter battle among themselves, and several of them were seen to go down out of control before the engagement finally ended. The British leaders by their good judgment had led the Germans into their own trap.

This undoubtedly was a unique occurrence, but there are always plenty of thrilling incidents happening in the air these days. Take, for instance, the case of a British patrol of about eight battleplanes, which fought and vanquished some forty enemy craft a few days ago. This British patrol, under command of a Captain, was escorting a bombing squadron when two scores enemy machines were encountered. The British fighters and the enemy immediately raced in for the attack. Within a few seconds a fierce fight was in progress, and the great fleet of nearly half a hundred airships were swirling and diving deadly against one another, while their machine guns joined in the vicious chorus that swept down to the troops on the ground like the noise from scores of steam tripHammers.

The British outmaneouvred and outfought the enemy, and many of the Germans were sent spinning away. Whether they were merely frightened or were out of control it was impossible to say, but on the conclusion of the fight four German machines lay in crumpled masses on the earth and another had gone down in flames.

Vanquished Four Germans.

Almost daily one hears of experiences in which airmen have fought a magnificent battle against heavy odds. Such was the case of a pilot and observer, who while flying in a battleplane were cut off from their patrol and were attacked by four enemy machines.

The British pilot fired 200 rounds into one of the hostile planes, which was seen to crash. His observer also got in a good burst of fire at another German at close range, with a similar result. That left two of the enemy, and they were joined by a third scouting machine, which began firing at the British plane from above. The observer was shot and killed.

The pilot spun his machine down to a height of 2,000 feet, with the scout still on his trail. At that height the British aviator turned and attacked the German so fiercely that the latter was driven off. The British pilot then succeeded in getting his machine to his own lines, with his dead companion strapped in the seat.

The other night a British flier brought down an enemy bombing machine by the aid of searchlights operating from the ground. Night fighting is a supremely dangerous thing, which is seldom practiced, and the correspondent can recall no other case of an enemy plane being shot down along the front under similar conditions since the war began, although the defenders of London have accomplished this.

The British aviator was a member of a patrol and saw a German plane, which had been picked up by a searchlight. The Briton climbed toward the enemy—the operators of the searchlight meanwhile keeping the German carefully covered while the British machine was left in darkness. The German was blinded by the brilliant glare, and the attacking plane got within twenty-five yards before it opened fire. At this distance he poured a stream of bullets into the enemy craft, which rocked about in distress a moment and then dropped. As it fell, flames broke out and it shot across the night sky like a great meteor.

Collisions in the air have passed the stage of novelty, but they still are rare enough to excite comment, even among the flyers. A few days ago a British and a German machine crashed into each other during a fight, and the German was entirely destroyed. The British pilot had dived down on to a formation of enemy scouts and after shooting one out of control turned to attack another, which was on his tail. He manoeuvred until he succeeded, in turn, in getting on the enemy's tail and firing at it at close range. The enemy turned to the left and then sharply to the right, causing the British machine to collide with it.

The top of the German plane was ripped away and the British machine was turned upside down by the impact. The unlucky boche went down like a stone, but the British pilot was able to right his plane, and got home safely.

NEW POWDER PLANTS OPEN.

Factories at Charleston (W. Va.) and Nashville Start Ahead of Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department authorizes the statement that operations in the Government's new powder plants near Charleston, W. Va., and Nashville, Tenn., have begun, two months ahead of schedule. The Nashville plant started a week ago, and Daniel C. Jacklin, Director of the Explosive Plants Division, has reported that the Charleston plant started today.

These plants are declaring with the production of sulphuric and nitric acids constituent parts in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The $120,000,000 American plants combined, the Government a smokeless powder capacity equal to all other plotted for the plants is expected to give

TEN CASUALTIES IN MARINES

Seven Killed In Action, Including Captain James McCoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Marine Corps Headquarters today announced ten casualties in the marine contingent in France. Seven were killed in action and three died from wounds received in action. The casualties, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—7.

Captain.

McCOY, JAMES; Mabel Davol, 185 Buffington St., Fall River, Mass.

Gunnery Sergeant.

WERTZ, JAMES CLAIR; Mrs. Mary Wertz, Burnham, Penn.

Privates.

SNOW, FRANK HAMILTON; Frank H. Snow, Anniston, Ala.

HUNT, LEON WESLEY; Hattie Hunt, Tyre, Mich.

DECATUR, R. B.; Effie Fitzwater, Plainville, Ohio.

KIRCHNER, HENRY; William L. R. Kirchner, 9 Mine Brook Road, Bernardsville, N. J.

COLLINS, JOHN MEFOLK; not identified.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—3.

Gunnery Sergeant.

KRAUSE, MAX; Charley Krause, Berlin, Wis.

Privates.

ROSKA, VICTOR JOSEPH; Victoria E. Roska, 8 Gray St., Charlestown, Mass.

BIERCE, JEROME ARTHUR; Eva Bierce, Spirit Lake, Idaho.

DROWNED OFF SUBMARINE.

Gunner's Mate Lost at Sea—Death of Brooklyn Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Navy Department today announced that Horace E. Whittaker, a gunner's mate, was lost overboard from the submarine L-8 June 8. His body has not been recovered. His mother, Mrs. Eva O. Fisher, lives in St. Louis.

Christian Peter Danielson, a ship's cook, attached to the hospital ship Comfort, was accidentally killed at New Rochelle, N. Y., on June 9. His mother, Mrs. Marie Danielson, lives at Hyrum, Utah.

Late reports to the department show that among those who were lost in the sinking of the transport President Lincoln was Robert Walker, steerage steward, who enrolled Sept. 27, 1917, at New York. His brother, George Walker, lives at 252 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. The name given in the original list was Robert S. Walker, whose father, Oliver P. Walker, lives at Chattanooga, Tenn.

MORMONS GIVE UP WHEAT.

Church Turns Over Reserve of 250,000 Bushels to Government.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City, Utah, had turned over the contents of all its granaries to the United States Food Administration. More than a quarter of a million bushels of wheat was involved in the transfer. This reserve supply of grain was collected under the tithing practice by which the farmer members of the church were required to contribute one-tenth of their supply each harvest to the church as a protection against possible famine.

Nothing before has been allowed to interfere with the collection and preservation of this reserve. With the Government in need of wheat, however, the Mormon Church decided to sweep its granaries clean. According to the present indications the Mormons expect a large harvest this year, which will enable them to refill their warehouse.

As a warning to grocers of all classes that they must live up to the substitute regulations in the sale of flour, the Federal Food Board yesterday ordered the closing for three days next week, June 17, 18, and 19, of the following stores in this city: Samuel Ashkinazy, 10 Rutgers Place; Abraham Beresofsky, 450 Grand Street; A. Bergner, 80 Hester Street; the Rev. M. Bienstock, 86 Ludlow Street; Samuel Charlestock, 94 Montgomery Street; Joseph Elias, 96 Allen Street; Barney Goldberg, 283-285 Broome Street; Kalman Rebhus, 131 Cannon Street, and Isaac Spitz, 493 Houston Street.

The Federal Food Board also announced yesterday the suspension of the business of the following bakers for the same three days: Mariano del Gindice, 326 Hudson Street, Brooklyn; Giacomo Napolitano, 67 Bayard Street; Sam Stein, 1,428 Second Avenue, and Julius Rubinsky, 608 Third Avenue. All these bakers were charged with failing to use the required amount of substitutes in the baking of bread.

SENDING 250,000 A MONTH.

Gen. Bridges Tells of Movement of Our Troops—200,000 With British.

BOSTON, June 11.—"The flow of troops from this country to Europe is at the rate of a quarter of a million a month, and nothing can stop it, certainly not the Kaiser with his U-boats," declared Lieut.-General Thomas Bridges, British High Commissioner to the United States, at a dinner tendered him tonight by a number of prominent British and Canadian residents.

"I have it on the best authority," he continued, "that General Foch, with whom I am intimately acquainted, is very certain he has the situation well in hand, and can now hold the Germans.

"We have today 200,000 American troops brigaded with British and French soldiers, and this intimate association will have a far-reaching effect on the future of the nations."

DECLARES OUR MEN DOMINATE GERMANS

French Official Statement Calls the Infantry "Very Skillful in Manoeuvring."

OFFICERS AND MEN BRAVE

"Irresistible Activity" Shown Near Chateau-Thierry—Ambulance Workers Praised.

PARIS, June 10, (Delayed.)—Praise is given the marines and other American troops who took part in the fighting last week northwest of Château-Thierry in an official statement issued tonight giving a summary of the operations there. It is declared that with "strong will and irresistible activity the American troops continue absolutely to dominate the adversaries they oppose."

"The operations on June 6 in advancing our line," the statement adds, "gave us a view of the enemy which permitted us to exploit the situation. Also in the evening the American troops, pushing forward toward Bussiares and Torcy and continuing to clean up Belleau Wood from local opposition, advanced their line for more than a mile.

"Finally, toward 6 o'clock in the evening some of our troops penetrated into Bourescheс.

"The American infantry showed itself very skillful in manoeuvring. The courage of the officers and men bordered on temerity. One Lieutenant, hindered in his advance by a machine gun, threw himself almost alone into the woods where it was established and, having killed its crew, returned with the gun over his shoulder.

"The courage of the combatant troops was equaled only by the magnificent coolness of certain of their ambulance men, who amid a hail of bullets gave first aid to the wounded before carrying them to field dressing stations.

"Operating in liaison with the Americans, our troops the next day widened considerably the gains of the day before, while the division on the right progressed northward. Both thus effected a very skillful manoeuvre. During the morning our troops captured Veuilly-la-Poterie cemetery and, finally, by a single dash they carried the heights southwest of Hautevesnes. Our troops met with stubborn resistance which they broke down completely.

"The Germans suffered irreparable losses. One of the companies opposed to us which counted 100 bayonets at the beginning, yesterday only mustered 37, five of whom belonged to another company and five to the regimental reserves."

NEW WIRE STRIKE THREAT.

Railroad Telegraphers Send an Ultimatum to the Western Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Thirty thousand railroad telegraphers, through their General Grievance Committee, voted today to cast their lot with the commercial wire men by sending an ultimatum to President Newton Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and requesting an answer by Saturday night.

A conference of representatives of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America was held, at the close of which E. J. Thomas, Chairman of the Grievance Committee, gave out the following statement:

"The committee representing the railroad telegraphers prepared and mailed to Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a proposition on behalf of railroad telegraphers engaged in handling Western Union messages at over 20,000 offices, fixing the rate of commission, hours of service, &c.

"The committee indorsed the position of the commercial telegraphers in exercising their right to organize, and asked that the Western Union Telegraph Company observe in its controversy with its commercial telegraphers, the terms of President Wilson's proclamation of April 8, establishing the National War Labor Board, by granting to its commercial telegraphers the right to organize and by reinstating, with reimbursement for time lost, all employes, in accordance with the decision of the National War Labor Board."

Chicago's latest labor trouble developed this morning, when 132 gas meter readers, employed by the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, walked out, demanding a 20 per cent. increase in pay.

SEEK TO ENROLL AS NURSES

500 Young Women Get Application Blanks from Red Cross.

More than 500 graduate nurses and young women desirous to become nurses obtained application blanks yesterday for enlistment with army and navy hospitals and in the Army Nursing School, in the Red Cross drive for 25,000 nurses needed in army and navy hospitals in this country and abroad.

The Bureau of Nursing of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross yesterday completed the outfitting of 106 nurses at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. They will leave shortly for overseas service. This makes a total of 352 who have gone across or will go across this month.

PERSHING SHIFTS FOULOIS.

Makes Him Head of Air Service of "First Army" Abroad.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois has been detached from his post as Chief of the Air Service of the American Expeditionary Forces and appointed by General Pershing as head of the Air Service of the "First Army." This information was received here today from France.

Colonel Robert N. Paddock will succeed General Foulois, probably with early promotion to the rank of Brigadier General.

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Runs on Kerosene

Supplies electricity at low cost for country homes, farms or boats. Easy to install—simple to operate. Is as perfect mechanically and as durable as engineering talent can make it.

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52 Park Place, New York

If you wish to make sure that your plans for disposing of your property will be carried out after your death appoint us trustees of your estate now.

Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York
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Army Officers' Uniforms at Cost

ARMY officers will find here a complete assortment of uniforms—gabardines, serges, whipcords and Summer weight fabrics. . . . Produced by the Kirschbaum shops who have carried into the field of uniform making the same high standards which they have long employed in the tailoring of civilian clothes. . . . Distributed by us at actual cost.

Serges, 12 ozs., - - - $25.00
Serges, 14 ozs., - - - $27.00
Whipcords, - $27.00 and 30.00
Gabardines, - $23.50 and 30.00

Regulation Army Footwear for Officers and Men

Attention is directed to our complete lines on the Main Floor, of

Dress Boots, in Calfskin, - - $28.00
Dress Boots, in Cordovan, - - $32.00
Trench Boots, (British made) $28.00
Army "Snag Boots," - - - $14.00
Field and Engineers' Boots, $25.00 up
Cordovan Dress Shoes, $10.00 & 12.00

Regulation Army Shoes, (Munson last) $6.50 to 14.00

Officers' Leather Puttees
Ranging in price from
Cowhide at $7.00 to Cordovan at $15.00

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Such systematizing is our hobby.
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There is but one type of dress for young ladies accepted as correct at our fashionable summer resorts.

Their dresses, blouses and skirts must be of severely simple design, smartly tailored and made of carefully selected imported materials.

Our washable sport clothes, summer dresses, washable riding habits and the like are confined exclusively to productions of this character.

Three exclusive and distinctive models in Sport Capes for young ladies. The fabrics are exceedingly smart English and Scotch woolens in plaids, checks, mixtures and navy blue.

Skirts—all white separate Wash Skirts in imported gabardines, cords and fancy weaves. From $4.50.

Separate Khaki Skirt, $6.50

Blouses and Shirts — to wear with skirts. From $5.50

TO EQUALIZE AREA OF WAR INDUSTRY

Government Will Restrict Expansion East and Spread It West and South.

AT CAPACITY NOW NEAR SEA

Raw Material, Fuel, and Labor Conditions More Promising Elsewhere—Booms Expected.

NO LETUP IN THE EAST

Despite Great Tax on Transportation, Enlargement May Be Permitted in Exceptional Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A definite program to aid in solving the fuel, transportation, and labor problems in the East by preventing the expansion of industries engaged in war work within a restricted area, which includes many of the great manufacturing centres of the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, was announced tonight in a joint statement by the War Industries Board and the Fuel and Railroad Administrations.

Because of the great demand for materials, fuel, and labor for the war industries, expansion of the less essential industrfes was ended some time ago, and curtailment in that direction is being put into effect. The new program will place the Government in position to dictate as well the activities of plants producing war supplies. The establishment of new industries in the zone will be prohibited.

New York City is included in the restricted area. Only the industries in the extreme southern and eastern section of the State are affected. A map will be published shortly giving the boundaries of the entire restricted area in detail. It is stated that industries producing about 90 per cent. of the war supplies are brought within the restrictions made.

The huge plant of the United States Steel Corporation in Western Pennsylvania is not included in the program, but the restricted zone does cover Bethlehem Steel, Midvale Steel, and practically all of the principal manufactories run by private capital which produce arms and powder and other munitions. Bridgeport, Conn., for instance, is one of the manufacturing centres in the area, and the Eastern half of Pennsylvania and all of New Jersey and Delaware, with their big powder plants, are included, along with Eastern Maryland, not including Baltimore.

To Spread War Activities.

It is understood that the plan is to encourage expansion of war industries outside the restricted zone, so that advantage may be taken of the labor released from the less essential industries, once curtailment of their output is in effect. Parts of these plants, now engaged in the production of less essentials, it is believed also can be quickly converted into war plants.

It is probable that the present production limit of the war industries in the restricted zone will be maintained and, when considered absolutely essential to the war program, even expanded. On the other hand, it is felt that the railroads in the restricted zone are now taxed almost to capacity and that it would be unwise to increase the load unnecessarily.

The distribution of coal also is involved in the new plan, as it is believed that much more effective progress can be made if some of the increased production is obtained to the west and south of the restricted territory. Production in the restricted area, it is said, has increased so rapidly within the last few months that further expansion of the existing industries seemed unwise.

Reports also have come from the Middle West, Baltimore, and points to the south that labor was available, which it was difficult to move to the congested Eastern manufacturing district. A survey also has shown that further expansion would add an all but impossible burden to the housing problem.

An official statement issued through the Fuel Administration tonight read:

Coal the Determining Factor.

"The following is authorized by the War Industries Board, the United States Fuel Administration, and the United States Railroad Administration:

"A policy has been adopted and made effective for preventing further increase in the volume of war orders and the number of establishments handling them in the area known as the congested manufacturing and transportation district. This district comprises the New England States, Eastern and Southern New York, Pennsylvania as far west as Williamsport and Altoona, all of New Jersey and Delaware and Eastern Maryland, not including Baltimore.

"Exceptions to this policy will be made only if unavoidable through inability otherwise to provide for war needs.

"The congested district comprises those Eastern Sta s in which so large a proportion of war industries is located as to make it difficult to supply all with necessary raw material and fuel. This difficult obtains because coal for those indust mined in the territory west of the eghany Mountains. It must be ca d into this congested district by a limited number of railway lines and by ships from Hampton Roads and Baltimore.

"The amount of coal, therefore, which can be transported into this congested area during any one season is limited and is an entirely separate problem from the production of coal. However much coal is mined in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, only so much is available for this congested district as the railroads and ships can transport into it.

"A careful analysis of the possible coal movement shows that the increased industrial activity in those Eastern States has created a requirement for coal which exceeds the limit of possible transportation of coal plus necessary materials for manufacture."

Big Impetus West and South.

A big impetus to expansion and wartime manufacture in the Middle West and South is seen in the new program. The Shipping Board is in need of a greatly increased boiler supply to meet the requirements of its enlarged program, and it is practically certain now that development along that line will be to the west of the restricted area. The War and Navy Departments, also, it is understood, have been requested to plan, in accordance with the new program, any developments they may contemplate.

Most of the war plants in the East are now working to capacity, and it is intended that the Government's plan shall not disturb these conditions. It is understood that the plans adopted for the big shipbuilding plants will not be disturbed. In the future, however, expansion of the shipyards will be sought principally in the South, on the Great Lakes, and on the Pacific Coast. It has been urged that better results might be obtained by expanding yards where the housing problem is not so serious as in the East and where labor can be more readily obtained.

For some time Government departments have been trying to break up the traffic congestion in the Eastern manufacturing district by the development of Southern ports, and the new program will be made part of this comprehensive plan.

PREMIERS CHEER BELGIUM.

Pledge Unwavering Support in Messages to New Prime Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The messages of sympathy and support sent to the new Belgian Prime Minister, M. Cooreman, were received at the Belgian Legation today and made public.

Premier Lloyd George's message said:

"I have received with pleasure the message of greeting which you have sent me on assuming the direction of the affairs of Belgium. I am convinced that we shall continue to maintain the intimate relations which have been formed between our two nations during their struggle for liberty and humanity. Rest assured of my warmest sympathy in the task which you have undertaken and of the immutable determination of the British nation to deliver your country and your compatriots from the iniquitous oppression which they endure now so heroically."

Premier Clemenceau's message follows:

"Keenly appreciative of the message of confident and loyal sympathy which you have sent on the occasion of your assuming the direction of Belgian affairs, the Government of the republic desires to thank your Excellency and to assure you of the fraternal solidarity uniting our two nations, which becomes greater every day through the sacrifices borne in common. Belgium, innocent victim of impious force, will become the very symbol of liberty restored to the world."

Premier Orlando's message read:

"In expressing my hearty congratulations for the high office confided to you I beg your Excellency to accept my thanks as well as those of the Italian Government for your kind message. I assure you that the Italian people admire, with ever-growing sympathy, the heroism of the Belgian people, which has become the moral prototype of the ideal opposed to violence. Belgium must be fully avenged for her sacrifices and because of the principles for which she stands, principles for which the Italian people will fight in fraternal co-operation with our allies until victory is won. Accept my most cordial greetings."

SCHEME TO RECRUIT IRISH.

Marching American Regiments with Priests Suggested in Dublin.

LONDON, June 11.—The Dublin correspondent of The Daily Express professes to be able to give the details of a plan for conducting a voluntary recruiting campaign in Ireland, which he understands has as one of its great features the bringing of American regiments to Ireland to march through the towns and villages. These regiments, he adds, will bring their priests with them.

This plan, continues the correspondent, will be carried out along lines resembling those of a general election under the controlling direction of Edward Shortt, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He adds that important progress has been made in the direction of enlisting the aid of the Nationalist Party. Stephen Gwynn, a Nationalist member of the House of Commons, is a member of the Central Committee under this plan, the correspondent states, while other Nationalist members have expressed a wish to help.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for West Clare, he continues, has agreed to serve as a recruiting officer, and it is believed some others will follow Mr. Lynch's example.

John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, meanwhile is maintaining a neutral attitude, the correspondent adds, although with a favorable leaning. The Clerical Opposition also still holds aloof, although there is reason, it is declared, to hope that its attitude will change before long.

URGE CIVIC WAGE INCREASE.

Aldermen Want Employes to Receive 10 to 20 Per Cent. More.

The Board of Aldermen, on the recommendation of its Committee on Salary and Grades, yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to include in the budget for next year an increase in the salaries of all employes of the city, who receive less than $1,000 a year, by 20 per cent., and all receiving between $1,000 and $2,000 a year by 10 per cent. Alderman Lee of the Socialist group wanted the salaries of all city employes 21 years old or over who are receiving less than $1,200 a year, to be increased to that figure, but his proposition was turned down.

"It is absolutely clear," he said, "that $1,200 is the lowest figure on which a man can possibly maintain an ordinary-sized family in conditions of health and common decency. The Socialist Aldermen will not give their sanction to the payment of starvation wages by the City of New York."

The original resolution which was introduced by Alderman Mullen provided that the increase should begin July 1, and that the board should issue revenue bonds to take care of the increases, but it was amended so that the increase, if the Board of Estimate agrees, shall begin Jan. 1 next.

AIR RAIDS ON ZEEBRUGGE.

Bruges Docks and Many Other Belgian Points Assailed.

LONDON, June 11.—During the period between June 6 and 9, inclusive, ten bombing raids were carried out, according to an Admiralty statement today. The objectives were Thourout, Zeebrugge lock gates, the Brugeoise Works, Bruges Docks, Bruges Canal, Ghistelles Airdrome, Marialter Airdrome, St. Denis-Westrem Airdrome, and the Mostacker Airdrome.

"In all," says the statement, "fourteen tons of bombs were dropped. Fires were started in the Bruges Docks, the Marialter Airdrome, and the St. Denis-Westrem Airdrome. Four fires and two explosions were caused in the eastern basin at the Bruges docks. Two direct hits were observed on the mole at Zeebrugge. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced, and attacks by enemy aircraft were driven off."

Change Berlin, Iowa, to Lincoln.

BERLIN, Iowa, June 11.—Berlin, Ia., will be no more. As a result of a meeting here today of the Mayor and the City Council, it was decided to notify the Post Office officials in Washington that the citizens have changed the name of the town to Lincoln.

SAVE BREAD says Mr. Hoover

EAT more meat—and the wise woman makes her meat dishes appetizing and individual with a few drops of savory

A1 SAUCE

APPEAL FOR KINGS TO 'STICK TOGETHER'

Letter Secretly Sent by Emperor Charles to Rumanian Monarch Becomes Known.

FERDINAND WAS WON OVER

Said to Have Yielded to Teuton Pressure After Emphasizing Loyalty to Allies.

LONDON, May 31. (Associated Press Correspondence.)—A private and secret letter written to King Ferdinand of Rumania by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in the latter part of February marked the turning point in Rumania's participation in the world war and was one of the deciding factors in the long series of intrigues which eventually broke the spirit of the Rumanian King. Under this outside pressure King Ferdinand changed from an ardent supporter of the war against Germany into a lukewarm and vacillating opportunist, and finally into a distinct peace advocate.

"This is a time when Kings must stick together," was the most striking sentence in the letter of Emperor Charles.

The letter has never been published, and its existence up to this time has been known to only a few persons outside the highest court circles in Rumania. A summary of its contents was communicated to the American Minister and to The Associated Press correspondent in Jassy by a high official, who is one of the most steadfast friends of the Allies at the Rumanian court.

Warned of Danger to Monarchies.

In intimate vein the Austrian Emperor directed the attention of King Ferdinand to the great danger to all monarchical institutions from the wave of Socialism which was sweeping Eastern Europe. He drew a heartfelt picture of the danger to Austria from the spread of Bolshevism across the Russian border, and said that the Rumanian dynasty was in equal danger from the same source.

Emperor Charles pleaded with the Rumanian King to join other monarchies in Europe in the death grapple with democracy and promised that if Ferdinand would abandon the Allies, Germany and Austria would support him in retaining his throne. After portraying Rumania as abandoned by the Allies and helpless before the powerful Central Powers, Emperor Charles closed his letter with the sentence quoted above.

King Ferdinand's letter to Alexander Marghiloman, the Rumanian Premier, thanking him for the conclusion of peace, marked the final step in the King's surrender to the dogma of Emperor Charles that Kings must stick together.

Ferdinand Reversed Attitude.

The earlier attitude of King Ferdinand toward the war offers a striking contrast to the subservient tone of his letter this month to Premier Marghiloman. As late as mid-February the King expressed to The Associated Press correspondent a desire that an interview or a statement showing his loyal adherence to the alliance with the Entente should be published in the United States.

An audience was arranged and the King insisted on speaking English, although he is not a complete master of that tongue, because, he said, he was anxious to make his position absolutely clear to the American people, and thought that it could be done better in plain English than through a translation from the French and Rumanian. Unfortunately, the interview was started to the United States by way of Odessa. A strike of Bolshevist telegraph operators there prevented it from going any further.

On the subject of peace proposals by the Central Powers, which was then the all important topic in Jassy, the King, in the interview, said:

"It would be unthinkable for Rumania to accept peace without the consent of her allies. For Rumania to make such a peace would be an act of dishonor."

Concerning his relations with the German and Austrian Emperors, the King said:

"I can understand soverigns being angry against each other, but I cannot understand them entertaining feelings of hatred toward one another. A sovereign cannot always act according to his personal dictates or according to family ties, but must carry out the will and interest of his people."

Emphasized Appeal to America.

In looking over the final draft of the interview, the King said he wished to emphasize particularly the closing paragraph in which he expressed the hope that around the final peace table Rumania's welfare would be the particular care and solicitude of the American delegates. He called for his colored wax pencils and underlined in blue, then in red, each line of the closing paragraph, which read:

"For the never failing support and sympathy of your great Government and people I wish you to convey to the entire American nation the heartfelt gratitude of my people and myself. That splendid support and sympathy encourages us to believe that when the flag of peace is unfurled throughout Europe and when the nations of the earth meet to adjust their differences, America will not forget her ally and friend in the far-off Balkens. We hope that at the final peace table America, as the foremost exponent of the principles of national liberty, will raise its powerful voice on behalf of the nation that has suffered and sacrificed in order that those sacred principles might be achieved."

Within a short time after the interview King Ferdinand's attitude began to undergo a change, and the breach between him and the Queen on the question of peace began to grow wider. A powerful court party brought continual pressure to bear on the King in support of every German peace intrigue, and he yielded rapidly to this pressure.

Queen Marie, on the other hand, was adamant, and she made valiant efforts to rally the army and the anti-German elements to her side. In March she visited the entire Rumanian front with the object of solidifying and consolidating the anti-peace sentiment in the active army. The soldiers generally responded to her appeal, but her hopes and efforts were all for naught.

GAINS ON THE VARDAR.

Serbians Take Prisoners—French Occupy Several Villages.

PARIS, June 11.—The night report of the War Office says:

Eastern Theatre, June 10.—Spirited artillery activity occurred on both sides west of the Vardar, particularly in the region of Skra di Legen. In the region of Dobropolje the enemy, after violent artillery preparation, attempted a surprise attack against the Serbian positions, but were repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

Southwest of Pogradetz French troops, after a brilliant engagement, occupied Crete, Kamia, and the villages of Strelkasals and Popcisti, capturing 140 prisoners, including two officers, three mortars, numerous machine guns, and important food and munitions supplies.

HOSPITAL FOR OUR NAVY.

Former Amy Phipps Gives Use of Her Great London Home.

LONDON, June 11.—The American Navy is to have a hospital of its own at London. For this purpose Mrs. Frederick Edward Guest, wife of Captain Guest, member of Parliament, has turned over to the American Red Cross her residence in Park Lane, known as Alford House. Mrs. Guest was formerly Amy Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps of Pittsburgh.

Alford House is one of the finest residences in the fashionable West End of London. It was built by Otto Beit, the South African millionaire. It occupies an entire block and has an ample lawn and an elaborate roofgarden. Mr. Beit called it "Marble House," because the entire interior is finished in the finest of Italian marbles.

The hospital will contain many beds, and will be used both for officers and men. The institution will be the twenty-fifth which the American Red Cross has established in England.

ITALIANS CHECK ATTACKS.

Austrians Vainly Attempt Surprises —Lose Five Airplanes.

ROME, June 11.—The official report from headquarters today says:

"At Monte Corno, in the Frenzela Valley, and Cortellazzo the hostile infantry vainly attempted surprise attacks.

"East of Capo Sile patrols drove back the enemy from the front lines, capturing a machine gun and two trench mortars, other arms, and war material.

"Five hostile airplanes were brought down."

GERMANS EXPECT GREAT SEA BATTLE

Official Dispatch Spread Broadcast Tells of Projected Naval Offensive.

HIGH OFFICERS SUMMONED

Tirpitz Says English Will Be Driven from Seas After the Capture of Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 11. — Further evidence that Germany, in its efforts to end the war this Summer, is planning to support its land offensive by sending its high seas forces against the combined British and American Grand Fleet, is given in an official dispatch today from Switzerland.

"A telegram of an official nature," says the dispatch, "is being spread broadcast in Germany, which says that the German Admiralty is considering a big naval offensive. Orders are supposed to have been given to keep the whole fleet in readiness, and a certain number of naval officers of high rank have been recalled from Switzerland and other neutral countries, where they have been spending their leaves.

"The Kieler Zeitung speaks of extraordinary activity in the ports, and the Hamburger Post publishes an interview with von Tirpitz, who was asked if Germany was in a position to measure herself with the English fleet. The Admiral naturally replied in the affirmative, saying that after their land forces have pushed the French and English back on the other side of Paris, it will be the turn of the Kaiser's boats to drive the English off the high seas."

Both in Washington and in the allied capitals a German sea offensive on a grand scale long has been regarded as a possibility, and the appearance of the Teutonic fleet in the North Sea at any time would not be unexpected. Rear Admiral Gleaves said in a public address not long ago that word had come to the British fleet that the Germans at last were ready for the supreme test.

If the battle does come American naval forces will play their part. American dreadnaughts under Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman joined the British fleet some time ago, and Admiral Gleaves in his recent address said that when Admiral Beatty, commanding the British grand sea forces heard that the Germans were coming, he assigned the American ships to a prominent place in the line.

American naval officers are no less anxious for a finish fight with the enemy than are the British. In all allied quarters there is supreme confidence of the outcome. Once the two fleets come to grips, officials are certain that the Germans will be decisively defeated.

FRAME NEW GERMAN TAXES.

Bundesrath Members Ready for a Levy on Increased Incomes.

AMSTERDAM, June 11.—The Cologne Gazette, in an issue received here, says that Count von Rodern, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, in an address to the main committee of the Reichstag Monday, intimated that a majority of the Bundesrath would agree on a tax on incomes that have increased since 1913 and on a single levy on property valued above 50,000 marks, but that it would be unable to agree on a levy on all large incomes. He said that the expected total yield would be 1,200,000,000 marks.

Count von Rodern also said that the Bundesrath was inclined to agree upon the establishment of an imperial tax court, but had reserved the right regarding the details.

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen in a recent article said that a compromise was about to be made between the Reichstag and the Government for the levy of a new war profit tax at the end of the present year or the beginning of next year. The newspaper said that the agreement would provide for a war tax on increased incomes as compared with peace times, which was expected to yield 800,000,000 marks, and a tax on property, beginning with 15,000 marks, in which the levy was to be one-tenth of 1 per cent., rising to five-tenths of 1 per cent. on property amounting to 1,000,000 marks.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Store Opens 9 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Closes 6 P. M.

Men's and Young Men's

SELECT SUMMER SUITS

$19.75

Clothes That Bridge the Gap Twixt Desire and Fulfillment

In the mad scramble to cut prices in men's apparel we continue steadily with our hand to the plow of *Quality Clothes* along the furrow we have cut for sixty years — "Lowest-in-the-City" prices, for cash.

The suit we are offering here confirms in every particular the claims we make for our merchandise. It is neither bewitched by being advertised as the best priced suit of its kind in town nor ashamed of its job of serving sensible men with moderately sized pocketbooks.

In All Fancy Mixed and Unfinished Worsteds, Etc.
All Late Summer Styles

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front

R. H. Macy & Co.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Hood White Leisure Shoes

for Women and Misses

—for sports, vacation and general wear, are now being featured on the second floor

$4 $3 $3.50 $4

¶ These newest of Summer shoes are made of White Sea Island Duck, and have soles and heels of a composition that gives even better service than leather. Four of the models featured are *illustrated* above. Each is so graceful, so skilfully developed, as to make any foot appear a size smaller.

¶ Obtainable with Louis XV heel in sizes 1 to 8, and widths A, B, C, D; or with Cuban heel, sizes 1 to 8; widths B, C, D. Prices:

Boots, $4; Oxfords, $3.50; Pumps, $3.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts

Offer today in their

June Sale

Special groups of Fashionable Apparel *at Important Price reductions*—for instance:

Dresses	For Street and Semi-dress, Formerly $65 to $95	at	$35 & $55
	Dance Styles, Formerly to $100	at	$45
Suits	Tailored Models, Formerly to $95	at	$55
Coats & Capes	Town and Country Styles, Formerly $65 to $95	at	$35 & $65
Hats	For Street, Sport and Dress, Formerly to $40	at	$5, $10 & $15

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

Women's Smart Low Shoes

An exceptional variety of stunning new models, all with the characteristic Alexander fitting qualities

Kidskin Oxfords — seal brown, oyster gray, white and dull black—slender last, Louis heels. $10

Gunmetal and dark mahogany color *Pumps;* some with wing tips and perforations. $7.50

White Canvas sport oxfords, kid trimmed, white soles and heels, $7.00

PECK & PECK

SPORT STOCKINGS

Men's Golf Hose, light weight wool; heather, lovat green and gray mixed, with neat fancy tops in contrasting colors, $5; wool garters to match, $1.

Women's Golf Stockings, lamb's wool; white with colors, $5.

Mail orders given competent attention. Goods sent on approval.

Peck & Peck

STOCKING SHOPS
586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
Also at CHICAGO, PALM BEACH and NEWPORT

FINE HOSE

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The New Idea in Tools

Is to give
The amateur
A professional
Kit—
So the
Odd Job
About the House
Or the shed
Won't be
"Good Enough"
But
"Good as Possible."

Red Star Cabinets

fitted to conform to this idea, are supplied with high grade mechanics' tools selected from regular stock, from which are eliminated those articles of little use to the man on the odd job. Or we will fit up any cabinet with the tools you prefer in your work.

For $16.19

We have a Handy Cabinet, fitted so that the handle of the ratchet brace stands up to act as a handle for the cabinet when carried. This case is fitted with 18 tools for general handy work, including 24 inch rule and fine-tooth saw. All best steel.

Other cases up to $37.50, with 55 tools.

There are none better at their prices in the city.

Macy's—Basement, Front, 35th Street.

Soldier's Pocket Camera

The regular vest pocket size fitted with our MACO anastigmat lens, F-7.5. Autographic, universal focus, requiring no fine adjustments; with light and subject gauge. Eight pictures to a roll. $11.49. *This lens is about 15% faster than the Standard F-7.7, which is almost unobtainable today.*

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Three Appeals

Find voice in the campaign for Thrift Stamps — thrift; patriotism; sacrifice. But what of the still small voice we alone hear, asking *how much* each of these appeals really means to us? Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps May Be Bought In Any Department Store In The City And At Hundreds Of Other Places.

Pocket Your Hesitation

Benefit by your impulse today to investigate our D. A. shopping system. You will not be the first person to admit pleasant surprise at what you will learn of advantageous saving—only about the 35,545th.

Ask for Particulars

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

BRITISH SHIP SAW U-BOAT OFF JERSEY

Within 1,000 Yards of German, but Captain Got Away by Going Full Speed.

ENEMY WAS 250 MILES OUT

Passengers on Brazilian Liner Heard Firing Monday, Indicating an Encounter.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 11.—Officers of a British steamship arriving tonight reported that they had sighted a German submarine last night before dark about 250 miles from the Jersey shore. They said that the U-boat emerged about 1,000 yards away on the port beam just at dusk, but did not have time to get into a position to launch a torpedo or fire her guns, as the Captain swung the steamship until the stern was in line with the U-boat and went away at full speed, zig-zagging. Dark soon came on and the officers on the bridge saw no more of the submarine.

Passengers arriving today from South American ports on a Brazilian steamship said that they heard firing off the coast yesterday morning between 11 o'clock and noon. In the opinion of a Brazilian artillery officer, the shots were fired from guns of different calibre, one being the sharp crack of a three-inch and others sounding with a deeper boom, more like a six-inch naval gun, he said.

There were fifty-six passengers, and they said that rumors of U-boats being on this side of the Atlantic had been current in South America for more than six months. The first warning of the sinking of the ships on Sunday, June 2, was received by the Captain by wireless last Tuesday, accompanied by instructions from the Navy Department at Washington advising him to put into the nearest port at once. Not feeling quite secure on this point, the Captain went about 100 miles further out to sea and made Bermuda on Friday, where he went on shore to consult the British Admiral. On Saturday the Brazilian steamship went to sea again in company with an American supply ship and proceeded north, burning hard coal instead of the usual soft coal, which gives out a thick black smoke. The vessels parted company during Saturday night, the Captain said, and he saw nothing until he arrived in port today. The lifeboats were swung out, lowered to the level of the promenade deck, ready for an emergency.

In describing his experience on the voyage W. Roth, an American mining engineer from Chile, said that the passengers were aware of the dangers they had to pass through and made the most of it.

"We felt sure that there must have been some kind of a naval fight off the Jersey shore yesterday, because we could hear the guns quite distinctly," he said. "We were prepared since last Tuesday to leave the ship at a few minutes' notice, and slept, as sailors say, with our weather eye lifting."

In the opinion of Captains in the merchant marine who have had three years' experience in the Atlantic with German submarines, they do not place any faith in the story of there being a mother ship. Since the undersea warfare was started by the Huns early in 1915, it was said, there had not been one authenticated instance of the U-boats being accompanied by mother ships in the Atlantic. Bases have been discovered off the coast of Ireland, Spain, Balearic Isles, Norway, and other places where supplies of petrol have been hidden in tanks or cases.

Naval officers who were asked tonight whether they thought there had been more than one submarine engaged in the attacks on American merchant vessels during the last ten days, replied there was no reason to suppose so. The distance covered by the operations could have been easily performed during the time by a U-boat which had a speed on the surface of fifteen knots or over, they said.

CALLS U-BOAT RAID FUTILE.

Vice President Says It Has Failed to Frighten American Mothers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The Kaiser never made a greater tactical blunder in this war than in sending his submarines against the Atlantic seaboard, in the opinion of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall. The Vice President came here this afternoon to receive a degree at the commencement exercises of Villanova College.

"The submarine attacks on the United States are only another example of the false psychology of the Hun," the Vice President said. "The Kaiser thought he could frighten America. All he has done is to stir the spirit of the nation to even greater determination to crush the Hun now and forever.

"The Kaiser said to himself: 'Frighten the United States. Bring the war home to them, and every mother will hesitate before she sends her boy to the front.'

"If it had been a German mother he might have succeeded, but he does not know the American mother, that is plainly evident. The German mother thinks only of her own son. To the American mother every son is her son in a patriotic sense. To kill any American boy is to strike at every American mother.

"And that has been the boomerang effect of the latest Hun raids. These visits of the sea wolves to our doors have stirred the nation as a whole and make us determined more than ever before to crush the Hun, his autocracy, his kultur, and his warped ideals.

"Even aside from the failure of the effects desired the U-boat raids were not successful. The damage has been small compared with the effort expended to send this fleet to American waters.

"I am not a military man. I can't discuss the future course of the war, but I can say that we must soon have an army in Russia and Serbia as a wedge to enter the back door of Germany; also an American army in Italy. That, to my mind, is the vulnerable point for attack. We can hold on the western front, but we can break through Italy and strike at the Hun through his back door."

SWEDISH SHIP TORPEDOED.

Crew Landed in America Tells of Attack in the Mediterranean.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 11.—Twelve members of the crew of the Swedish steamship New Sweden, a new vessel of 5,319 gross tonnage, arrived today as passengers on a French steamship, bringing the report that their ship was torpedoed on May 30 in the Mediterranean.

The New Sweden was built in 1913 for the Swedish-American-Mexico Line to trade between Gothenburg, Vera Cruz, Galveston, and New York, but was transferred later to the Swedish East African trade.

The steamship had accommodations for first and second class passengers, and carried about 8,000 tons of freight. She was 430 feet 2 inches long, 52 feet 2 inches beam, and 26 feet 2 inches depth of hold, and was constructed by the Earle Shipbuilding Company of Hull, England.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 28.

AUSTRIA THREATENS PITILESS SUPPRESSION

Posts Placards Warning Slavs Against Attempt at "Political Offensive."

AMSTERDAM, June 11.—The Austrian Government has issued a warning that it will not hesitate to suppress by all available means any attempt to initiate a political offensive in Austria, according to a Vienna dispatch to the German papers. Such a political offensive was suggested by a resolution adopted by the "Congress of Oppressed Nationalities" recently held in Rome.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Slavic agitation in Austria-Hungary is causing the authorities great anxiety. An official dispatch from Switzerland says that the Government has given notice throughout the empire that it will suppress by force and without pity any attempts at an uprising.

"The entire German and Austro-Hungarian press," says the dispatch, "comments on the agitation which is reigning in Austria, and does not hide the anxiety which the situation causes the authorities. Austrians have caused great placards to be placed in all the big towns of the monarchy, and above all in the Slavic provinces, announcing that the Government is aware of the Slavic national revolutionary ideas, and that it will suppress by force and without pity any attempts at uprising.

"The Austro-Hungarians pretend that they are on the eve of a political offensive of the non-German element of the Dual Monarchy, and that the Entente will support this nation of Slavs, whose program is supposed to have been drawn up in the course of the congress at Rome.

"The German press expresses the hope, mingled with anxiety, that the Government of Vienna has still sufficient forces to nip this revolution in the bud."

BURIAN DENIES CONQUEST.

Says Lloyd George Closes the Door to New Peace Offers.

VIENNA, June 11, (via Amsterdam.)—Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview printed today in Az Est, said he still adhered to the policy of peace by understanding, as expressed in December, 1916, and continued:

"The Dual Monarchy seeks no annexations. We already have concluded four peace treaties, but none of them contains anything that could be interpreted as conquest.

"Regarding Rumania, which attacked us, we naturally had to think of safeguarding our hitherto unprotected frontier. The annexation of this almost uninhabited strip of wooded Carpathian passes has nothing whatever to do with the subjugation of foreign peoples. Moreover, the Rumanians themselves, I dare say, are not under the impression that they have been treated too harshly."

Baron Burian said that there could hardly be a question of any fresh peace offer by the Quadruple Alliance so long as the "leading statesmen of the Entente espoused views such as those expressed by Premier Lloyd George in his recent speech in London. So long as statesmen talk like that, nothing remains but to defend ourselves resolutely."

GREET REPUBLICAN WOMEN.

Plans for Congressional Campaign in This State Discussed.

A meeting to welcome the Woman's Republican Club to its temporary headquarters in the men's Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, was held yesterday afternoon. J. Van Vechten Olcott, a former President of the Republican Club, who made a speech of welcome to the women, said that the two clubs working side by side would show the country that the Republican Party was the only one that could govern the United States.

Speaking on the necessity of appointing women leaders of election districts, Mrs. James G. Wentz, President of the Woman's Republican Club, said that there were thirty-eight representatives from this State to be elected to Congress next Autumn, and that it would rest with the district leaders to have them all Republicans, so that a Republican majority in Congress might overcome the foolishness of their Democratic colleagues.

Among the others who spoke were Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Chairman of the Woman's Division of the Republican State Committee, and Miss Helen Boswell, Chairman of the Woman's Republican County Committee.

TWO U-BOATS SUNK BY BRITISH SHIPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

sent over by their Government to inspect the airplane plants on this side.

Under the command of the same Captain this liner was attacked by a submarine off the English coast in July, 1915, when she was unarmed and alone. Her escape was due to the skillful manoeuvring of the ship, the officers said, at the time the incident occurred.

ANOTHER MINE PICKED UP.

Sweepers Expected Soon to Clear Off-Coast Waters.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 11.—An incoming steamship reports having picked up a floating mine about four miles off Ship Shoal Island, Va., which is some distance north of Cape Charles Light. Undoubtedly this is one of the many set afloat by the German submarines in their raid along the coast last week. Government mine sweepers are steaming up and down the coast searching for mines, and officials expect they will all be accounted for shortly.

Sixteen mines have been found off the Delaware Capes. Ten were brought in by destroyers and patrol boats, three were exploded at sea by a revenue cutter, and three were cast upon the beach below Lewes, Del.

The greatest caution is being observed in the movement of ships along the coast. None are permitted to traverse the ocean at night. Each evening all those in the vicinity of the Delaware Capes put into the Government harbor near Lewes, departing at sunrise under escort.

ARREST GERMAN ALIEN.

Bartender Alleged to Have Guided Submarine with a Gas Jet.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 11.—Harry Strassburg, an alien enemy, 51 years old, was arrested at midnight last night. Federal agents suspect that Strassburg had flashed signals from a window in his room at the Inlet Pavilion by working the gas jet in co-operation with a curtain. He was taken to Philadelphia today.

Strassburg has been working as bartender for Louis Hyman, proprietor of the Pavilion, for five years. Although he has been in this country for thirty years he has never made any effort to become a citizen.

HINT OF ANOTHER SHIP SUNK.

Coast Guards Sent to Sea, and Firing Heard Off Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Md., June 11.—The Ocean City Coast Guard were ordered to sea at 4:25 this afternoon in their surf motor boats, probably from the Lewes, Del., wireless station.

Firing during the afternoon has been heard at Ocean City, some fifteen to twenty-five miles at sea, apparently from U-boats. No information could be obtained from the coast guard, but it was intimated that the several coast guard stations had responded to orders to put to sea for the purpose of assisting survivors from some sunken vessels off the Maryland coast.

INSTANT POSTUM
is made instantly just right, just enough. NO WASTE Less Sugar, and DELICIOUS

Mr. HOUSE OWNER
Do you realize that now is the time for you to make repairs and remodel your bath room? Plumbers are not over busy at the present time. Prices will not be lower for a long time to come. It is up to you to get busy while the plumber can give you his personal attention. When giving him specifications do not fail to specify the
Church White Sheet
Celluloid Covered Seat
They are the most dependable seat made. Are fully guaranteed and are absolutely sanitary. All first-class plumbers have them. Made by the C. F. CHURCH MFG. CO., makers of high-grade bath-room supplies, Holyoke, Mass.

RELAX NO EFFORTS TO CATCH RAIDERS

Navy Department Continues Search, Although Invader Has Been Inactive for Three Days.

EXPECT MORE OPERATIONS

No Confirmation of Report That a Mother Ship Was Near By in These Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Another day has gone by without the receipt of evidence by the Navy Department of continuance of German submarine activities along the American Coast. Those in charge of the naval restrictive measures against the new menace are not ready, however, to say that the submarines have departed.

No indication of submarine activity along the coast appeared since the report which officially confirmed the sinking of the American steamship Pinar del Rio off the Maryland coast on the morning of June 8. More than three days have elapsed without further U-boat depredation and it was asserted without equivocation at the Navy Department that nothing had been received showing that submarines had since been seen. Whether the apparent lull has been due to the departure of the submarines or to worse fortune for the undersea boats cannot be determined until it is apparent that there is either a permanent halt or a reappearance of these coastal attacks.

The Navy Department is going on the theory that there will be continued operations, either by these or other submarines replacing them, and is acting accordingly. Many reports have reached the department regarding alleged encounters between U-boats and naval or merchant steamers, but Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is Acting Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Daniels temporarily in North Carolina, said this evening that there was no confirmation of the latest rumors. He said also that there was no confirmation of the reported firing of shots by a warship at a submarine off the Jersey coast, or of the report that survivors of the Pinar were credited with the statement that they saw a mother ship accompanying the submarine which sank the Pinar.

Many theories also have been advanced to the Navy Department regarding the German plan for the use of submarines along the American coast. One of the most novel of these is that there is a submarine mother, or supply, ship tucked away in that interesting triangle of the sea which is in the crossing of the ocean routes in the vicinity of the so-called Saragosa Sea. The man offering this theory to the Navy Department pointed out that steamer routes passing from Panama to Europe, from America to Africa, and America to Brazil, crossed one another near the Saragosa Sea so as to form a triangle which was not traversed by steamers plying the main shipping routes.

It was suggested as a possibility that the Karlsruhe, which has been from time to time reported missing and as active again, had been stationed in this supposedly unoccupied triangle, or that some supply or mother ship had been sent there, and that submarines would secretly visit this supposed secret base of supplies. A high official of the Navy Department, who told of this theory today, said that while it was a pretty one, it was not seriously considered by naval officials because it was known that vessels had crossed this triangle and found no mother ships there.

An official French dispatch received today says that Le Matin, in an article dealing with the appearance of German submarines off the American coast, after pointing out that the crews of these submarines were raised among Germans who previously lived in the United States, and who had profited greatly by American hospitality for many years, continued:

"It is by observing that the crews of the submarines now working against them were once fed by them that the Americans can comprehend what the German danger has become. In fighting they are not only relieving their ideals, but also their territories from a stream of immigration which, changed into colonization, would one day suddenly assume the form of domination. In reality, the present war is for the United States the second war of independence."

ROOSEVELT ILL, BUT SPEAKS

Rebukes Cries of "Roosevelt in 1920" at War Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—Though ill and fatigued, Theodore Roosevelt kept his engagement and spoke tonight at the Fair Ground Coliseum to a large, cheering crowd which assembled to help him give the $5,000,000 war savings pledge campaign in Marion County a good start.

Interrupted several times in his speech by cries of "Roosevelt in 1920," Colonel Roosevelt stopped speaking until the audience was silent and said:

"Friends, this is nothing but an American meeting, at which we are discussing Americanism and all it means, preparedness and putting the war over. We must stand by every public servant as he develops and uses the strength of the country. We should stand against him precisely to the degree that he fails to develop and use the war strength of the country."

There were no more interruptions of that kind.

In his address Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the need of pushing the war and used strong language against the further use of German in American schools and newspapers. It was a characteristic Rooseveltian speech, in spite of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has been under the constant care of a physician since last Friday.

Mr. Roosevelt said this must become a one-language country. He denounced such organizations as the German-American Alliance, and said the maintenance of German language papers only tended to make the United States a "polyglot boarding house."

Pacifists and prattlers about peace now are the nation's most dangerous enemies, he said. He spent some time arguing for universal military training.

Mr. Roosevelt was improved today over yesterday, and met a number of his friends at his hotel. He will leave in the morning for Bloomington, where he is to speak at Indiana University.

WAR FUND FOR ITALIANS.

Two Entertainments Arranged for Relief of Soldiers.

To stimulate support for Italians in the war, the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America announced yesterday that two entertainments had been arranged. Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, will speak on his recent experiences at the Italian front on Thursday evening, June 20, at the Engineering Societies' Building, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Pratt will give a garden fête for the benefit of the Italian Relief Fund on Saturday afternoon, June 22, at 4:30 o'clock, at their country place, Killenworth, Glen Cove, L. I. Mr. Sayre's address, which will be illustrated by photographs taken by him at the Italian front, will be open to the public. Among those who will assist in the garden fête, which is under the patronage of Count Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador, and Countess di Cellere, will be Carlo Liten, a well-known Belgian tragedian, who will recite patriotic poems by Belgian writers, and the Isadora Duncan Dancers. Reserved seats at $5 and boxes at $100 may be obtained by writing Mrs. Pratt at Glen Cove.

At a meeting of the New York Committee of the fund at its headquarters, 347 Madison Avenue, a resolution was unanimously passed and forwarded to Secretary Baker, which said: "This committee notes with gratification the announcement of the Secretary of War in his speech on May 24 that American troops are to be sent to the Italian front. Believing, as we do, that now is the time to give every sort of aid and comfort to our brave ally, we hail this decision as affording an object lesson of American sympathy of paramount importance. Nothing could be more welcome or more effective upon the good relations of Italy and the United States than the sight of our flag at the head of as many troops as it may be possible for us to spare for this Austro-Italian front."

AIM TO PREPARE FOR PEACE.

Bill in Congress for Commission on Post-War Problems.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—"To create a commission to investigate the problems of reconstruction," is the title of a bill to come before the House soon. It was introduced by Representative G. W. Edmonds and carries an appropriation of $500,000.

The measure provides the nucleus for what Great Britain has been doing for many months, preparing to deal with post-war conditions and problems. Great Britain's "Ministry of Reconstruction" has established eighty-seven commissions and committees at different times since the war began, and this number has been divided into fifteen groups. A consideration of these groups will give an idea of what the Edmonds bill aims to accomplish. They are: Trade development, under which are five committees dealing with general aspects, and one dealing with specific phases of the situation; finance, with two committees; raw materials, coal and power, intelligence, scientific and industrial research, demobilization and disposal of stores, labor and employment, agriculture and forestry, public administration, housing, education, aliens, legal, and miscellaneous.

COBB INSISTS NIGHT TRAFFIC SHOULD STOP

Says Companies Cannot Maintain Present Schedules or Treat Employes Fairly.

John C. Cobb, who was appointed by his fellow-Directors of the New York Railways Company to inquire into the necessity of operating transportation lines in this city during the entire twenty-four hours, announced yesterday that a careful analysis of the situation clearly indicated that night transportation in the city would necessarily be discontinued. Mr. Cobb's home is in Boston, and he thinks that all of the city railroad lines should cease operation from 10 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Cobb admits that there is no probability that fares will be raised, and he thinks this is due to the fact that the State and National Governments are out of harmony. Therefore, as the fares must remain stationary, the next question, Mr. Cobb thinks, is the devising of some method by which dividends can be paid, and he concludes that the easiest way to do this is to curtail the service.

Mr. Cobb intimates that it is impossible to treat men fairly and to solve other traction problems under conditions at variance with the national policy. He said that the idea that the Public Service Commission could increase fares was erroneous, and that it also possessed no power to aid the traction companies in increasing their revenues. Mr. Cobb then said:

"Under these conditions the New York Railways Company cannot maintain its present schedules, and the condition of the other traction companies is precisely similar. Our present contract with our employes expires on Sept. 1, and I believe they are fairly entitled to an advance, which will still further aggravate the situation."

Mr. Cobb explained what the result of the proposed curtailment of the service would be:

"The day service would be much improved to the great advantage of the hard-working, home-going members of the community, who constitute over 80 per cent. We can use every one of our night employes on day service advantageously. The saving of coal would approximate 2,000,000 tons a year, which is a factor more than likely to enforce the night closing. War conditions are becoming increasingly dominant over the conduct of ordinary affairs, and we must be prepared to have them more and more so.

"The theatres and other desirable forms of entertainment, by beginning somewhat earlier, could provide amply for all the amusement necessary for the community under war conditions."

Mr. Cobb thought that if the hour for cutting off the transportation service was fixed at 10:30, thousands of workers in restaurants, hotels, and, "so to speak, the Great White Way side of New York," would be released for much needed service in other hours. He suggests that those who furnish our food supplies could be accommodated by a limited bus service, but he does not explain how he could keep others from using this service.

PROTESTS HEARST PAPERS.

Stamford Church Body Appeals to President to Stop Their Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 11.—Resolutions were forwarded to President Wilson from Stamford today protesting against the sale of The New York American and The New York Evening Journal in this city. The resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the men's class of the First Methodist Episcopal Church last night. They read:

"Whereas, Proof has been laid before the men's class which, in its opinion, shows that The New York American and The New York Journal, published by William Randolph Hearst, by their attitude toward the war are hindering the full and vigorous prosecution of the war against Germany and have been a help to the cause of the enemy; and

"Whereas, In the opinion of this body, German papers published in German are also detrimental to the cause of freedom, for which America is fighting, it is therefore

"Resolved, That the sense of this body is that these papers are highly unpatriotic and a help and comfort to the enemy of this country; further

"Resolved, That we respectfully petition the President of the United States, through the ample powers reposed in him, to take what he may consider proper steps to remove the menace of these papers from our midst during the period of the war."

COLUMBIA UNIT CITED.

Ambulance Corps Was Cut Off by Barrage Fire in No Man's Land.

Word has just been received by friends in this city that the entire 375th Columbia Ambulance Unit, which was surrounded by the Germans in No Man's Land and afterward saved by a counter-attack of the French in the battle of April 24, had received the Army Corps Citation. Ten of the members of the unit were decorated with the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery while attending the wounded under a barrage fire.

A letter from George H. Schumann of 28 West Eighty-eighth Street, one of those to receive the Croix de Guerre, was received yesterday by C. W. Schumann, a cousin, describing the part the American Ambulance Units took in the last German offensive.

"We have been serving for fifteen days in the hottest spot on the whole line," the letter reads, "and I hope that we never have to go through another such period. Our division with the 13ist French Division has lost between 70 and 80 per cent. of its strength, and is now going on a much earned rest. When we found that we could not handle all the wounded they sent in ten more Fords to help, but as fast as they came the Germans broke them up with shellfire. Out of our own thirty cars we have lost seventeen, but by some marvelous luck we have only had one killed and three wounded. Every one in the section is on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Four of them had to be sent away to rest, but now that it is all over and we can get some sleep we don't feel so badly.

"The Red Cross cars were in a little town on a side street at one post and the minute an ambulance stuck out its nose to make a trip of mercy the boches started in with their 77s. My car is full of holes and all the windows have been blown in by shells that landed back of me. Some humorous things happened amid the horror of it all. At one time my car stopped near an English battery they were straffing and three wounded men, who I supposed were nearly dead, got up from the stretchers and went flying down the road. It took about half a mile of fast traveling to catch up to them.

"The Huns made a big attack in the night and pushed the French back. For quite a time we were caught in the midst of them in No Man's Land. The boys hid their money and tore up letters, and got all ready to say 'Kamerad,' when the French counterattacked and drove out the Huns again. I am feeling pretty fine, although my throat and lungs are still sore from being gassed."

AGNES SMEDLEY INDICTED.

New York Woman Accused of Participation in Hindu Plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Indictments charging them with attempting to defraud President Wilson through representations that they were an accredited mission from the Nationalist Party of India, were returned today by a Federal Grand Jury against three Hindus, three Americans, and a Russian. Three of those indicted are women.

The Hindus indicted were Professor S. Nath Ghose, Tarak Nath Das, and Kulin B. Bose. The Americans were William A. Wotherspoon, a retired San Francisco lawyer; his wife, and Miss Agnes Smedley of New York. The Russian was Miss Bluma Zalnik.

Ghose and Das were defendants in the trial here recently of a group of Hindus and others on the charge of plotting a revolution in India. Those was arrested by New York police after a world-wide search. Miss Smedley was arrested in New York at the same time for an alleged violation of the neutrality law. They are still in that city. Bose is not in custody.

SEIZE BIG GERMAN PLANT.

Officers of the Orenstein-Arthur-Koppel Co. Placed Under Arrest.

PITTSBURGH, June 11.—A score of Government agents, headed by Joseph Howley, United States Marshal, seized the large plant of the Orenstein-Arthur-Koppel Company, at Koppel, Beaver County, today. It is one of the largest German-owned concerns in this section. Warrants were also issued for eleven executive officers of the company, charging them with being enemy aliens. All except two of the men are in the Allegheny County Jail here. The company officers for whom warrants were issued were:

AID FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN

Educational Dramatic League Will Open Play School.

Help for children whose fathers are away fighting and whose mothers are obliged to leave them while they are employed in the day is to be given by a new "play school," which is being opened by Mrs. August Belmont, President of the Educational Dramatic League, and her associates in that organization. Four hundred of these children have already been enrolled to attend the school and as many as possible will be accommodated in the West Side Y. W. C. A., which is lent for the work.

School will open July 8 and continue to Aug. 31. Children most in need of care because of undernourishment will have preference in selecting the pupils. These will be given a medical examination, and under the direction of dietitians they will be fed. There will be work, study, play, and rest at the school, with a chance for self-expression and self-development in dancing, singing, and story-playing.

There will be ten paid assistants to care for the children and many volunteer workers will be needed to aid at different times in the day. Miss Helen Ford of the Educational Dramatic League will be in charge of the story-playing part of the program.

"It will cost $20 a child for the Summer," said Mrs. Belmont, "and we wish people to adopt a child and support it in the school for that time. We are going to begin the work anyway on faith and a very small capital."

SUBMITS AIRCRAFT CHARGE

Data from Providence Journal Se to Gregory by Chamberlain.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Inform tion regarding alleged delays in aircr production in several factories, ga ered by The Providence (R. I.) Journ today was transmitted by Sena Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman the Military Committee, to Attorn General Gregory for use in the aircr investigation by Charles E. Hughes.

Reports of innumerable changes specifications of aircraft, employme of men with German names in seve departments of the Curtiss factory Buffalo, and alleged failure of t Curtiss concern to supply other aircr companies with plans for the man facture of the De Haviland and oth types of planes are the principal sta ments. A representative of the new paper soon will testify before the m itary sub-committee investigating t aircraft situation.

In his letter to the Attorney Gener Senator Chamberlain said:

"The patriotic efforts of The Journ to ascertain the truth with referen to aircraft production in order to a in the prosecution of this war and assist the committee and your depa ment in arriving at the truth of t situation with reference to aircraft I think, most commendable."

Help your personality with
PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE
A fine set of teeth is important to a pleasing personality.
Pebeco Tooth Paste keeps teeth clean and white and counteracts "Acid-Mouth," said to be the chief cause of tooth-decay.
It is estimated that 95 in every hundred have "Acid-Mouth." Your chances for immunity are slight, unless you make a daily, scientific fight against "Acid-Mouth."
Get a tube of Pebeco today, and start to work to make your mouth a fitting home for your teeth.
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"Gieve" Life-saving Waistcoats
for insuring safety at sea
are strongly commended to the notice of those about to embark for war service in Europe, inasmuch as the "Gieve" Waistcoat is conceded to be the most practical and effective life-saving device yet invented, and is now in general use among army and navy men. It is made on the same lines as an ordinary waistcoat, and its simple but ingenious mechanism is readily available for immediate use.
B. Altman & Co. are the authorized distributors of the "Gieve" Life-saving Waistcoats in the United States.
(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)
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The Ordway
THERE'S a knack in making *white* footwear. Not everyone finds it. *Placing the fabric* is a science in itself It is good to know that back of the charming white Tie Oxford shown here stands the Regal reputation of 26 years' success in this special work. The Ordway comes in close-woven white Reignskin (fabric) of exceptional endurance; covered wood Louis heel with aluminum protective plate. . . $5.00
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RESENTS CONSULTING HOUSE AND BRANDEIS

Fall Says President Should Advise with Senate on War with Turkey and Bulgaria.

SEES LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

Ironically Suggests Recasting Foreign Relations Committee—Storm Over Open Diplomacy Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—By demanding support of the Borah amendment for open consideration of treaties as a test of Administration sincerity on the question of ending secret diplomacy, Senator Borah's supporters today stirred up a storm in the Senate. The tempest raged about President Wilson's meaning when, in his address to Congress on Jan. 8, he insisted that open diplomacy was a requisite of lasting peace.

The debate brought from Senator Fall of New Mexico an ironic suggestion that the Foreign Relations Committee be reorganized so that its members might enjoy the confidence of the President, who would then find it unnecessary to confide to Colonel E. M. House and Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court the task of deciding whether the United States should declare war on Turkey and Bulgaria.

Senator Fall read into the Record an article from a Washington newspaper in which it was stated that these two "representatives" of the President had been studying the Turkish-Bulgarian situation and that President Wilson would be guided by them in determining this Government's course.

"The declaration of war against Turkey or Bulgaria is peculiarly and solely a matter for the consideration of Congress, and not for the consideration of the President, nor of Justice Brandeis, nor of Colonel House," said Senator Fall. "The decision of the Government, arrived at and referred here upon the conclusions of Justice Brandeis and Colonel House, might be binding, of course, upon the Congress of the United States, and very likely, I may say, would be, when their conclusions were intimated to Congress by the President of the United States. But, in view of the fact that a resolution for a declaration of war against these two countries is pending at this time before the Foreign Relations Committee, the committee of this body charged peculiarly with investigations of this character under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it must become apparent that the constitution of the present Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate is not persona grata to the President of the United States.

Brings in State Department.

"The leaders in this body should proceed to reorganize the Foreign Relations Committee so that the Chairman and the members may have the confidence of the President, and so it may not be necessary for him to delegate to Justice Brandeis or to Colonel House the consideration of the matter of a declaration of war, with which the President has absolutely nothing to do.

"I might say, of course, that it is evident that the State Department, through which it is customary to carry on and conduct diplomatic negotiations, is not in the good graces of the White House for some reason. This is my personal opinion, of course, but it is formed from a rather serious consideration of the facts.

"It must be apparent that, unless the President had more confidence in Justice Brandeis or Colonel House than in the Secretary of State, he would have left to the legal and constitutional department of this Government the consideration of these matters as they have heretofore been considered in an unbroken line of diplomatic history of this country.

"The time will come, Senators, sooner or later, when the people of the United States, whose representatives we are, will rise in their might and demand that the Constitution and the laws of the United States be restored and be observed. You gentlemen will see, and in my judgment as an outgrowth of this very debate now, that the people will demand, not that the ratification of treaties be referred to them to be acted upon through their individual votes, but that these matters be thoroughly discussed and understood by their representatives whom they have commissioned to deal with affairs of this character, and that they shall be so discussed openly prior to final action binding their hands, so that the people themselves, through the great force of public opinion, can impress their desires upon their representatives and see that those desires are complied with and crystalized into action by this body.

"Mr. President, the people of the United States are in thorough sympathy with the people of the entire world in their demand that secret diplomacy shall cease. The amendment of the Senator from Idaho, while overturning the precedents of years dear to the hearts of those trained in diplomatic circles and along diplomatic lines, that amendment, I say, and I challenge contradiction, voices the demands and wishes of the united labor element, whether in labor unions or out of it, of the entire world. It forms the fundamental plank or platform in every union labor declaration of this country, in France, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and every other civilized country on the face of the earth."

Opposes Experiment in War Time.

Senator Reed, opposing both the Borah plan and the Underwood resolution for limitation of debate, to which Senator Borah's open diplomacy plan is an amendment, assailed the Senate's apparent wish for constant change.

"We appear to proceed on the theory that all change is progress," said Senator Reed. "Why curtail the right of free discussion in the last place in America where that right exists? With regard to the open discussion of treaties, this is no time, in my opinion, to make that change. Why should the United States lay all its plans before the enemy, discuss them in the open, when the enemy meets in secret, plots in the dark, and concocts new schemes of fiendishness behind closed doors?"

Senator Borah, rejecting all the arguments made against his proposal, declared that the people had a right to knowledge of all terms of any and every contract their Government proposed to make with any other Government in advance of the ratification of such a contract.

"I see no virtue in making treaties public after they have been ratified," said Senator Borah. "Public sentiment has then been estopped from operating."

Senators Reed and Brandegee could not agree with Senator Borah as to President Wilson's meaning in his speech of Jan. 8, when he spoke of open diplomacy. Senator Borah held that it included the open discussion of treaties by the Senate, as part of the negotiating power. Senator Brandegee declared that in his opinion the President was not referring at all to American diplomacy, which, he said, had always been free of underhandedness and secrecy.

"In my judgment," said Senator Brandegee, "the President was speaking to European and Asiatic diplomats, who have always conducted their negotiations secretly and who, even after they have ratified the treaties which are the fruits of their labor, do not make them public to the citizens of their countries.

"I do not regard the ratification of a treaty by the Senate as a diplomatic act. It is a legislative act. It is simply approving or disapproving, by legislation, the work of diplomats, representing this and other countries."

Senator Reed declared that, even though President Wilson had intended his words to apply to America, as well as to other nations, he would not advocate open discussion of delicate international questions and important compacts in the open in time of war, when the enemy could thus obtain full knowledge of the policies and plans of this Government and our allies.

Preposterous, Says Hitchcock.

Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said it was "absolutely preposterous to think that the President would sit on a hill and, in full view of the world, negotiate a treaty with a foreign Government. It is equally preposterous to think that the Senate would adopt that course."

Senator Borah insisted that the President's use of the words "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at," meant that the President favored discussion of the terms of treaties in "an open field, a town lot, if you will."

Senator Reed pointed to the Brest-Litovsk conference between the Germans and Russians as an example of open diplomacy.

"But Trotzky and Lenine did not represent Russia at that conference," said Senator Borah. "They had taken money to serve the German Government."

"What it means, then," said Senator Reed, "is that open diplomacy is no safeguard against the sale of a nation on the open market, in broad daylight; no bulwark against the grossest form of betrayal man is capable of."

Senator Borah insisted that, had Trotzky and Lenine been honest, publicity in the peace conference would have been to their advantage.

"If a nation's representatives are honest, the nation will know that they will do nothing wrong, even though the doors be locked," countered Senator Reed.

WASHINGTON, June 11, (Associated Press.)—An agreement was reached in the Senate late today to vote at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon on the proposal of Senator Borah of Idaho for public consideration of treaties, an amendment to the Underwood resolution to limit all debate during the war.

The agreement for disposition of the Borah amendment, which provides that treaties shall be considered with open doors unless two-thirds of the Senate shall determine otherwise, followed several days of spirited discussion of secret and open diplomacy. Defeat of the proposal generally is expected, although the Senate is closely divided. A vote on the Underwood rule itself probably will follow, with its advocates confident of its adoption.

CREEL SHOWS PAYROLL.

Willingly Gives House Committee List of His Expenditures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations today to explain what he purposed to do with the $2,008,000 that he is asking Congress to appropriate for Government publicity work for the next fiscal year. Heretofore Mr. Creel's bureau has been supported out of a special fund of $100,000,000 placed at the disposal of President Wilson, who may allot it as he pleases.

As the result of this condition the Committee on Public Information spent its money without being required to account to Congress, which, despite frequent attempts by resolution and otherwise, has been unable to obtain a list showing salaries paid employes.

This examination of Mr. Creel lasted for eight hours today and was conducted behind closed doors. It was announced that he had placed the salary roll before the committee and was a most willing witness. Representative Sherley announced that the salary list would be published later.

It is understood that the appropriation sought by Mr. Creel is to be used for work in this country and that President Wilson, through his special fund, will provide for propaganda work to be carried out in South America and other countries.

While the committee is disposed to be very critical of Mr. Creel, there is no disposition to cripple the work of his organization, and it is believed that the amount he asks for will be recommended, provided it is shown by him that extravagances have not been practiced in the past.

Creel will testify again tomorrow.

DISAGREE ON NAVY BILL.

Important Senate Amendments to be Voted On in House.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—House conferees today refused to agree to a number of important Senate amendments to the $1,610,000,000 Naval Appropriation bill, and the disputed items will be brought to a vote in the House. Most of the money increases and new projects voted by the Senate, aggregating $225,000,000, were accepted by the House managers.

Amendments not agreed to included increasing the permanent naval enlisted personnel from 87,000 men to 131,465; permitting the payment of bonuses and providing for improved working methods in Government plants; conferring the rank of Lieutenant General on the commandant of the Marine Corps and creating the rank of Major General for two of the corps staff officers, one to be permanent; giving rank as high as commander and pay as high as that of a Captain to members of the Naval Dental Corps; appropriations of $9,150,000 for a naval nitrate plant at Indian Head, Md.; $525,000 for a railroad there, and $800,000 for the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

The House managers agreed to the Senate amendments authorizing the President to increase the navy personnel by 50,000 men during an emergency, and the Senate's redraft making more emphatic the provision for the beginning by July 1, 1919, of work on the uncompleted part of the three-year capital shipbuilding program adopted in 1916.

Increased appropriations voted by the Senate and accepted by the House conferees included: Aviation, $32,340,000; new batteries for ships, $45,000,000; ammunition, $34,000,000; torpedoes and appliances, $10,000,000; reserve ordnance supplies $13,000,000; Boston Navy Yard, $1,300,000; New York Navy Yard, $40,000; Washington Navy Yard, $900,000; Mare Island Navy Yard, $150,000; Puget Sound Navy Yard, $882,000, and naval depot at San Diego $175,000.

New projects approved included $16,677,000 for establishment of a reserve supply of equipment for the Marine Corps to replace any that may be destroyed by fire, $6,000,000 for equipping navy yards for construction, $2,500,000 for new buildings at the Naval Academy, and $425,000 for purchasing the land at the Quantico, Va., Marine Corps training station.

WAY TO STABILIZE DOLLAR.

Franklin Escher Suggests Higher Interest to Foreign Banks.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Franklin Escher of New York, a financial expert, told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today that immediate steps should be taken to stabilize the value of the American dollar abroad. There is no real reason, he said, for the dollar being at a discount in Spain, adding that giving a better rate of interest to foreign banks would assist in maintaining the dollar's value.

The hearings were conducted in connection with the bill of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, providing for the establishment of a foreign exchange bank under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

FIFTH RESCUE FROM ICE.

Government Steamer Tows Arctic Ship Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Star of Chile, another of the Alaskan fleet which got stuck in the ice in Bering Sea, has been towed to safety by the Government steamer Roosevelt, according to word received by the Bureau of Fisheries. Survivors of the Tacoma, which was sunk, have been taken off the ice and will be landed at the salmon canneries on Bristol Bay. Apparently there has been no loss of life.

The Star of Chile, a large sailing vessel, is the fifth ship to be towed to safety out of the ice by the Roosevelt. All of the endangered ships are crowded with passengers en route from Seattle to Bristol Bay to work in the canneries.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

WILSON URGES LABOR TO PRESS WAR WORK

Congratulates Federation Upon Patriotic Support of the Nation's Efforts.

WARNING AGAINST STRIKES

War Can Be Lost Here as Well as in France, President Tells American Alliance.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Wilson today telegraphed to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in convention at St. Paul, Minn., urging renewed efforts of labor in support of the war program.

"The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and ill-considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it," said the President's telegram to Robert Maisel of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

No controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with prosecution of the war, the President said, until every instrumentality set up by the Government had been employed to settle it.

Congratulations to A. F. of L.

To Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Wilson telegraphed:

"Please convey to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given to the war program of the nation in the last year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield, where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and shipyards and workshops of the country where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen.

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that no intrigues of the enemy can ever divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment. In these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workingman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom, which America is fighting to establish, his place will be as honored and his service as gratefully esteemed."

Alliance's Work Commended.

The President's telegram to Mr. Maisel said:

"The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has my earnest hope for a successful convention that will give added strength to future activities. Called into being to combat ignorance and misunderstanding skillfully played upon by disloyal influences, your organization has done a great and necessary work. It has aided materially, in promoting the unity that proceeds from exact understanding, and is today a valid and important part of the great machinery that co-ordinates the energies of America in the prosecution of a just and righteous war.

"The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and ill-considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it. No controversy between capital and labor should be suffered to interrupt it until every instrumentality set up by the Government for its amicable settlement has been employed, and its intermediation heeded to the utmost; and the Government has set up instrumentalities wholly fair and adequate. And this duty to avoid such interruptions of industry wherever they can be avoided without the actual sacrifice of essential rights rests upon the employer as imperatively as upon the workman.

"No man can afford to do injustice at any time, but at this time justice is of the essence of national defense, and contests for any sort of advantage that at other times would be justified may now jeopardize the very life of the nation."

MUST SHUN GERMAN WORKMEN

Federation's Mission Blames Teutons for Existing Barrier.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—A demonstration made today by Socialist delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was drowned out by cheers for the American troops abroad. The reading of a resolution by the Federation's Mission to Europe arraigning alliances between union labor and Socialists was adopted following the disturbance of the disgruntled ones by a big vote, only four Socialists raising their voices against it. The vote is looked on as the first test of the Socialist strength in the convention.

"Teutonic workingmen have built their own barrier between themselves and workingmen in other countries," the report stated. "The only thing that will right matters and bring laboring men to their rightful status will be the complete overthrow of the Teutonic military power."

"There will be no treating with Teutonic workingmen," the report continued, "until the sinister military power over them is shaken off."

"Tell the folks at home they need never be ashamed of us," was the message of the American troops in France to the people at home, carried in the report. Cheers greeted the reading of the soldiers' greeting.

The objections of the Socialists to the terminology of the report was voiced in hisses and catcalls from them, and four members of the Garment Workers' Union, Benjamin Schlesinger, Molly Friedman, I. Fineberg, and Alfred Laporte, cast the four negative votes against the adoption of the resolution.

Steps must be taken to avert trouble arising in the ranks of 50,000 men in the Order of Railway Telegraphers when the resolution calling on President Wilson to take over the Western Union and Postal lines comes before the convention. H. B. Perham, President of the O. R. T., is determined to get action on his resolution, explaining that in event of a strike railway operators will not remain at work. It is to prevent such a condition and permit the 50,000 railway operators to do their full duty to the Government that the attempt is being made to avert a strike of the commercial keymen, Mr. Perham said.

Professor A. G. Vanhecke, a member of the Belgian Mission, appeared before the convention today and was cheered when he told of the stanch spirit of his people, who still are certain of final victory.

"There are three Belgiums," he said—"fighting Belgium, exiled Belgium, and occupied Belgium."

After detailing the German outrages, he said it would remain to the everlasting praise of the Belgian workingmen that they chose to be without work for three and a half years rather than aid their German masters in making munitions.

"A strike of the Belgian workingmen now is on, and it will continue as long as Germans occupy our country," he said.

President Gompers caused a sensation when he nailed a German lie concerning his stand on Belgium's fate.

"Through the insidious German propaganda," he said, "there was issued, by German authority in Belgium, a statement accredited to me purporting to be an expression of the view of American organized labor that I was satisfied Belgium was not actually a people of its own growth, either racial or national in character, and that it would please me if the Belgian people would consent to a division of their country, part to go to France and part to Germany, with the Alsace-Lorraine question held in abeyance. These were the peace terms I was described as holding out for at the close of the war. The statements are absolutely false."

BAKER NAMES ASSISTANT.

Hopkins to Have Charge of Industrial Relations in War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secretary Baker today announced the appointment of Ernest M. Hopkins to be Assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of industrial relations. Mr. Hopkins is a graduate of Dartmouth College, Class of 1901. After graduation he engaged in administrative work as Secretary of Dartmouth for eight years. Subsequently, for seven years, he was associated with the Bell Telephone Company, the Curtis Publishing Company, and William Filene's Sons Company of Boston on various problems of industrial organization. He was recalled to Dartmouth in 1916 to accept the Presidency of the college, which he still holds. He has received the honorary degree of Litt. D., from Amherst and LL.D from Rutgers and Colby.

Upon the appointment of General Goethals as Acting Quartermaster General, late in 1917, he placed Mr. Hopkins in charge of industrial relations for the Quartermaster Department, a position which Mr. Hopkins has since filled under General Goethals and General Wood.

IMPERIAL CABINET MEETS.

First Session of War Body of 1918 Held in London.

LONDON, June 11, (via Ottawa.)—The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet of 1918 began at noon today. Premier Lloyd George welcomed the delegates and afterward entertained them at luncheon.

Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will preside over the first meeting of the Imperial Conference on Wednesday.

The Imperial Cabinet, according to resolutions adopted at the War Conference of the Empire in 1917, comprises the British Premier and the other Cabinet Ministers who have to do with imperial affairs; the Prime Ministers of the British Dominions, including Canada, Australia, and South Africa, or their accredited alternates, and a representative of the Government of India.

PRESS ASKED TO AID.

Standing Appeal in New England Papers to Report Disloyalty.

BOSTON, June 11.—George E. Kelleher, Division Superintendent of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, today sent out an appeal to the newspapers in his district to publish and keep standing at the head of their editorial columns, the following:

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances, and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

$25,173,417 SPENT ON ARMY HOSPITALS

Last Six Months' Work Includes Convalescent Barracks and Nurses' Quarters.

THOUSANDS OF BEDS ADDED

Big Institutions at Fox Hills and Camp Merritt Among Those Nearing Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In the last six months $25,173,417 has been spent by the Government on additions and improvements to the hospital establishment of the army. The new buildings consist of hospitals, convalescent barracks, infirmaries and nurses' quarters, and the figures given represent only work that has been finished or which is nearing completion.

To both of the hospitals at Camp Gordon and Camp Dodge a 500-bed addition, including officers' and nurses' quarters, has been built at a cost of $550,000.

Additional two-story ward convalescent barracks are being provided at National Army and National Guard base hospitals, adding from 300 to 900 beds to each hospital. The total estimated cost of this construction is $9,179,000. Umbrella sheds to connect these barracks are being constructed.

At each National Army cantonment two regimental infirmaries have been erected, while one regimental infirmary has been constructed at each National Guard camp and remount depot. The total cost of these is estimated at $344,000.

At National Guard camps and National Army cantonments dental infirmary operating buildings have been erected at an estimated cost of $912,000. A dental infirmary and an eye, ear, nose, and throat clinic have been erected at each National Guard camp, at a total cost of $139,200.

An additional 1,500-bed hospital is now nearing completion at Camp Merritt, at a cost of $1,115,000. Work to cost about $220,000 is being done at Camp Stuart to provide a tent hospital and additional hospital buildings. The engineers' training camp at Belvoir, Va., will soon have finished a 500-bed hospital, costing $1,123,000.

The following construction is in progress at the United States Army general hospitals:

At Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., additional hospital buildings; estimated cost, $783,400.

At Denver, Col., a 1,000-bed tuberculosis hospital; estimated cost, $1,720,000.

At Azalea, N. C., a 1,000-bed hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis patients; approximate cost, $1,825,000.

A 120-bed hospital is under construction at the Norfolk Quartermaster Terminal, Norfolk, Va.; approximate cost, $205,000.

A 1,500-bed hospital has been erected at the United States General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J.; estimated cost, $1,612,000.

At United States General Hospital No. 6, at Fort McPherson, Ga., additional two-story quarters for nurses, accommodating 150, are being erected, at an approximate cost of $88,700.

A hospital for the care and education of blind soldiers known as the United States General Hospital No. 7 is being erected at Roland Park, Md., at an estimated cost of $140,446.

A tuberculosis hospital capable of caring for 650 patients is being constructed at General Hospital No. 8 at Otisville, N. Y., at an estimated cost of $957,000.

The Lakewood Hotel and "Florence in the Pines" at Lakewood, N. J., have been leased for hospital purposes at an annual rental of $58,500.

A hospital that will care for 1,762 patients is nearing completion at Fox Hills, N. Y., which will cost $2,075,000.

At General Hospital No. 14, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., two-story convalescent barracks are being erected, giving added bed accommodation of about 1,000 at an approximate cost of $202,200.

In view of the increased hospital facilities at the various camps, the following accommodations have been constructed:

Nurses' quarters and additions to officers' quarters have been constructed at National Guard camps and National Army cantonments, at a cost approximating $1,000,000. Wards and isolation wards for the treatment of female nurses are being erected at all National Army cantonments and National Guard camps and at Camps Merritt, Stuart, Humphreys, Johnston, and General Hospitals No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; No. 6, Fort McPherson; No. 8, Otisville, N. Y., and No. 10, Fox Hills, N. Y., at an estimated cost of $181,350. Sanitary accommodations for female nurses have been installed in the wards at the hospitals at National Army cantonments.

PRISONERS WORKING NOW.

One Hundred German Sailors Farming at Camp Devens.

AYER, Mass., June 11.—Under the eyes of armed infantrymen 100 German sailors from the liner Kronprinz Wilhelm are cultivating potatoes to be used as food for the soldiers of the National Army at Camp Devens. The Germans, who were brought here from Fort McPherson, Ga., finished their first week's work today.

The Government leased five farms near the cantonment, and the land is to be cultivated for the benefit of American troops by subjects of Germany. The prisoners sleep within a double wire stockade, which at night is brightly illuminated.

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT NOON

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Unusual Sale—TO-DAY

Women's and Misses'

Scotch Gingham Dresses

14.50

This is One of the Best Values Offered This Season

OF genuine Anderson Scotch Gingham that retails at $1.25 a yard; four distinct surplice or vestee models, with pink, lavender, red, navy or black-and-white stripes or checks; collars of plain or embroidered organdie or pique; pearl button trimmed.

Women's Gingham Dresses on sale Third Floor
Misses' Gingham Dresses on sale Second Floor

NO CREDITS NO EXCHANGES

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale of

Men's Summer Suits

At $18.75

Which Should Make Even the Most "Knowing Ones" Open Their Eyes

For these are really suits which would almost make you disbelieve that clothing (that is GOOD, WELL TAILORED clothing) is soaring sky-high daily—hourly.

However, every man knows by this time that this is so, and the mere announcement in our headline should bring men in hundreds to GIMBELS in a hurry.

We say "Summer Suits," and, of course, this includes those which are quarter or half lined. But there are likewise many that are full lined, which would prove a remarkably good investment if you stored them away for Fall use.

Models as conservative as those who like such could wish. Others in the present season's livelier patterns and cloths—PLAIN BLUES, LIGHT OR DARK PLAIN GREYS, BROWNS, CHECKS, PLAIDS AND FANCY MIXTURES.

Do yourself the favor and your wallet the consideration of investigating this special sale.

$18.75 the Suit is the Price

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor
"BUY THRIFT STAMPS"

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out—TO-DAY

Women's Coats and Capes

For Street, Dress, Travel or Motoring

High class coats and capes, mostly one of a kind or color, and in this season's exclusive styles and fabrics.

25.00

Heretofore $39.50 to $69.50

NO CREDITS NO EXCHANGES

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Fourth Floor

Women's White Summer Gloves

Washable Chamois Suede

85c

Perfect gloves at a genuine bargain price—perfect fitting because they are cut on the pattern of the French Kid Gloves—and they wash perfectly without shrinking.

Just the glove for summer wear—cool, serviceable, genteel—made in the finished Centemeri manner—generous two-clasp length.

A rare combination of quality and value that suggests securing an ample supply.

Six Pairs for 5.00

Centemeri Gloves

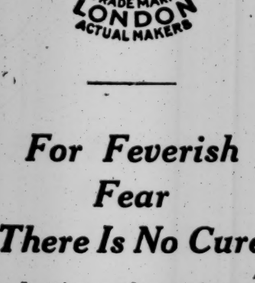
400 Fifth Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

For Feverish Fear There Is No Cure

In times of unquietness and uncertainty 'tis better with a manly courage to prepare one's self for the worst that can happen and to extract some consolation from this, that we are not certain the thing we fear will ever come to pass.

Cross Garden Basket

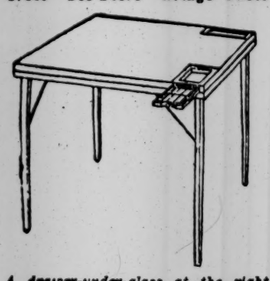


Fitted with trowel, fork, tape, wire, shears, cutting scissors, measuring tape, knife, indexed book with pencil; tan English wicker basket, waterproof lining, size 18x11 inches, complete $14.50

Cross Refreshment Basket

Fitted with ten tall crystal glasses in compartments, removable centre tray, with cretonne-under-glass, ice-tin beneath; basket of highly polished black enamel, or white enamel wicker; diameter 15 inches..... $15.00

Cross "See-Score" Bridge Table



A drawer-under-glass at the right hand of both score-keepers contains an auction score-pad and pencil; the drawer is opened and the score recorded without removing the pad; the drawer is closed—the pad out of the way and the score always seen.

Table of solid mahogany throughout, with green baize top, folding legs; 31 inches square, 27 inches high; sturdy and portable. Complete with pads and pencils..... $17.50
Extra score pads; each..... 15c

Cross Service Wagon

Of white or highly polished black enamel wicker, shelves and side compartments of cretonne-under-glass; 31 inches high; unfitted $25.00
Jigger $1.75
Ice tong $5.50
Ice bowl $2.25
Bitters bottle $2.50
Lemon or orange squash..... $5.50
Crystal liquor bottles; each..... $4.50
Crystal cocktail glasses; each... 65c
Crystal and silver plated cocktail shaker $8.50

"Country Home" Pamphlet Upon Request

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York
404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
Boston
145 Tremont St. — 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

LOCAL BOLSHEVIKI STAND BY LENINE

Their Mass Meeting Urges United States to Recognize the Soviet.

THEY CHEER LOMONOSSOFF

Mensheviki Yelled "Traitor!" in Vain, for Bolsheviki Took Convert to Their Bosoms.

New York's Bolsheviki assembled en masse at Madison Square Garden last night and adopted resolutions whitewashing the Lenine-Trotzky régime and urging that the United States Government recognize the power of the Soviets as the only power now expressing the will and the "ideals" of the Russian people. The resolutions, which also protested against armed intervention in Russia, were adopted unanimously because it could not be otherwise. By the time it came to the consideration of the resolutions every one who might have disagreed with an immaculate bill of health for the Lenine-Trotzky combination had been unceremoniously ejected as a disturber of Bolshevist tranquility and peace.

The most conspicuous leader in the Bolshevist demonstration was a portly and heavily bearded Menshevik, whom all the Bolsheviki went wild over as soon as he loomed up on the platform. He was Professor G. V. Lomonossoff, head of the Russian Railway Mission in this country. He was appointed to that position by the Kerensky Government, but became suddenly converted, to the howling delight of the Bolsheviki in New York, to the conviction that the present Soviet Government can be safely entrusted with the salvation of Russia.

The ovation that greeted the appearance of Professor Lomonossoff was not, for him, an unmixed blessing. It was punctured here and there by cries of "Traitor!" "Deserter!" &c., which emanated from various parts of the hall, where were seated redoubtable groups of Mensheviki, who could not look at a Bolshevist of any stripe, even though he be a Menshevik Bolshevist, without going into a fury. Every cry of traitor was followed by a storm of hisses from the Bolsheviki, who had no use for Lomonossoff last week, but who now were eager to take him to their bosom, which they did last night to their hearts' content.

Before and after his speech he was the idol of the occasion. No matter what he said and no matter how far he may have departed in his theories from the Bolshevist principals of a "thoroughgoing working class Government," such as the Soviet Government was acclaimed to be, Professor Lomonossoff could not offend or even irritate his audience. So long as he protested against allied intervention in Russia and urged, as he did, the immediate recognition by the United States of the Soviet Government, he was for the Bolsheviki, one of them, and all the more welcome because he came from the other side of the fence.

Not a Bolshevik.

Professor Lomonossoff could not even arouse a stir when he announced at the very beginning of his speech that he was "not a Bolshevist," and that he was opposed to Bolshevist tactics. In fact, he convinced his audience that he was entirely conservative in his tastes, political and otherwise, by stopping frequently in the course of his address to take a copious drink of milk from a bottle which he kept at his side. The official representative of the Department of Ways and Communications of the Provisional Government drinking milk from a public platform in the midst of an address upon the economical, political, and social salvation of Free Russia made a sight which many present will not soon forget.

If the Bolsheviki were inclined to take the milk bottle as a matter of course, it was not so with the few Menshevik who were scattered in all parts of the hall. They made their presence more demonstratively known by cries of "traitor" and "deserter" whenever Lomonossoff resorted to the milk bottle for further stimulation. For them it was an added source of irritation, and they let the fact be known, with the result that they were immediately surrounded by Bolshevist ushers and policemen of the Home Defense, who silenced them and then ejected them. Lomonossoff's speech ran in part as follows:

"It would hardly be a mistake to say that the majority of those present here tonight are with the Bolsheviki. I myself am not a Bolshevik. Nevertheless, I have come here that we may together strongly protest against an armed intervention in Russia for the purpose of establishing order, and that we may openly express ourselves in favor of recognition with the Soviet Government.

"Much of what I wish to say will probably not be to your liking. But you must understand that the very fact that and the intrigues of subsequent Governdifferent points of view come to the very same conclusions only emphasize the justness of it.

"Economically Russia has been crushed by the war and has been spiritually poisoned by serfdom, absolutism, and the intrigues of subsequent governments. She is already on the brink of a precipice. She has already tumbled over and without aid there is no way out of her predicament because of impoverishment, because of the impossibility of obtaining or producing within the country much of what is absolutely necessary as, for instance, locomotives and agricultural machinery. No way out, because of the deep antagonism between the people and the intellectuals.

Lost by Making Peace.

"In so far as help to Russia from without is concerned, it can come at the present moment only from Germany or America. If, however, the Germans behaved not so treacherously toward Russia, she would most probably fall under their yoke. But their behavior in Russia, beginning with the Brest-Litovsk treaty, was of such a nature that the feeling of revulsion against Germany is growing stronger and stronger, sweeping the whole country. It is time to admit that in spite of all our poverty we have lost more than we have gained by the conclusion of peace. It is already sufficiently clear that cooperation with Germany would mean the ruin of the Russian revolution, would mean the restoration of the feudal order. Already the mask has been thrown off from the face of Germany in the Ukraine. The Germans there are hanging the Soviets and depriving the peasants of the land in favor of the landlord. No, citizens, Germany cannot be our companion."

Professor Lomonossoff then pointed out that America was in the most logical position to aid Russia and could do so through its Government and organizations. He discussed the various proposals made to hold Russia, allied intervention with the destruction of the Bolshevist power on the one hand and the recognition of the Soviet Government on the other. Of the two, he favored the latter, maintaining that intervention would mean nothing more than civil war and chaos.

"To talk of exterminating the Bolsheviki," he continued, "is to talk of exterminating the only Government that has been able to retain its power over the Russian masses. Both Provisional Governments existed only so long as the Soviets tolerated them. Are the Soviets to be exterminated or are the peoples who recognize them to be exterminated? That would mean the extermination of 90 per cent. of the population of Russia."

The resolutions adopted at the meeting read as follows:

Whereas, The Federated Republic of Russia and its Government of the Workers and Peasants Soviets is the only organ of actual Government authority in Russia in accordance with the will of the millions of Russian toiling masses and resolutely supported by them.

Whereas, This republic, the guardian and the hope of the loftiest ideals of the toiling masses, is in grave danger of destruction at the hands of German Junkers in the West and Japanese and other interventionists in the East;

Whereas, Plans of invasion in Siberia originated with and nursed by reactionary tendencies all over the world and by representatives of former privileged classes of Russia can bring nothing but internal confusion in Russia;

Whereas, Such an intervention will, by its very logic, lead to further annexations of Russian territory on the part of the German oppressors;

Whereas, Intervention will undoubtedly evoke bitter resistance on the part of the Russian people and thus hamper the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation, energetically carried on by the Soviet Government;

Whereas, Intervention would create a gulf of hatred and bitterness between the Russian people and the United States;

Whereas, An invasion would hamper the organized resistance to German militarism, which is being successfully planned and organized by the Soviet Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, 12,000 men and women, Americans, Russians, Finns, Lithuanians, Letts, Ukrainians, Poles, and Esthonians, in meeting assembled in Madison Square Garden in New York, urge the Government of the United States to recognize the Government reflecting the will viets as the government reflecting the will and the ideals of the Russian people.

Be it further resolved, That we most emphatically protest against the treacherous campaign in the interest of armed intervention in Russian affairs carried on in the United States by various imperialistic elements of several countries, including the tools of the deposed Czaristic régime and other discredited reactionary elements of Russia. This campaign only plays in the hands of German imperialism and is supported by enemies of democracy, justice, and freedom.

In opening the meeting Dr. Alexander Trachtenberg, Director of the Labor Research at the Rand School of Social Science, expounded at length on the presence of enough policemen to suppress a riot if the Menshevik in the audience decided to start one. About a half hour before the meeting began a group of Menshevik, carrying banners protesting against Trotzky and Lenine as the executioners of the Russian people and calling for the destruction of the Soviets, was detected in one of the upper galleries. A detachment of the Home Defense escorted the batch out of the Garden and kept them out for the rest of the night.

However, if the opposition did not get its say during the course of the meeting, it made itself felt through the issuance of a resolution earlier in the day protesting against the purpose of the meeting, and making it clear that the Bolsheviki at the garden did not represent the real Russian colony in New York.

Despite this repudiation by all the organizations representing the Russian colony in this country, the Bolsheviki proclaimed themselves as the real voice of the Russians in this country, and as such demanded recognition of the Soviets. Other speakers who voiced this Bolshevist demand were Norman Thomas, B. Charney Vladeck, the Socialist Alderman; a Bolshevik by the name of J. Palmer, who spoke on behalf of the Esthonians; O. Freedin, who spoke on behalf of the Letts, and N. Kiselj, a Ukranian peasant, who told at great length of the blessings that the Bolsheviki would have brought to the Ukraine if they had not been interfered with by the peace which the Ukranian "capitalists" had contracted with Germany.

DRAFTS 9,000 WORKMEN.

To Produce Airplane Materials in Northwest—Islanders Also Called.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Nine thousand white draft registrants, qualified for special limited military service, were called for today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They will be put to work in the Military Aeronautical Corps of the army and will be sent to Vancouver, Wash., to get out materials for airplane production.

Porto Rico and Hawaii were called on to furnish 17,000 draft registrants for the National Army. Porto Rico was asked to send on June 20 and July 1 12,468 men to Camp Las Casas, San Juan.

Hawaii was directed to send 4,336 to Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, on July 1.

Must Build Dyckman Ferry Line.

The Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday denied the application of the Union Railway Company that it give up the building of a trolley line connecting the present Union Railway line with the Dyckman Street Ferry. The committee requested that the work on the new line be completed within six months. The new line is to begin at the 207th Street bridge, extend to Nagle Avenue, thence south to Dyckman Street, and west to the ferry.

RUSSIAN CADETS ASK FOR HELP

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

cannot refrain from appealing to our allies to whom we have frequently given proof of the loyalty of our feelings.

We proclaim our conviction that the appearance of a new, powerful factor on the scene of struggle undoubtedly will have a decisive bearing on the issues of the war and on the conditions of peace.

We can assure in the most conclusive manner that the information picturing that the Russian democracy does not approve of allied aid is false. If such information has reached the President of the United States it must have originated from Bolshevist sources. The Bolsheviki in no way are representative of the Russian democracy. Their régime, a fictitious rule of democracy, is really oligarchy, demagogy, and despotism, which at the present moment relies only on physical force and daily becomes more and more odious to the popular masses.

Nevertheless we consider it our duty to emphasize that the attitude of Russian public opinion toward allied action is conditioned by the forms of its realization. Its success depends on the whole-hearted support of national feeling in Russia. It is furthermore imperative for Russian public opinion to receive assurances that the expedition will be co-ordinated with the inviolability of the rights and interests of Russia, and that the actions of all the Allies on Russian territory will be performed under international control.

Sent Secretly from Russia.

The resolution was forwarded secretly from Russia to Paris, whence its text was cabled to Washington by Ambassador Maklakoff, who is one of the most prominent members of the Cadet Party.

A hopeful feeling is said to exist among those devoted to bringing Russia out of the present helplessness that the resolution will bring from President Wilson a new utterance concerning Russia that will indicate a willingness to take positive measures to assist the Russian people to free themselves from the German yoke.

The resolution is in line with that offered in the Senate yesterday by Senator King of Utah, and the article of Senator Poindexter of Washington in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday. In both Mr. King's resolution and Mr. Poindexter's article allied intervention was urged. These two Senators from far Western States are willing and anxious that a part shall be given to Japan in the military intervention proposed, and additional emphasis is furnished to the growing movement in favor of adopting a positive course with respect to Russia by the fact that they come from localities where suspicion of Japan has heretofore been pronounced.

Russian officials received today an editorial in the official Social Revolutionary paper, the Prisyv of Moscow—the Call—in which the party declares the need of allied intervention. The editorial says:

"The Allies must at last take a definite and precise decision, if they have not done so already, to extinguish the military danger which the conquest of Russia by Germany would be. The latter power understands that in subjugating and dismembering Russia she is waging war upon the Allies.

"Russia faces a fatal dilemma. With whom shall she march to her rebirth? Russia has no troops of her own. She cannot with her own forces repulse the Germans, who are invading her territories. The intervention of the Allies alone can give us the real military strength and indispensable support for thrusting back the yoke of the Germans and for reconstituting Russia."

Konivaloff Arrives in Canada.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC PORT, June 11.—A. Konivaloff, Russian Minister of Commerce during the administration of former Premier Kerensky, arrived here today from the Orient on his way to Washington, London, and Paris.

He is making the trip, he said, in an endeavor to impress upon the United States and the allied Governments the necessity of immediate intervention in Siberia to prevent the entire Russian nation from being dominated by the Central Powers.

SPURNS GERMANY'S OFFER.

Former Dowager Empress Refuses to See General Sent to Aid Her.

AMSTERDAM, June 11.—The Dowager Empress of Russia and other members of the former imperial family, who are at present in the Ukraine, refused to receive a German General who was sent to inquire as to their wishes, according to the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen and the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, copies of which have been received here.

Some of the younger Grand Dukes, however, received the General and expressed the wish to be permitted to leave as soon as possible for a neutral country. The newspapers describe the attitude of the Dowager Empress and the older members of the family as being "as anti-German as ever."

NEWARK FARES GO UP ON HUDSON TUBE ROUTE

Advance Authorized by Railroad Administration—Many Protests by Commuters.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—An increase from 17 to 27 cents in the fare from New York to Newark, nine miles, by the Hudson & Manhattan tube route and the Pennsylvania Railroad was authorised today by the Railroad Administration. This will make east and west bound rates the same, although yesterday, when the new passenger rates went into effect, the Pennsylvania sold eastbound tickets at 27 cents, while the Hudson & Manhattan, forbidden by Director General McAdoo to raise rates, sold westbound tickets at the old price of 17 cents.

Railroads operating ferries between New Jersey points and Manhattan and Brooklyn received permission today from the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise ferry fares to an average of 5 cents, although this increase will not be put into effect until after the Railroad Administration investigates to determine whether it is necessary.

The Hudson & Manhattan management issued orders last night that the 27-cent fare to Newark should go into operation at 12:01 o'clock tomorrow morning. No round-trip tickets will be issued, the fare being strictly 3 cents a mile.

The advance in railroad passenger rates began yesterday to bring to light formal complaints from commuters and city authorities. Park Commissioner Joseph P. Hennessy of the Bronx wrote a letter to Mr. McAdoo, protesting against the increase of fares on the New Haven Railroad from the Harlem River station to the Bartow station in the Bronx. A copy was sent to Mayor Hylan. The Park Commissioner said the advance from 17 cents to 27 cents would seriously affect the 20,000 sailors in training at Pelham Bay Park, as well as thousands of persons who go to the park for recreation.

Surrogate Strong of Suffolk County has telegraphed to Mr. McAdoo a protest against the discontinuance by the Long Island Railroad of mileage and family scrip bought before June 10. He asserted that the railroad company, which was incorporated under a special State charter, was violating its contracts in connection with the mileage tickets, and urged Federal protection against the proceeding.

The Jersey City Chamber of Commerce authorized Louis Sherwood, President of the organization, to telegraph to Mr. McAdoo in reference to increases put into operation by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The communication pointed out that the railroad had two lines running through Jersey City. Stations on the Newark branch, the telegram said, were from four-tenths to six-tenths of a mile apart, and the fare had formerly been 5 cents between stations. Now the fare has been raised to 10 cents, as well as between stations on the road's main line, and this, the Chamber declared, resulted from an improper interpretation of the order permitting the advance of fares. Mr. McAdoo was urged to adjust the rates.

NEW YORK AVIATOR KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Lieut. R. Bardwell and Commanding Officer of Scott Field Fall 400 Feet in Practice Flight.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 11.—Lieutenant R. Bardwell of New York City was instantly killed and Major Brooks, commanding officer at Scott Field, six miles southeast of here, was probably fatally injured at 8 o'clock tonight, when an airplane in which they were circling above the field fell 400 feet.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., June 11.—Jack McGee of Pawtucket, an aviator who had given many exhibition flights in this country, was killed in an airplane accident here today. The machine in which he was flying over Narragansett Bay fell into the water.

Efforts to recover the body of the aviator were delayed pending the arrival of a derrick. Officers of the Gallaudet Aircraft Corporation, by which McGee was employed as head filer, said the cause of the accident could not be determined until the machine had been dragged ashore. They denied a report by persons who witnessed the fall that there was an explosion.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 11.—Lieutenant Harry Dodds of Vancouver, B. C., died at the base hospital, at Fort Sam Houston, today as the result of injuries received last Saturday on the Stinson Field when his machine crashed to the ground from a height of 200 feet.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 11.—First Lieutenant Roger Montgomery of Tunica, Miss., instructor in aerial gunnery, was killed and Second Lieutenant W. R. Hartline, pilot of the machine, was slightly bruised when an airplane fell at San Leon, an aerial gunnery range maintained in connection with Ellington Flying Field, here this afternoon.

FRANK S. O'NEIL INDICTED.

Charge Against Ex-Chairman Is Kept a Secret.

Frank S. O'Neil, ex-Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. The charge in the indictment was not made public by the Federal authorities because certain other persons are named, and until they are taken into custody, the evidence on which the Government acted will not be given out. O'Neil was arraigned late yesterday afternoon before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court and held for trial in $10,000 bail. This was furnished by Mrs. Rose Reider of 38 West 118th Street, who gave her home as security.

In March last O'Neil was sued by Hanne Latner of 5,504 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn; Abraham Honing of 104 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Hyman Schneider of 20 West Seventeenth Street, who demanded that O'Neil return $2,550 which the complainants alleged had been paid to him to get relatives of Latner, Honing, and Schneider out of the National Army. According to Latner and Honing, O'Neil told them he was on cordial terms with certain officers in the army.

John J. O'Leary, brother of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the fugitive Sinn Fein agitator, will go on trial in the Federal District Court today on an indictment charging that he entered into a conspiracy, the purpose of which was to aid his brother in escaping from the jurisdiction of the American courts.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT—BUY THRIFT STAMPS

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

THE WAR.

It is Summer, but the war proceeds. Readers of The New York Times should not break the continuity of the narrative of the great battles in France and Flanders. Daily and Sunday editions of The Times sent by mail to Summer homes for $3 for three months, $2 for two months, and $1 for one month. Subscription Department, The New York Times, Times Square, New York. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

Performs *Consistently*

IF the Willys-Knight price were not so moderate, due to volume production, still this car would be a wise and economical purchase—

because of its *consistency* of performance over a long period of time.

The Willys-Knight sleeve-valve motor is the *only* type of motor that *improves* with use.

It is *self-preserving*—as others deteriorate in service, it *grows better*. It makes possible motor car service of the highest quality.

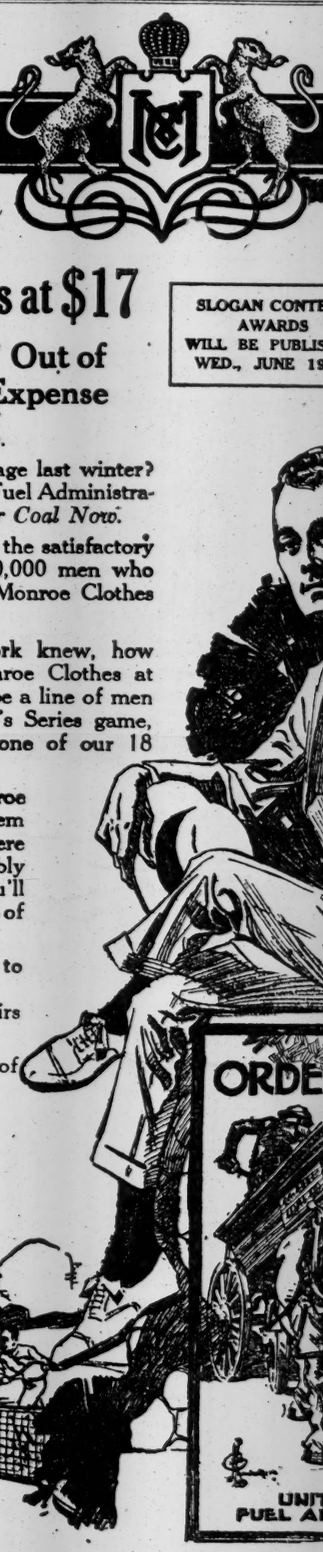
Its remarkable service is *perpetuated* over a long period of time.

It is powerful, flexible, has no clashing parts to break, no springs to weaken, and no valves to pit or to require frequent grinding.

Four touring car *Eight touring car*

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Broadway at 50th Street — Telephone, Circle 1300
BROOKLYN—Fulton St. and Bedford Ave. Tel. Bedford 8800
BRONX—149th St. and Cortlandt Ave. Tel. Melrose 150
NEWARK—526 Broad St. Tel. Mulberry 2646
YONKERS—57 So. B'way Tel. Yonkers 9057

Monroe Clothes



Monroe Clothes at $17

Knock the "X" Out of Your Clothes Expense

SLOGAN CONTEST AWARDS WILL BE PUBLISHED WED., JUNE 19TH

We all learn by experience.

Remember the coal shortage last winter? Well, be guided by the Fuel Administration's advice and *Order Coal Now.*

And be further guided by the satisfactory experience of over 140,000 men who wear them—and buy Monroe Clothes at $17.

Actually, if all New York knew, how wonderfully good Monroe Clothes at $17 are—there would be a line of men as long as at a World's Series game, waiting to get up to one of our 18 Upstairs Shops.

Come up and see Monroe Clothes—compare them with what is elsewhere offered at considerably higher prices—and you'll admit that our method of selling

—Direct from maker to you—
—In low rent, upstairs shops—

saves you a big share of your Clothes cost.

Black and White Label MONROE CLOTHES $21
A distinctive line of high grade Clothes that are *super values.*

Monroe Specials
Palm Beach — THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.
SUITS $8.50
White Flannel Pants $5

Blue Label MONROE CLOTHES $25
Clothing of the finest quality fabrics—at a wonderful saving.

MANHATTAN
42nd Str. cor. B'WAY
50 E. 42nd " " MADISON
NASSAU " " FRANKFORT
5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY
14th " opp. ACAD MUSIC
23rd " cor. B'WAY
34th " " "
59th " at COL. CIRCLE
125th " cor. 7th AVE
CHRYSTIE " at CANAL

BRONX
Bergen Ave., 149th St.
BROOKLYN
Court & Montague-Fulton & Hoyt - -
587 Fulton at Flatbush
NEWARK-151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY-Newark Av. at Bay
PATERSON-220 Main St.
YONKERS-Getty Square

Monroe Clothes
$17 NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
SUITS-TOPCOATS — EVENING CLOTHES
America's Largest Retail Clothiers
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

A smart roll front style.

Ide
COLLARS
have—exclusively—
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

Will You Help us Get to Sea Breeze

From the city's stifling streets hundreds of appealing poor mothers and children are eagerly awaiting their chance to escape.

With the sun beating down on their frail, underfed bodies—with no hope of relief in sight—these unfortunates of the tenement districts are facing another grim summer in their empty lives. That is, unless you and those about you come forward and help us provide for them.

Will You fill in the Coupon below for whatever amount is possible?

Without your immediate assistance we are powerless to aid. Address:

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR
105 East 22nd Street
Room 210 New York

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SUBWAY BUILDERS ACCUSED BY CRAIG

Controller Says Powerful Ones Risk Forcing Others Into Bankruptcy.

CRANFORD ANSWERS MAYOR

Head of Contractors' Association Tells Him His Criticism Is Unwarranted by the Facts.

While city officials and the subway contractors exchanged opinions yesterday as to whether the latter should obtain financial assistance through the application of the Lockwood law or through one of the plans proposed by the city, the work on every local subway contract was at a standstill. The 6,000 striking workmen met in the afternoon and served notice on their employers that they were not inclined to wait for the exchange of official views and would probably obtain work elsewhere. Mathew McConville, head of the Steam Engineering Union, said that while the policy of his organization was to wait for definite action, already a large number of strikers had obtained work elsewhere and better pay.

The Public Service Commission, which advocates the application of the Lockwood law as a means of relief, is waiting for the city to act. Replying to a statement by the Mayor on Monday Frederick L. Cranford, President of the General Contractors' Association, wrote to him as follows:

"Your statement given to the press states that the adjustment suggested by the Public Service Commission under the Lockwood bill would cost the city from twenty-five to fifty millions of dollars. Heretofore, on one or two occasions you have stated that this proceeding would permit the looting of the City Treasury. During the Winter, when the legislation finally embodied in the Lockwood bill was in course of preparation, I called at your office to tell you of our situation and of the help that we were asking of the Legislature. I was unable to see you and therefore wrote, asking an appointment for this purpose in the name of the General Contractors' Association. You answered that there was nothing to be gained by such an interview. I then wrote again, asking for an interview, which you denied.

Shows Increase in Costs

"If your statement of yesterday is anywhere near correct, you are certainly justified in the position you take and I am glad of the opportunity your statement gives to present the facts. The new subway system requires an investment by the city of more than $200,000,000, and a further investment by the companies of more than $100,000,000. When we entered the war on April 6, 1917, $130,000,000 worth of construction work was completed, leaving twenty-eight contracts, of a total of about $70,000,000 of work, still under construction. These contracts were dated, some in 1914, some in 1915, and the last one in December, 1916.

"On these contracts up to April 1 last the increase of the average rate of wages paid was from $2.25 per day to $3.84 per day. About one-half of the material that was required in the construction increased a similar amount. The other half of the material required was contracted for without considerable increase in price. On these contracts the contractors have sustained a loss, due to an increased cost caused by the war, of about $7,000,000, of which $4,500,000 was increased war cost since April 6, 1917.

"The members of this association have done hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of work for the City of New York. No member has ever defaulted his obligation to the city, and under this emergency they have every one stood up under these adverse circumstances to the verge of bankruptcy. As President of this organization I make this statement with a good deal of pride and I feel that it was unfair and unjust to have expected us to carry all of the burden imposed upon this work by the war. We appealed to the Legislature for relief and the Legislature passed the Lockwood law, which, briefly, provides that the war cost since April 6, 1917, is a valid claim against the city, on condition that we finish the contracts at cost and waive all legal claims against the city since that date, and further provides for the adjustment of any claims of the contractors prior to that time.

"In the name of the General Contractors' Association I resent the insinuations contained in your statement, and I would state that your criticism is unwarranted by the facts and is an attempt to befog the situation. The fixed charges now running on the total investment in the subways and which are a charge against construction are nearly $15,000,000 a year, or about $40,000 per day. A delay, therefore, in finishing this work is probably the most expensive thing that the City of New York can indulge in. The Lockwood law, after its enactment by the Legislature, was sent to you for your approval as required by the Constitution. Your veto of it would have killed it. Under these circumstances we feel that you are estopped from the criticism you now make."

Controller Craig said yesterday:

"There are three groups of contractors whose interests are conflicting. Two of these groups, which include all contractors in any wise in need of financial aid, it is admitted beyond question, are fully protected by the relief offered by the Board of Estimate. The third group includes men holding the latest contracts made under war conditions, the work on which has scarcely been begun. These contracts are held by the largest and most powerful contractors. In this group are those having large Government contracts. They are insistent that the present subway contracts be canceled and the sureties released.

Charges Manipulation.

"Last Saturday morning the contractors held a meeting in the nature of a caucus, and the views of the powerful contractors prevailed over those who are in need of aid. The more powerful contractors are staking the relief the Board of Estimate has offered to those who need it on the chance that they will be able to force the Board of Estimate to cancel all existing subway contracts and release the sureties on the bonds. It is a plain case of manipulation, whereby the most powerful contractors seek to exploit the city, and in doing so do not hesitate to risk forcing the other contractors into bankruptcy and delaying indefinitely the completion fo the subways."

Borough President Dowling said he was not going to be stampeded by the sudden interest in the convenience of the public shown by the subway contractors, who, he said, had for five years shown no great concern over the impatience of the public because the subway work was not finished.

"If the contractors had lived up to the contracts they signed," said Mr. Dowling, "or had been compelled to regard the provisions of the contracts, we would not be in all this mess. Disregard of the terms of the subway construction contracts has been scandalous. Nearly all of this work should have been finished before we went into the war. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are inconvenienced daily because the contract provisions were ignored. In addition, the contractors have kept our principal thoroughfares in a deplorable condition for not only months but years, when there was no necessity of allowing such conditions to prevail. The plain terms of these contracts provided for the restoration of vehicular roadways and sidewalks, and the contractors had collected money for restoring these public highways. They have insolently refused to restore every one of them. Where they have put back pavements, there was no pretense of doing the work properly. This deliberate disregard of the contract terms has slowed up every form of business that uses vehicles in our streets.

"If any contractor can show me as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment where the city has been responsible for delay in completion of rapid transit work, I will be glad to give that contractor adequate relief. If, on the other hand, the failure to finish a contract on time is due to neglect on the part of the contractor, I certainly shall not vote to release that contractor from his obligations, whether the Lockwood law or any other law is pointed out. No law intends that I shall give away public money to contractors as bonus for ignoring their contract obligations."

Frederick L. Cranford last night said:

"In answer to Controller Craig, I wish to say that the demands of labor are made against all of the contractors on all of the work. His scheme as to the few contractors is open to objection, we are advised by our attorneys, first, because it is an undue stretch of his legal power, and, second, if we assume that he has the power he is willing to assert, it would be so slow in operation as to be ineffective for use in this emergency.

"In answer to the Controller's statement that many of the big and powerful contractors hold contracts made under war conditions, the work on which has scarcely begun," a sufficient answer is that the Lockwood bill is not applicable to any contract made since April 6, 1917, and, as a matter of fact, there is not a single subway contract which is up for cancellation or modification which was not entered into long before the war began."

Police Lieutenant Retired.

Commissioner Enright directed yesterday the retirement of Police Lieutenant Grant Williams on half pay, following a serious breakdown of health. Lieutenant Williams has for several weeks been under treatment in a sanitarium and is in a serious condition. Lieutenant Williams is 46 years old and had been Acting Captain in charge of the Bureau of Missing Persons and Identification, which he had organized. Under his administration the Bureau of Missing Persons had played an important part in solving many police mysteries. Lieutenant Williams entered the Police Department in 1897.

ASKS DR. COPELAND FOR AN OPEN TRIAL

L. P. Brown, Accused Health Director, Wants Witnesses and Counsel at Hearing.

COMMISSIONER UNCHANGED

Says the Board "Has Gone the Limit" and That Corporation Counsel Prescribed the Form.

Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Health Department, yesterday wrote to Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland requesting that he be granted an open trial, with the privilege of calling witnesses and of being represented by counsel. Mr. Brown was suspended by Dr. Copeland on charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty, and the date for his hearing was fixed for July 5. Dr. Copeland leaves on a vacation today and will return on July 4. In his letter Mr. Brown said that a rigid adherence to the narrow legal rights expressed by the Corporation Counsel would justly be regarded as "little short of a barren ceremonial."

"Nothing less than a public inquiry by tested proof, according to your original promise," said Mr. Brown, "will dispel the suspicion which has clung for the last two months about every appearance of an attempt to change, without tested proof, the personnel of the administration of the Health Department of this city."

In his answer to Mr. Brown the Health Commissioner said that the Corporation Counsel prescribed the form of the hearing. "The board has 'gone the limit' of what it could do," added Dr. Copeland, "not on the downward scale, as is the inference of Mr. Brown's letter, but on the upward scale, by providing for a public hearing where all who care to may listen to Mr. Brown's explanation of his activities."

"The Corporation Counsel has not claimed," wrote Mr. Brown, "that you must try me upon the charge and my plea unsupported by proof; he merely says that the statute says you may. Time and again department heads, broader than the letter of the law and anxious to do full justice rather than to follow the mere text of a legal ritual, have, to the permanent benefit of the public service, persevered in the attitude which you transiently held and then abandoned, and have adopted the only satisfactory method known for a test upon the merits of disputed questions of departmental administration.

"To some insignificant parts of the charges I may reply by reference to some particular document or fact; but as to the great bulk of them I can simply deny and plead 'not guilty,' and upon your charge and my simple plea I must leave the case in your hands, not knowing what may have influenced you to your presumption of guilt—for that presumption must exist for the very making of the charges—and not knowing, I can do or say nothing to rebut it. The mere statement is enough to denounce the method in a case of this kind. It is doubly denounced when it is considered that the method is not obligatory upon you, but that you have adopted it because the legal adviser of the city has changed your earlier attitude by telling you that I am 'entitled to' nothing more than this under the strict provision of the law."

NEW STAR VERY BRILLIANT.

Harvard Observatory Chief Thinks It Was First Seen in Europe.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 11.—The independent discovery by many observers of the new star in the constellation Aquila, announced from Washington on June 9 as having been seen by Professor C. T. Olivier of the University of Virginia, has been reported to the Harvard College Observatory. It was first reported here by Warren H. Cudworth of Norwood, Mass., and later by many observers in this country and Europe.

Director Edward C. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory said today that owing to the difference in longitude the star, the brightest observed since Kepler's star which appeared in 1604, probably was first seen in Europe.

The prompt notification by Mr. Cudworth enabled the Harvard Observatory to photograph it Saturday night and to determine its early history, which showed that it was photographed here on May 22, 1888, when it was of the eleventh magnitude. Several hundred plates are being examined to study its variations.

PASADENA, Cal., June 11.—Astronomers at the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, near here, were of the opinion today that the new star which appeared Saturday night in the constellation Aquila and rapidly grew in brilliance reached its maximum luminosity early yesterday morning. The spectroscope last night indicated it had dimmed slightly. At its brightest, it was said, the new star was exceeded in brilliance by possibly but one fixed star, Sirius.

RAISE HUDSON BOAT FARES.

Day Line Gets Permission to Make Advance.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Hudson River Day Line was authorized today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase its passenger charges in accordance with the recent increase in railroad passenger fares.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania Traction Company has asked the commission for permission to increase both passenger and freight charges to the level of the new steam road rate.

BOSTON POSTMASTER FLIES HERE WITH MAIL

Air Carrier Brings Two Passengers and Twenty Pounds of Letters in Three Hours.

Lieutenant P. H. Webb flew from Boston to Belmont Park yesterday bringing two passengers, Postmaster W. F. Murray of Boston and R. Heck, the mechanic he took with him as a passenger on his northward flight last week. He also carried about twenty pounds of mail but did not take all that was ready because of his two passengers.

When he alighted at Belmont Park at 1:30 P. M. he was congratulated on carrying out, in spite of unfavorable weather, a rather daring venture. The Boston Postmaster was also congratulated, as it was his first flight, and he proved himself a good air sailor.

The flight from Boston was made in three hours, from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M., and was without incident, although the misty weather made it seem advisable to alight and learn just where they were before reaching the park. They came down in a field near the home of Otto H. Kahn at West Hills and proceeded after a few minutes.

The bad weather was encountered this side of Providence. The Boston Postmaster was the first to take such a trip.

The Philadelphia and Washington mail was sent off at the usual hour. Lieutenant Walter Millar made a good start from Belmont Field at noon.

BOSTON, June 11.—"I have had a wonderful day, full of life, action, and thrills," said Postmaster William F. Murray, who flew to New York today in a mail-carrying airplane, upon his return by train tonight. "I am confident," he continued, "that we shall soon establish an air mail service that will maintain a regular schedule each day between Boston and New York. I am enthusiastic over the Liberty motor. We had no engine trouble at any time on our trip.

"It was thrilling to move a mile a minute nearly 7,000 feet above the ground. Beyond Providence, R. I., we could not see through the clouds nor between them. We had anxious moments then and Lieutenant Webb, in charge of the plane, looked around for a landing place, but finally decided to fly on. We flew at a low altitude from New London to New Haven and it was easy to see people and things on the ground."

IMPORTER KILLED IN AUTO.

Austin Hyman Thrown from Car Into Elevated Pillar.

Austin Hyman, an importer, who lived at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, was killed early this morning, when a motor car, driven by Max Starlight, a friend, who also gave his address as the Hotel Majestic, crashed into an elevated pillar at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

There were several other persons in Mr. Starlight's touring car, among them two women, whose names were not obtained by the police. Mr. Hyman was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died in the emergency ward.

Destroy Confiscated Liquors.

More than $1,500 worth of whisky, beer and wine, which has accumulated in the last five years at Police Headquarters as the result of various raids, was poured into the sewer by Property Clerk James E. Murphy and his assistant, Theodore Sundermann, yesterday afternoon. A small throng gathered around as whisky bottles were smashed and beer barrels ripped open with an axe. Comments by bystanders were varied as the expensive liquid refreshment was emptied into the gutter.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

Carpets Cleaned!
PHONE PIONEER
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RUGS, CARPETS, DRAPERIES CLEANED, WASHED, REPAIRED, STORED and INSURED at Reasonable Rates against Fire, Moth and Theft at owner's valuation.

Most modern, sanitary plant in Greater New York. Experts in charge of all work, which is strictly guaranteed.

OUR 39TH YEAR.

Pioneer
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
41 Flatbush Avenue, Bklyn., N. Y.

GIRLS Help Your Skin Help Your Hair With Cuticura

Soap, Oint., Talcum 25c. each. Sample each of "Cuticura," Dept. S, Boston."

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call for particularly appetizing luncheons, served in cool and refreshing surroundings. Your Shanley-wise friends will tell you that we provide the ideal combination of delicious foods and comfort-giving service.

90c—with music—12 to 2:30 P. M.

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DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
Also Table d'Hote and a la Carte.
Jansen wants to see you
30th Street and Broadway
Beautiful Music. Dancing After 9 Until Close.
Business Men's and Ladies' Luncheons AT POPULAR PRICES.

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
B'way at 47th Street. No Admission Charge.
5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

The Anderson
102 WEST 58TH STREET.
One Square to Central Park.
ADVANTAGES
Cozy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
American Plan: meals at fixed prices.
Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
One or two room suites (furnished or unfurnished); have twice the floor space and closet room, and double the sunshine found in two-room apartments elsewhere.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

Hotel San Remo
Central Park West—74th and 75th Sts.
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Especially attractive during the Spring and Summer months. Appeals to fathers, mothers and children.
Room and bath—$2.50 upwards.
Parlor, bedroom and bath—$6.00 per day and upwards.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.
Please write for Illustrated Booklet.
Ownership Management. Edmund M. Brennan.

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55-57 West 64th St., N. Y.
between Broadway and Central Park.
STATIONS of "L" and Subway at 66th St.

	Per Day.	Weekly.
Room with use of bath	$1.50	$9 & $10
Large room, private bath, $2, $2.50, $3	$14 to $18	
2 rooms & bath	$3 to $4	$18 to $21

'Phone Columbus—1300. J. A. JEPSON, Mgr.

$10 WEEKLY
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Hotel Nassau
59th St., bet. Mad. & Park Ave.
One Block from 5th Av. & Cen. Pk.
Phone—Plaza 8100.

Rooms, single or en suite. With private bath, $2 up.
Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
Ownership Management

Blossom Heath Inn
Merrick Road, Lynbrook, Long Island.
Superior Cuisine and Service.
DANCING—SPECIAL MUSIC.
Under Direction of Harry & Joseph Bussakind.

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26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $45 week and up.
C. E. McGINN, Manager.
Facing only Private Park in N. Y.

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HOTEL BOSSERT, BKLYN.
Dining and Dancing in the Open Air, 6 P.M. to closing. Most Unique Roof and View in America.
Montague — Hicks — Remsen Streets.

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Invermere dining room to sublet; largest and best equipped dining room; near Columbia University; reputation unexcelled; patronized by best people.
Address Invermere Dining Room.

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Hotel offers desirable rooms and apartments for Summer; bath with each room; references required. 38 West 51st St.

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The Standard of Quality

The "Hall" trade mark on Bedding of all kinds is a stamp of quality. Hall's Box Springs and Pure Horse Hair Mattresses last a lifetime and are never old because of the materials and workmanship. 85 years of success is behind every piece of bedding we sell. At your dealers or call at our uptown store. We make everything in bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

This Week Only—A Free Tube

This Offer on Pepsodent Ends Saturday Night
Present This Coupon Today

Try Brushing Teeth
With This New Film-Remover

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Tooth Troubles Come From Film

Your teeth are coated with a slimy film. You can feel it with your tongue. It is ever-present. However well or often you brush teeth in the old ways, they are inadequate. And it is the cause of nearly all tooth troubles.

That film is what discolors—not your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Many other troubles are now traced to them.

It gets into crevices, hardens and stays, and resists the tooth brush. Many forms of tooth paste even help it to become more resistant to the brush.

So millions find that brushing fails to save their teeth. Teeth still discolor, still decay. Tartar forms, and pyorrhea often gets a start. All because your way of brushing fails to end that film.

Dentists long have known this. They have watched tooth troubles increase despite the wide use of the tooth brush. And dental science long has sought a way to combat that film.

That way has now been found. Able authorities have for four years proved its efficiency. It is today embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent.

It quickly proves itself. The results can be seen and felt. So we urge you to try a One-Week tube — which we offer free — and see what it means to you.

Now They Apply a Digestant

This new method—Pepsodent—is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

The great problem has been to activate pepsin without using harmful acid. It must be activated, else it is inert. The usual activator is an acid, harmful to enamel.

But Pepsodent embodies a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That discovery has made possible this efficient application.

Dental authorities have for years watched the Pepsodent results. They have proved the value of the product. Now it is felt that every one should know it. It does what nothing else has done, and what must be done if teeth are to be kept clean.

So we supply a One-Week tube to every one who asks. And we let that tube reveal to you what Pepsodent can do.

Present the coupon for the tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch the results. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Then you will know what clean teeth really mean. You will know how to combat tooth troubles as nothing else has done. And we do not believe that you will ever return to any old method of tooth cleaning.

We urge you for your teeth's sake to accept this offer.

Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
The New-Day Dentifrice

Present Free Tube Coupon at any of the

Liggett's RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK

ONE-WEEK TUBE FREE

Present this coupon, with your name and address filled in, at any of Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores. It is good for a One-Week Tube of Pepsodent.

Your Name _____

Address _____

Out-of-town residents should mail this coupon to the Pepsodent Company, 1104 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and the tube will be sent by mail.

(122) Times, New York., N. Y.

LIVELY RALLY BY BRUINS IN THE NINTH INNING SENDS GIANTS TO DEFEAT

CUBS SWEEP ASIDE GIANTS' EARLY LEAD

Mitchell's Ancient and Youthful League Leaders Beat New York in Ninth.

HITS BOUND PAST CAUSEY

Youngster Doing Pitching for the Locals When Chicago Players Make Winning Runs.

Those pesky Cubs from Chicago waited until the ninth inning yesterday at the Polo Grounds before they decided to show the Giants just how an inland town can beat an Atlantic port. In a feverish ninth-inning rally the Cubs buckled into McGraw's club, swept it aside as they rushed over three runs, and won the game, 5 to 3. While the Giants had expected something of this sort, since the Cubs had won eight straight, the impulsiveness of their scrappy attack carried the Giants off their feet.

A short-lived rally in the eighth by the Giants brought New York a much-needed tally and broke the 2-to-2 deadlock in New York's favor. The Giants made themselves believe that they had the game won. The Cubs had a punch concealed in their sleeve, and turned said wallop loose on young Cecil Causey, the infant of the McGraw pitching staff.

How Manager Fred Mitchell has enticed this collection of ancient and youthful players to play winning ball is something of a mystery. Such familiar relics as Rollie Zeider, Dode Paskert, and Fred Merkle perform as if they had discovered some kind of a tonic which laughs at the advancing years. This young Charley Hollocher, the former caddie boy of St. Louis, is all that they have said about him at shortstop, and is a whirlwind with his hands and feet. Charley Deal, who is no Spring chicken, manages to insert hits at the proper time, and Claude Hendrix blooms forth into a better pitching commodity than he has been for half a dozen years. The conjurer behind it all must be Mitchell, for the Cubs are the scrappiest bunch that has hit the Harlem meadow this year.

The threatening weather kept the crowd down and the Bat and Ball Fund benefit was not as large as it would have been on a sunny day. There were large detachments of soldiers there and they were all presented with baseball outfits, the presentation being made by the grizzly old veteran, Samuel Crane.

The crowd was made up of numerous enemies of the Giants and numerous friends. The enemies had a fine chance to gloat in the ninth, when the Cubs broke loose. In Section 18, back of the Chicago bench, had a holiday and feasted on Heinie Zim's failure to corral hot shots from the Cubs' bats. The hostile cheering section seems to be causing Heinie no little concern.

The Cubs this season are clad in the most mournful looking baseball rigs ever invented. The color is a melancholy drab, with green stockings. Green sox are new in major league baseball. They also wear green lamp shades in front of their caps. The chief chatterbox is Otto Knabe, who makes up for Manager Mitchell's silence. In fact, there was so much Knabe chatter coming from the bench that Umpire Bill Klem remarked, "Cut it out or out you go."

Bob Emslie was the second section of the umpiring team and the Cubs begged to differ with his opinions several times, but arguing with old Bob is just like arguing with a wooden Indian. He's the best listener in baseball and he never talks only to say "Hello" or something like that.

Jeff Tesreau started the game for New York and for two innings he was good. In the third Jeff was stricken with a fit of wildness, and with three life-sized bases on balls, he crowded the bases and left the setup for Fred Anderson to take care of as best he could. Fred pitched only a third of an inning and he was subtracted from the main problem and Causey had his first good chance to show his wares on the home pasture.

For five innings Causey looked like a wise selection, for he held the clawing Cubs to one hit until he weakened in the ninth.

Hendrix got a good start in the first inning by fanning Ross Young, while Benny Kauff slapped a liner to Paskert. Burns singled to centre and went to third on Zimmerman's smash to right. Zim and Burns then concocted a double steal. Bill Killifer soaked the ball to second when the steal started, but Hendrix stuck out his glove and interrupted the throw just long enough to permit the double steal to bloom into reality.

The Cubs went to the front in the third when Tesreau became generous and tried to present them with the game. Zeider walked in this inning and Killifer sacrificed. Hendrix got a pass, and so did Flack, thus clogging the highways. Anderson chose this inauspicious occasion to uncork a wild pitch, which enabled Zeider to score. Hollocher rolled to Anderson, and Hendrix died trying to score. Leslie Mann punched a single to third, and Flack crossed the platter with the tally which put the Cubs in front.

The Giants tied the score in the fourth. With one out, Fletcher got a skimpy single to short, and Holke also got an infield single in Hollocher's territory. A third hit was made by McCarty, when Hollocher rushed over and tried to scoop up a bouncer, which was going toward Zeider. These three scratchy hits filled the bases. Wilhoit was sent in to bat for Rodriguez and he banged a grounder at Zeider, who missed McCarty on his way to second, but threw Wilhoit out at first. Merkle tossed the ball to Hollocher at second, but Emslie ruled that McCarty was safe. The Cubs took it for granted that Mac was out and walked off the field. Emslie informed them that McCarty was safe at second, so they had to go back and wait until Causey fanned for the third out.

The young pitcher seemed to have the Cubs under submission, and Paskert was the only batsman to get a safe hit until the ninth. The Giants broke the tie and went to the front in the eighth, when Kauff doubled to right and Burns walked. Zim rolled to Hendrix and Benny was out at third. After Fletcher had died at first, Holke shot a grounder at Zeider which Rollie artistically muffed, and Burns crossed the plate.

Then Causey went skyward in the ninth. Mann singled to centre and went to second when Benny Kauff fumbled the ball. A crashing double by Merkle sent Mann over the plate. Paskert hit a grounder to Fletcher and Merkle was run down between second and third, Paskert reaching second. Dode proceeded to steal third and had an easy time scoring when Deal hit a Texas Leaguer back of third close to the foul line, which netted him two bases. Deal went to third on Zeider's out and scored on Killifer's single to Fletcher.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	1	0	2	0	Young,rf2b	4	0	0	4	2
Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	2	5	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Mann,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Burns,lf	3	2	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	14	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	1	6
Paskert,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	2	7
Deal,3b	3	1	1	1	1	Holke,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Zeider,2b	3	1	0	2	5	McCarty,c	4	0	1	5	2
Killifer,c	3	0	1	3	2	Rodriguez,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	1	Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	0	0
						Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aThorpe	1	0	1	0	0
						Causey,p	2	0	0	0	3
						bRariden	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	7	27	14	Total	35	3	8	27	22

a Batted for Anderson in third.
b Batted for Causey in ninth.
Errors—Zeider, Kauff.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Kauff, Merkle, Deal. Stolen bases—Burns, Zimmerman, Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Killifer, Deal. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 4. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; Causey, 1; Hendrix, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 1 in 2 1-3 innings; Anderson, 1 in 3-3; Causey, 5 in 6. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; Causey, 2; Hendrix, 3. Wild pitch—Anderson. Losing pitcher—Causey.

International League.

Baltimore, 4; Jersey City, 2.
Binghamton, 5; Newark, 4.
Syracuse, 6; Buffalo, 0.
Toronto, 3; Rochester, 2.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 3.
Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 2.
(Sixteen Innings.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Rain.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 3.
(Twelve Innings.)
Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	31	12	.721
New York	29	15	.659
Cincinnati	23	23	.500
Pittsburgh	20	23	.465
Boston	20	25	.444
Philadelphia	18	26	.419
St. Louis	18	26	.419
Brooklyn	17	28	.378

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	30	20	.600
New York	27	20	.574
Chicago	24	19	.558
Cleveland	26	24	.520
St Louis	22	23	.489
Washington	24	26	.480
Philadelphia	18	27	.400
Detroit	15	27	.357

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

PIRATES WIN IN SIXTEENTH.

Sanders Has Better of Pitching Argument with Hearn.

BOSTON, June 11.—Pittsburgh took Boston's place at the bottom of the first division today by defeating the home team 3 to 2 in sixteen innings. Sanders was hit harder than Hearn, but the visiting pitcher was invincible in the pinches and allowed only one hit in the last eight innings.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	5	1	1	5	5	Rawlings,ss	6	0	3	2	8
Carey,cf	6	0	0	7	1	Herzog,2b	6	0	0	10	5
Cutshaw,2b	6	0	2	1	7	Powell,cf	7	0	1	5	0
Hinchman,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Wilckland,rf	6	1	2	1	0
Bigbee,r	0	0	0	0	0	J.C.Smith,3b	4	1	0	2	5
King,lf	5	0	0	1	0	Konetchy,1b	5	0	3	21	2
Mollwitz,1b	6	2	3	23	1	Rehg,lf	6	0	0	3	0
McK'nie,3b	5	0	1	2	4	Wilson,c	6	0	1	4	3
Archer,c	3	0	1	4	2	Heamp	6	0	1	0	7
Schmidt,c	2	0	0	3	2	aMassey	1	0	0	0	0
Sanders,p	4	0	0	0	8	bConway	1	0	0	0	0
Total	46	3	9	48	31	Total	55	2	11	48	30

a Batted for Rehg in sixteenth.
b Batted for Hearn in sixteenth.
Errors—Caton, Cutshaw, Sanders, Rawlings, J. C. Smith.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Konetchy. Three-base hits—Wickland, Rawlings, Konetchy. Stolen base—Wilson. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Carey, Schmidt, Caton, Konetchy, Herzog. Sacrifice fly—Sanders. Double plays—Carey and Archer; Rawlings, Herzog, and Konetchy, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Sanders, 7; Hearn, 5. Struck out—By Sanders, 5; Hearn, 3.

WHITE SOX BEAT RED SOX.

Chicago Bunches Hits Off Jones to Triumph at 4 to 1.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Chicago celebrated flag-raising day today by defeating Boston 4 to 1. The locals bunched hits off Jones and won easily.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Liebold,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Hooper,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Murphy,rf	4	0	0	4	0	Shean,2b	3	0	1	2	4
E.Collins,2b	3	0	2	4	3	Strunk,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Ruth,lf	4	0	0	5	1
Weaver,ss	3	0	1	0	4	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	0	Thomas,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Risberg,3b	3	1	0	1	1	Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Schalk,c	3	2	1	3	1	Agnew,c	3	0	2	0	1
Faber,p	2	0	0	0	1	McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Jones,p	2	0	0	1	0
						Schang,c	1	0	0	0	0
						aTruesdale	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	7	27	10	Total	32	1	7	24	12

a Batted for McCabe in ninth.
Error—Weaver.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Hooper, Schalk. Stolen bases—Liebold, (2,) E. Collins, Weaver. Sacrifice hit—Shean. Sacrifice fly—Strunk. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 7. First on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 6; Faber, 1. Hits—Off Jones, 6 in 7 innings; McCabe, 1 in 1; Faber, 7 in 9. Struck out—By Faber, 2. Wild pitches—Jones, Faber. Winning pitcher—Faber. Losing pitcher—Jones.

ATHLETICS PUNISH TIGERS.

Get Sixteen Hits from Detroit Pitchers and Win, 8 to 1.

DETROIT, June 11.—Pounding Cunningham and Carroll Jones for sixteen hits, and aided by four errors, Philadelphia won from Detroit, 8 to 1, today. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	5	2	2	0	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Oldring,lf	5	0	2	3	0	Cobb,1b	5	0	1	9	2
C.Walker,cf	5	1	1	4	0	Veach,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	5	2	1	11	0	Heilman,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	5	1	2	1	3	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Perkins,c	4	0	0	2	0	F.Walker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Shannon,ss	3	1	2	2	4	Young,2b	1	1	0	6	4
Dugan,2b	4	0	1	4	5	Spencer,c	2	0	0	3	3
Adams,p	3	1	1	0	2	Cun'ham,p	1	0	1	0	2
						C.Jones,p	3	0	2	0	2
						Dyer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	8	16	27	14	Total	32	1	6	27	19

Errors—Perkins, Bush, (2,) Cobb, Walker.

Philadelphia	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Burns, Gardner, Vitt, Jamieson. Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen base—Shannon. Sacrifice hit—Adams. Double plays—Vitt, Young and Cobb; Young, Cobb and Vitt; Shannon, Dugan and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 13. First on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 8; C. Jones, 2. Hits—Off Cunningham, 7 in 8 innings; C. Jones, 9 in 5 1-3; Dyer, 0 in 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Spencer.) Struck out—By Adams, 2; Cunningham, 2. Losing pitcher—Cunningham.

White Sox Lose Two Players.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Pitcher "Lefty" Williams and Byrd Lynn, a catcher, with the Chicago Americans, both within the draft, left the club today to enlist in a shipbuilding yard at Wilmington, Del. When Charles A. Comiskey, President of the club, learned of their intentions, he demanded the return of their uniforms and terminated their contracts.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 7; Waterbury, 3.
New Haven, 2; Waterbury, 0.
New London, 2; Springfield, 0.
New London, 13; Springfield, 0.
Bridgeport, 7; Hartford, 4.
Providence, 5; Worcester, 1.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 8; Memphis, 2.
New Orleans, 2; Memphis, 1.
Atlanta, 9; Nashville, 8.
Mobile, 5; Little Rock, 2.

American Association.

St. Paul, 6; Louisville, 2.
Toledo, 6; Kansas City, 5.
Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 1.

GIANTS TODAY WITH CHICAGO, 3:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

USE SQUEEZE PLAY TO HUMBLE YANKS

Indians Trick Huggins's Men in Twelfth Inning and Take Game by 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11.—The Yankees carried their opening game of the Cleveland series to twelve innings today, just as they did the final game of the St. Louis series, and this also went to the credit of the home team. With one out in the twelfth, Billy Wambsgans worked the squeeze play on the Huggins crowd, and Chapman came in with the winning run. An error by Caldwell, the only misplay charged against the Yankees, helped to bring about the victory. The score was 4 to 3.

Held to two clean singles and two scratches, for eight innings, the Yankees broke out with a hitting fever in the ninth, and tied up the game when everything pointed to a shutout of the New Yorkers. Five clean hits rattled off the Yankee bats in this frame, and the batting outburst was supplemented with a pass and a sacrifice fly. That the Huggins boys did not win in this inning was due to some reckless disregard for Tris Speaker's throwing arm, the mighty Texan getting a runner at second and another at third.

The Yankees finished up the game with substitutes occupying two infield positions and two of the big hitters of the Huggins cast out of the game. One was ordered out by Umpire Nallin; the other was taken out for a more speedy runner by the Yankee manager. Pipp raced to second on his drive to centre in the big rally, and Umpire Nallin ruled that Speaker's peg to Wamby had caught Pipp at the base. Pipp protested, and went so far in his conversation that he was exiled. Russell ran for Pratt a minute later and scored the tying run. In the extra innings Beck played first base for New York and Ward played second.

The winning run of the Indians got some help from the Yanks in the shape of slow thinking by the usually alert Peckinpaugh. Chapman worked Caldwell for a pass to open the twelfth inning and Speaker bunted. Baker came far in to get the ball and retire Tris at first. Chapman did not head for second base, as the next corner was unguarded. Peckinpaugh started too late and Chapman reached third in safety. He brought over the winning marker when Wamby bunted and Caldwell fumbled the slow roller.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	4	Gilholey,rf	6	0	1	0	0
Turner,3b	3	0	0	1	0	Peck'p'gh,ss	5	1	1	2	7
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	1	4	Baker,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	6	2	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	2
W'gans,2b	6	0	1	8	6	Ward,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Roth,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Wood,lf	4	1	0	1	0	Beck,1b	1	0	0	3	0
Miller,1b	3	0	2	13	0	Bodie,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Thomas,c	5	0	2	1	2	Marsans,cf	5	0	2	2	1
Bagby,p	5	0	2	0	4	Walters,c	4	0	2	5	1
aGraney	1	0	0	0	0	Caldwell,p	3	0	0	0	2
						bRussell	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	4	11	36	24	Total	44	3	12	*34	18

* One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Evans in ninth.
b Batted for Pratt in twelfth.
Errors—Wambsgans, Miller, Caldwell.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Baker, Gilhooley. Three-base hit—Roth. Stolen bases—Chapman, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Bodie. Double plays—Pratt, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Pipp, (unassisted;) Bagby, Chapman, and Miller. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 11. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 6; Bagby, 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 8.

POOR SUPPORT BEATS SHAW

Twirls Good Ball for Senators, but Browns Win, 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Shaw, who pitched seven innings of yesterday's fourteen-inning contest, came back today and outpitched Davenport, but owing to the poor support given him Washington lost to St. Louis, 4 to 2.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Shotton,rf	4	0	2	4	1
Maisel,3b	2	1	1	2	2	Judge,1b	4	0	0	12	2
Sisler,1b	3	1	1	17	0	Foster,3b	4	0	0	3	4
Demmitt,rf	3	1	1	0	0	Milan,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Smith,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Shanks,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	0	4	Morgan,2b	3	0	2	2	2
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	1	4	Lavan,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Hale,c	3	0	0	6	1	Ainsmith,c	3	1	1	2	0
Davenport,p	3	0	0	0	5	Shaw,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	27	4	5	27	16	Total	32	2	7	24	11

Errors—Lavan, (2,) Gerber.

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Demmitt. Three-base hits—Smith, Ainsmith. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2,) Milan, Tobin. Double plays—Shaw, Foster, and Judge; Davenport, Maisel, and Sisler; Shotton, Judge, and Ainsmith. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 6; Davenport, 2. Struck out—By Shaw, 1; Davenport, 5.

LEONARD MAY BOX BRITTON.

Present Plans Call for a Six-Round Bout at Shibe Park in July.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight boxing champion, and Jack Britton of Chicago, former welterweight titleholder, have been practically matched for a six-round bout to be held in Philadelphia the latter part of this month or early in July. Billy Gibson, manager of Leonard, returned from Philadelphia at midnight last night, after a conference with Bobby Donnes, who plans to promote the bout at Shibe Park. Leonard, Gibson said, weighed about 137 pounds now, but, while he would undertake to box Britton, the little Harlem fighter was still capable of making the required lightweight poundage.

Members of the New York A. C. will have an opportunity to see Benny Leonard in action next Monday night when the world's lightweight champion will box in a special bout. In addition there will be an amateur tournament with contests in four classes. Efforts are now being made to arrange a special amateur bout between Joe Sullivan, Trinity Club, and Arthur Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., two of the leading 130-pound boxers in this district.

AIR MAN HAS FOUR LENGTHS TO SPARE

Cast-Off Thoroughbred Breezes to Victory in Harlem Selling Stakes.

C. P. Winfrey's Air Man, a cast-off of the Cochran stable, showed that he was a greatly improved horse yesterday when he galloped in an easy winner of the Harlem Selling Stakes, which was the feature of the Belmont Park card. Despite a muddy track Air Man traveled the mile in 1:39 3-5, and he had plenty in reserve when he finished four lengths in front of George W. Loft's Arrah Go On.

The heavy going caused the withdrawal of Whimsy and Ed Roche, so that only five went to the post for the old-established selling stake. Air Man was the favorite, but all the others were well supported, especially Arrah Go On, the medium of a last-minute plunge that cut his odds from 8 to 1 to 4 to 1. With little Kerr on his back Arrah Go On cut out a hot pace, and going along the back stretch he had a lead of two lengths on Deckmate, while Ensor rated Air Man along in fourth place. Going around the bend Air Man moved into third position, and as soon as he was let down in the stretch the race was over. Arrah Go On held the place by three lengths from Sands of Pleasure.

J. Howard Lewis, who trains steeplechasers for the Wideners, introduced a good green jumper to metropolitan racegoers in Nutmeg, a son of Garry Herrmann, which qualified over the sticks in Maryland. Nutmeg carried the colors of G. D. Widener, and was well known before the race, so that he started favorite, with Morton L. Schwartz's Orme's Head next in demand. H. Crawford sent Orme's Head out in front early in the race, and he cut out a big lead, but all the time Nutmeg was rating along with his head in his jockey's lap and taking the fences in easy manner.

On the far turn the second time around, Nutmeg and Square Dealer then, and joining issue with Orme's Head came away again and had five lengths advantage just before entering the stretch. Nutmeg was let down then, and joining issue with Arme's Head had the later beaten at the last obstacle. The early pacemaking and the battle with Nutmeg in the stretch took all the steam out of Orme's Head, and the Greentree Stable's Square Dealer got up in time to take the place by a neck, while Nutmeg won handily by a length and a half.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $601.25, seven furlongs, main course. Time—1:28 4-5.

Poachers, (Jr.,) Williams's ch. g., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Star Shoot-Partridge, 17 to 10, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (G. Walls) .....1[1]

Starfinch, W. H. Travers's ch. c., 4, 116, by Star Shoot-Unterach, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (G. Scherrer) .....2[4]

Piedra, T. P. Thorne's b. g., 3, 103, by Magellan-Premiere Marche, 7 to 5, (H. Fator) .....3[1½]

J. J. Lillis, Coral, Kirstie's Cub, Between Us, Leo Skolny, and Golden Gate also ran. Sharpshooter, Elderhen, Square Set, Currency, Ruth M., and Umatilla scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for 4-year-olds and upward, purse $600, about two miles. Time—4:20.

Nutmeg, G. D. Widener's br. g., 4 years, 142 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Amboisia, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (G. Byers) .....1[1½]

Square Dealer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 4, by Marathon-Lenora Maria, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, (L. Keating) .....2[2]

Orme's Head, Morton J. Schwartz's b. g., 3, by Monsieur de l'Orme-Fairy Bird, 1 to 3 for third, (H. Crawford) .....3[3½]

Disturber, Robin Goodfellow, and Russian Pinion also ran. Pandean scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds, by subscription of $10 each with $801.25 added, one mile. Time—1:41.

Sycamoor, T. P. Thorne's b. c., 108 pounds, by Magellan-Statuette, 10 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (J. Rodriguez) .....1[4]

Gueland, Meadow Brook Stock Farm's b. c., 111, by Land League-Mill Boy, 2 to 1 and even, (W. Knapp) .....2[2]

Tombolo, Nevada Stock Farm's b. c., 3, 108, by Grey Leg-Bernina, even for third, (G. Byrne) .....3[1]

Ben Gow, Forsound, and Orestes also ran. Claquer scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Harlem, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $25 each, guaranteed cash value $2,000, one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.

Air Man, C. P. Winfrey's br. h., 5 years, 103 pounds, by Watervoy-Colonial, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and out, (L. Ensor) .....1[4]

Arrah Go On, G. W. Loft's br. c., 3, 93, by Sweep-Ellangowan, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (W. Kerr) .....2[2]

Sands of Pleasure, C. E. Michelwait's b. g., 5, 111, by Fair Play-Golden Sand, 1 to 4 for third, (C. Peak) .....3[1]

Deckmate and Trophy also ran. Whimsy and Ed Roche scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, selling, purse $601.25, four and a half furlongs straight. Time—0:53.

Thomas F. McMahon, H. Waterson's ch. c., 108 pounds, by Celt-Jamina, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (F. Robinson) .....1[½]

Umbala, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. g., 101, by Olambala-Foneda, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, (L. Ensor) .....2[½]

Youneed, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 112, by Ogden-The Nurse, 3 to 5 for third, (W. Knapp) .....3[½]

Pigeon, Hohokus, Dancing Carnival, Teddy Rosseau, Fortune's Favor, Glida, Dainty Lady, Sylvano, The Talker, Omond, Miss Voski, and Over the Top also ran. Syrdarya, Lackawanna, Antique, Saddle Rock, Chrystal Ford, Indian Spring, Marie Connell, and Doveridge scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $801.25, one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

Kingfisher, William Martin's ch. g., 4 years, 107 pounds, by Sea King-Ida B., 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (J. Callahan) .....1[1½]

Waterproof, W. C. Weant's ch. g., 6, 112, by Cunard-Tinker, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, (D. Stirling) .....2[1½]

Cadillac, Com. J. K. L. Ross's ch. c., 4, 105, by Toddington-Winnie G., 1 to 4, third, (M. Buxton) .....3[2]

Burlingame, Matin, Star Shooter, Rose Water, Greetings, Napoleon, and Miss Kruter also ran. Surprising pulled up. Philistine, Preston Lynn, Captain Ray, Past Master, and Amalgamator scratched.

Weather, cloudy; track, muddy.

Jersey Bout Monday Night.

The boxing bout scheduled for the Armory Athletic Association in Jersey City, which was reported to have been postponed to tonight, has been put back until next Monday night, according to an announcement of the officials of the Triple A Club last night. Battling Levinsky and Charlie Weinert, Newark's heavyweight boxer, will be the principals.

JERSEY TITLE PLAY BEGINS.

Many Defaults In First Round of Annual Tennis Championship.

Many defaults marked the opening of play in the first round of the New Jersey State tennis championship on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday. Of the eleven matches that were recorded only six were actually played out. These, however, provided some interesting contests.

One of the most prominent players in the event, Herald Emerson, had an easy path to victory in the opening round when he defeated C. Butler by a score of 6—2, 6—1. With one exception all of the other advances were accomplished in straight sets. The one contest carried to three sets saw L. S. Hobbie of Forest Hill returned the victor over R. W. Seabury of Mountain Lakes with the score 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

The tournament this year stands as a novelty in Jersey State events. For the first time in its history the entry list has been closed to residents of the State, and this kept some of the stars, who might ordinarily compete, from sending in their names. The innovation is one that has long prevailed in golf events and it is coming to be looked upon with more favor in tennis. Other State tournaments will doubtless follow the example of the Jersey tennis leaders.

The summaries:

First Round.—K. F. Johnson, Bergen, won from D. S. Moorehead, Montclair, by default; H. Oakley, Montclair, defeated T. C. Corwin, East Orange, 6—4, 6—2; C. L. Russell, Rutherford, won by default from Lindsay Dunham, Newark; R. T. Bennett, Essex County, defeated Gardner Colby, Essex County, 6—3, 6—4; H. R. Widmer, Newark, won from A. Scott, Paterson, by default; L. S. Hobbie, Forest Hill, defeated R. W. Seabury, Mountain Lakes, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; L. M. Wood, Rutherford, defeated Arthur Boyd, Rutherford, 6—4

PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE GIVEN TO MEXICO

Text of His Address to the Visiting Editors Made Public in Washington.

OUR MOTIVES IN THE WAR

Friendship for Smaller Nations Made Plain—Suggests a Pan American Alliance.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Wilson's address here last Friday to a party of Mexican newspaper editors, which was given out here today for publication in the United States, is expected to be recognized as one of his most important war utterances. It dealt almost wholly with Pan Americanism by agreement among the Pan Americans, and it was obvious the President took the opportunity to send back to the Mexican people through ninety or more representative newspaper editors a personal message to emphasize the disinterestedness of the United States in all its part of the fight for world democracy.

It was the President's wish that his speech, inasmuch as it practically was addressed to the Mexican people, should be published in Mexico first. To that end no copies were given out for publication in this country until today, although it was sent at the same time to the embassies and legations abroad, where it seems to have been given to foreign newspapers, because editorial comments were coming in over the news cables today.

One of the objects in withholding publication in the United States until the speech had been published in Mexico, as explained by Administration officials, was that it was the President's wish that the speech itself should first appear in Mexico, instead of brief extracts which might have been sent from the United States if it had first been published here.

The address was printed in Mexico City yesterday morning, and it was the intention of officials in charge of the matter today not to give it out for publication in American newspapers, but to let it come back to the United States from Mexico. It was said that this decision had been reached on the President's wishes.

This decision, however, was reversed, and the whole text was given out by the Committee on Public Information. The most important portions of the speech were cabled to the United States from Havana last night by The Associated Press. In addition to what THE TIMES published yesterday of this version, the President said:

"One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of the war, the years when the United States was not in the war, was in getting the Foreign Offices of European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not selfish, and that if she came in she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material object, any territory or trade or anything else of that sort.

"In some of the foreign offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought that these assurances came from an academic gentleman removed from the ordinary sources of information and speaking the idealistic purposes of the cloister. They did not believe that I was speaking the real heart of the American people, and I knew all along that I was. Now I believe that everybody who comes into contact with the American people knows that I am speaking their purposes."

As a concrete example the President referred to his declaration that he intended to stand by Russia.

"We cannot make anything out of Russia," he said. "We cannot make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—the most remote of the European nations, so far as we are concerned, the one with which we have had the least connections in trade and advantage—and yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that I made in that address. That is the heart of America, and we are ready to show you by any act of friendship that you may propose our real feelings toward Mexico."

LAUD WILSON'S SPEECH.

London Papers Call His Policy Sole Basis for World Peace.

LONDON, June 11.—The newspapers comment enthusiastically upon President Wilson's speech to the Mexican journalists in Washington last Friday, laying emphasis on the distinction made between the Allies' and the enemy's war aims.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The President's ambition is to devise protection for every people against the force which brought about the present war. The whole essence of the Allies' cause is to secure that the rights of a community be not limited by physical strength, and that the smallest may stand on a level with the largest in respect of freedom and moral dignity. What President Wilson urges is the only conceivable basis for a world peace. The Germans are also concerned to establish peace, but on a somewhat different footing. It is to be brought about by a Pan German consolidation so formidable that all the world must bow to it."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"President Wilson knows there will be no peace for the rest of us or a solution of world problems until the whole system which enables a strong power to eat up a weak one without reference to or protest from the rest of the world is drastically changed. To that end we must develop all the powers of the modern world, economic as well as military, against the aggressor, however remote he may be from our immediate sphere of interest or influence."

The Daily News says that President Wilson in his speech "revealed himself as the architect of the world's future." It warmly eulogizes the President's and America's disinterestedness in the war, which, it says, is testified to not by words, but by acts. The paper mentions American loyalty to the cause of Russia, which it describes as one of the redeeming episodes of the whole war, and urges other countries which have been "less faithful and less wise to recognize the sagacity as well as the justice of President Wilson's policy in making the redemption of Russia a fixed and unalterable purpose of the war."

The President, says The Daily Chronicle, has reason for the claim that the United States is setting a memorable example of disinterestedness and that such an attitude takes away ground for suspicion in seeking a mutual understanding among nations.

The Daily Graphic declares that upon such altruism alone can an enduring peace be founded.

The Times compares the President's speech with the recent statement of Herr von Payer, the German Vice Chancellor, and says:

"No contrast could be stronger. The President talks of liberty, justice, and law. The Vice Chancellor looks forward to a world in which the unified armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary will still impose their orders on a submissive Europe."

SAYS WE COERCE MEXICO.

German Paper Denounces What It Calls Wilson's Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 11.—"America's blackmailing" is the way the Rhenish Gazette speaks of America's policy toward Mexico. President Wilson's statement on Mexico was not published at the time this article appeared.

The paper declares that America will resort to any means to make new enemies for Germany, and that her treatment of neutrals has shown this. Wilson, it says, works with similar methods on his own continent. Only recently a few Central American States were forced into the fray. The American Government pursued the same methods with Mexico, but failed.

Mexico, it continues, urgently needs 300,000,000 gold pesos and tried to negotiate with America for them, offering 100 per cent. exchange, 5 per cent. interest, and a commission, which was advantageous for Mexico. "But what did America offer? A loan of 300,000,000 gold pesos, &c. * * * but the principal condition was the breaking off of relations with Germany and an economic war."

The paper says America is endeavoring to force the rest of the neutral world against Germany by refusing loans and cites the cases of Guatemala and Nicaragua.

MEXICAN EDITORS HERE GREATLY IMPRESSED

Enthusiastic Over President Wilson and Amazed at Vast War Industries.

The group of twenty-one Mexican journalists who are touring the country under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information arrived here at 9 o'clock last night from Bethlehem, Penn., and went to the Hotel McAlpin. The journalists were lavish in praise of the things they had seen with relation to war preparations in this country. All told of how deeply they were impressed with President Wilson in the half-hour talk he had with them last Friday.

"President Wilson is now our man," declared Manuel Carpio, editor of La Vos de la Revolucion of Yucatan and of Le Triumpo of Havana. Señor Carpio described the deep impression made on him and his countrymen by the quiet earnestness of the President.

"Our talk with the President was the culmination of our visit," he added. "He spoke to us tête-à-tête and in his fine, scholarly way. Day and night since our interview with him we have done nothing but talk of President Wilson.

"We were also especially touched by the special attention shown us on our visit to Mount Vernon, the home of your first President. This visit was arranged by your Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing."

Señor Carpio, fresh from a visit to Bethlehem, was enthusiastic in appreciation of the great munition works there, and at having been permitted to see what few visitors are allowed to observe. The shipbuilding yards at Hog Island were also a revelation to the journalists, who were much impressed by the large number of ways and the shipyard city where the Emergency Fleet Corporation is busy turning out vessels to meet the U-boat menace.

"What effect on the relations between America and Mexico is your visit likely to have?" Señor Carpia was asked.

"The psychology of people is like that of growing plants," he answered. "It must be cultivated in order to grow."

Carlos Gonzales Pena, editor of the Universal Ilustrado, was asked concerning German propaganda in Mexico. He said that this was not as extensive as it was made out to be. Because of the crippled condition of the country President Carranza was attempting to steer a neutral course. However some might desire intervention in the war in behalf of the Allies, it was impossible because of lack of equipment and men to send to Europe. Señor Pena added that of course there was no question of intervening on the side of the Central Empires.

Asked as to the report that U-boats were being supplied from Mexican waters, the editor said emphatically that this was not true.

The journalists were met at the Lehigh Valley Station at 9 o'clock by a committee of the Pan-American Society, including Dr. Harry Ervin Bard, Secretary; Dr. Ernest Filsinger, C. C. Martin, James Carson, and John D. Noel.

The party will leave for Mineola at 10 o'clock this morning, to inspect the aviation field, and afterward will go through the plant of Doubleday, Page & Co. Tomorrow they will be guests of the Pan-American Society at luncheon at the Bankers' Club, and later they will go to Camp Merritt. Their trip will take them back to the Pacific Coast, and they are due at Laredo on July 10.

KILLED BY VILLA'S MEN.

American Killed Together with 50 Carranzistas on Train Holdup.

JUAREZ, Mex., June 11.—An American named Smith was killed when Villa followers for the second time within a week held up a train at Santiago Papasquiaro Durango, on June 5, killing the train guard of fifty soldiers, robbing the passengers of their possessions, even the clothing they wore, and burning the train, according to information received today from Durango City.

Villa's main band now is operating in the Pilar De Concho district, where a fight occurred last week with Federal troops from Parral.

TREASON APPEALS FAIL.

French Council of Revision Adverse in Bonnet Rouge Case.

PARIS, June 11.—The Council of Revision has rejected the appeals of the men convicted of treason in connection with the famous Bonnet Rouge case.

In May a court-martial in Paris found seven men guilty of treason in connection with the German propaganda carried out by the Germanophile newspaper, Bonnet Rouge. Of the men convicted M. Duval, who was director of the newspaper, was sentenced to death and the six other defendants to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to ten years.

This was the second treason trial connected with the German propaganda of "Boloism," or "Defeatism," in France. Bolo Pacha, the chief defendant in the first case, faced a firing squad after he had been found guilty by court-martial of the charges against him. Former Premier Joseph Caillaux is yet to be tried for his alleged participation in the propaganda.

DENIES THE RIGHT TO COERCE PRESS

Argument on Appeal of New Mexico Editor Sentenced for Contempt of Court.

JUDGES NOT TO BE TYRANTS

Criticism of Wrong Conditions, It Is Asserted, Must Not Be Arbitrarily Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 11.—The outstanding feature of the argument in the Supreme Court here today of the appeal of E. Dana Johnson, editor of The Santa Fé New Mexican, from a thirty-day jail sentence for contempt of court inflicted by District Judge Merritt C. Mechem, was this declaration by Herbert D. Mason, formerly of New York City, counsel for the editor:

"Newspaper criticism cannot be gagged by the filing of a lawsuit based upon some feature of the criticism, after which the editor can be punished for contempt if he does not discontinue his criticism. If this could be done, we should then have found here a more drastically effective way of gagging the press than any ever before conceived by any Government of modern times."

It was the contention of counsel for the editor that if a libel suit results from a course of newspaper criticism directed against political corruption or other wrongful conditions, it cannot be said that the editor by continuing the criticism thereby subjects himself to punishment for contempt of court upon the claim that the criticism then concerns a matter pending in litigation and may affect the course of justice.

Attorney General Harry L. Patton, representing the State, denied the applicability of the doctrine generally and the existence of it as a rule of law.

Criticised Judge as Individual.

The argument disclosed that the criticism complained of related to the act of Merritt C. Mechem as a private individual in making an affidavit in an attempt to exonerate an attorney who was charged with having wigwagged signals to a witness on the stand in Judge Mechem's court. The criticism involved a declaration by the editor that Judge Mechem had stated from the bench that he was watching the witness at the time, and had not noticed what the attorney was doing, and a declaration that Mechem had requested The New Mexican to take up the charges before the State Board of Bar Examiners in order to relieve him of personal embarrassment.

The criticism complained of further stated that the affidavit filed by Mechem as a private citizen in aid of the accused attorney's defense indicated that the wigwagging could not have taken place. The editor held that this cast doubt upon the veracity of Captain Brownson M. Cutting, the President of the New Mexican company, and now Assistant Military Attaché at the American Embassy at London, and upon the veracity of Mrs. Cabot Ward, his sister, of New York, both of whom filed affidavits charging the occurrence of the wigwagging.

At the trial Judge Mechem struck out all of the editor's defenses, including assertions that the statements in the article were true, that there was no intent to influence the course of justice, and that the articles were merely a continuance of a campaign long conducted against the political coalition of which the Judge was a member and whose influence had now compelled Mechem as a private citizen to depart from his previously correct position of a Judge.

Boundaries of Judge's Rights.

As to the right to criticise the private act of a Judge, Mr. Mason said:

"A certificate of election does not give a Judge general letters of marque and reprisal, authorizing him to enter upon a general course of privateering without regard to the rights of private citizens."

The private action of a Judge, Mr. Mason held, was open to criticism under the free press guarantee of the New Mexican and Federal Constitutions. He said:

"No sane person claims license of the press, but by the same token no sane person forswears liberty of the press. The fact probably is that the courts are better protected and less harassed than they ever were before and at the same time freedom of the press never before reached the height that it has now attained."

Attorney General Harry L. Patton, who represented the State, contended that the assertion of counsel for the editor that "the royal sport of convicting for contempt has fallen into desuetude" was too broad and that criticism of the courts still remained contemptuous in many instances.

Mr. Mason also made this contention: "Respect of courts cannot be compelled. It is the voluntary tribute of the public to worth, virtue, and intelligence. While they are found on the judgment seat so long and no longer will they retain the public confidence."

Mr. Mason also said that in a democracy where the people elect their Judges there must be opportunity for free discussion of matters pertaining to the qualifications of those asking or securing their votes in order that one may not be selected or retained to preside over a court who is unfitted for that position and whose occupancy thereof cannot fail to lessen the respect which the people naturally have for the court.

At the close of a full day's argument the court took the case under advisement.

The case was heard by Chief Justice R. H. Hanna, Justice F. W. Parker, and District Judge Reed Holloman, who had been called in to sit in the place of Justice Clarence J. Roberts, who was disqualified.

SPURS AIRPLANE OUTPUT.

Ryan Wants Detroit Factories to Expand Production.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 11.—John D. Ryan, Chief of Airplane Production, announced tonight that Detroit manufacturers of airplanes and parts, including engines, would be asked to expand.

"I realize," he added, "that this city is already the largest airplane producer in the world; that the facilities and the men who know how are here. I have seen some wonderful things today. You have here a production of airplane engines that is marvelous. It is far ahead of anything of a similar nature produced anywhere else, and, in reality, the work is just beginning to get under way.

"Experience has shown that the Government method of doing business won't do," said Mr. Ryan, smiling to take the edge off the remark. "They don't get the results that are desirable and necessary. The only way to do business on the gigantic scale on which it must be done in this war work is to follow the line of business development of the centuries.

"The greatest development undoubtedly will be in the direction of the spruce forests of the West. Timber is the foremost requirement of airplane production just now."

New Fireproof
PARKWAY BATHS
"The Ocean Playground of the World"
BRIGHTON BEACH
Official Opening, Saturday, June 15th

Protect Your Life and Property

You Are Safe in This Concrete Structure

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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 12,000 BATHERS
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Only a Step from Surf Avenue

Established 1867

GULDEN'S MUSTARD

An American Standard

Received Medals and Diplomas at:

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The seeds, spices and other pure ingredients are grown in the sunny, fertile fields of America, England, Italy and India. Nature contributes everything—no preservatives; no adulteration.

Quality and source of supply the same for over fifty years. No other mustard has the distinctive Gulden flavor.

Made in a modern, sanitary plant, exclusively devoted to mustard. Not touched by hand; made clean and kept clean.

A Good Way to Buy: 2 Jars for 25c.

Thrifty housewives are taking advantage of the Gulden 2 jars for 25c price—it means true economy. The extra jar comes in handy.

Look for Gulden's Mustard Window Displays At Grocers in Your Neighborhood.

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Extend to the Officers of the American Expeditionary Force the following facilities in Europe, of which a number of U. S. Officers already in France, as well as practically all British Officers, avail themselves:

Officers' checks on Cox & Company's Bank, up to the equivalent of £5 (about $25), may be cashed at any time at Cox & Co. (France), Ltd., or where there is no branch of that Bank established, at any branch of the Bank of France, in practically all the principal towns in the war zone, without the depositor making any special arrangements or undergoing any formalities to establish his identity and signature. The same privilege is also provided throughout Italy at all branches of the Banca Italiana di Sconto. *This facility is provided by no other Bank in the world.*

Cox & Company have organized a special UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT for the convenience of American Officers in Europe, the advantages offered being:

1—Check accounts are opened and conducted free of charge. Interest at current rates is allowed on deposit accounts.

2—By endorsement in the place provided on his pay voucher, the Officer may direct his pay to be lodged each month in his account with the Bank.

3—Monthly pay checks and dollar checks, notes or coin, converted into European money at the finest rates of exchange.

4—Remittances to the United States or elsewhere may be made by mail or cable at finest exchange rates.

5—Orders may be registered for the periodical payment of Officers' insurance premiums, club subscriptions, income tax, or remittances to relatives in any part of the U. S. A.

6—Officers' personal effects cleared through the Customs and forwarded or stored as desired. Surplus kit stored with the Bank in London, Liverpool, Southampton, or in France.

7—Officers' mail may be addressed care of Cox & Co.'s Bank, Charing Cross, London, for collection or for forwarding to any given address.

8—All facilities for travelling abroad, including the booking of passages, collecting and forwarding of baggage, etc., are provided.

9—Cox's Bank also handles all classes of insurance, the buying and selling of stocks and shares, the custody of securities, the collection of coupons and dividends, the discounting of drafts and bills of exchange, purchasing and collecting clean and documentary bills of exchange at any place abroad, issuing commercial letters of credit available against imports and exports; issuing circular letters of credit and drafts, and making cable transfers in all parts of the world. Accounts may be opened through your Banker in your home city.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 50c to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.50. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. MOVES NXT. MON. TO GAIETY THEA. KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY. The Rainbow Girl

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF. ZIEGFELD STARTS 11:30. NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Gala Week—4th Anniversary—6 Brown Bros.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. SEAT SALE TOMORROW AT 9 A. M. FOR Ziegfeld Follies. FIRST 8 WEEKS. Including Desirable Seats for OPENING MON., JUNE 17th

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. MON. JUNE 17 Seats Now. Klaw & Erlanger's Radiant Musical Comedy. THE RAINBOW GIRL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 43d St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST 5 TIMES. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. BILLIE BURKE in A Marriage of Convenience. HENRY MILLER

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY 2:20. THE KISS BURGLAR. A SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. GOING UP. The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK Presents himself in HITCHY-KOO 1918 with LEON ERROL, IRENE BORDONI. CHORUS OF FORTY UNDER 20

FULTON B'way & 46 St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. ACTORS & AUTHORS THEATRE presents 5 BIG HITS: 2 ONE-ACT PLAYS; 1 CHARACTER DANCE; 2 OPERETTAS

HUDSON THEATRE WEST 44th ST. SEATS ON SALE NOW for ★ LADIES ANNUAL ★ LAMBS' GAMBOL. FRIDAY EVE., JUNE 14. Sat. Mat., June 15, Benefit Y.M.C.A. Sat. Eve., June 15, Benefit Red Cross. Sunday Matinee, June 16, Benefit STAGE WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF. Sun. Eve., Benefit ACTORS' FUND. Prices $5, $4, $3, $2, $1

CORT 48TH ST., E. of B'WAY. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. FLO-FLO "Liveliest Musical Show in Town."

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TODAY. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with FLORENCE MOORE.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Pop. Price Mat. Today 2:30. Rock-A-Bye Baby. A MUSICAL COMEDY DELIGHT.

SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. BLANCHE BATES, HOLBROOK BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER. By Ian Hay. (Major Beith.) J. Hartley Manners and Percival Knight. Songs by Lieut. Gitz Rice, with PERCIVAL KNIGHT and Lieut. Gitz Rice

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2. MAYTIME. PLAY WITH MUSIC. With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS. John T. Murray—Carolyn Thomson.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!! TONIGHT WEST POINT NIGHT.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today $1.50. MARJORIE RAMBEAU IN EYES OF YOUTH

CASINO Theatre, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today 50c to $1.50. LAST WEEK HERE. MOVES TO BIJOU THEATRE MON. JUNE 17. Clifton Crawford in Fancy Free. Harry Conor—Ray Raymond—Marjorie Gateson.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. NEXT MON. Seats Tom'w. Clifton Crawford in FANCY FREE. MOVES HERE FROM THE CASINO.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy. SEVENTEEN. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. SIXTH MONTH.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME. Tonight—American Defense Society Night.

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE, 11:30. MIDNIGHT REVUE. CENTURY GROVE. DOLLY SISTERS | Have You Seen THE DOOLEYS? | GEORGE WHITE

STEEPLECHASE. THE FUNNY PLACE. OPEN AS USUAL

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved. JUST GIRLS, AL. K. HALL & CO., FRAZER, BUNCE & HARDY, Six Other Big Acts. 25, 35, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. CHRISTIE McDONALD. JACK WILSON, ALBERTINA RASCH BALLET. Connelli & Craven, and HOBART BOSWORTH

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. IRENE FRANKLIN and BURTON GREEN, RAY SAMUELS, VADIE & GYGI, others.

MOTION PICTURES.

PARK THEATRE. Columbus Circle, 59th St. Continuous 2 to 11 P. M. 25c, 50c. Wm. A. Brady's 8 Reel Patriotic Offering. Stolen Orders. "A MASTERPIECE."—*Eve. Sun.*

44TH ST. THEATRE Every Day at 2:10. Every Night at 8:10. D. W. GRIFFITH'S The Sweetest Love Story Ever Told. HEARTS OF THE WORLD. Mats. (Except Sat.) 25c-$1 Nights 25c-$1.50

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-50c. Loges $1. GEORGE M. COHAN. in "Hit-the-Trail Holliday." Soloists. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO Times Square 20-30-50c. ELSIE FERGUSON in "A Doll's House." Soloists. Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA

U. S. OFFICIAL WAR FILMS. LYRIC TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30. Mats. 25-50c. Evs. 25c to $1. LAST TWO WEEKS. Pershing's Crusaders. Uniform admits wearer at ½ price. School Children ½ price. All Mats. except Sat.

Plaza MADISON AVE., 58TH ST. Aft. 10-20c. Eve. 15-30c. ZEPPELIN L 21. Actual Air Raid on London and Destruction of the Zep. Taylor Holmes in "A Pair of Sixes."

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3930. "MEN" with CHARLOTTE WALKER and an All-Star Cast. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof 7 P. M. CREIGHTON HALE in "FOR SALE."

STRAND B'way & 47th St. "Roosevelt's Expedition Into the Wilds." Mae Marsh in "All Woman." Strand Orchestra.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. Opposite W. 129th St. Ferry. Best of All Sea Water Surf Bathing Now Open. New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. SOPHIE TUCKER, Nina Payne, James Watts, Watson Sisters, Arnaut Bros., and others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. HELLO AMERICA! with Lewis & Dody.

Tea Rooms.

MRS. COPELAND. Announces she has opened A TEA ROOM at 16 East 43d Street, Next to Hotel Manhattan, Where she will cater to the fastidious. Wednesday—Chicken a la Creole.

OLD CHELSEA 51 West 16th Street, New York City. DINE OUT OF DOORS. In a Summer Garden of unique distinction in interesting "old" New York. Lunch 40-50c; Dinner 75c; Sunday Dinner 1 P. M.

THE MARGUERITE 49 West 39th Street. Club Breakfast. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Luncheon, 40-50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60c. Roast Chicken Sunday; Chicken Pot Pie Wednesday; Baked Chicken Pie Friday.

THE PICCADILLY, 170 West 72d Street, near Broadway. Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Chicken and Waffle Dinner every Monday & Thursday. Delicious home cooking.

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INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

The sometime pastor, NAUMANN, was too restrained in his project of Central Europe. While he has weakened a little in the faith, LENINE and TROTZKY and the fortunes of war have made more grandiose and given a real substance to his vision. To German-Central Europe a vast region of Russia that was has been added. Master already of the north coast of the Black Sea, of the Sea of Azov, suzerain over Finland and the Baltic provinces, Poland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, reaching to the Caucasus and the Transcaucasus, to the Dniester and the Dnieper, the Germans have founded a Greater Germany, of unlimited man-power and economic wealth. They see and have made plans to exploit a Greater Germany almost self-sufficient, producing almost everything, except African products, necessary to an independent, economic State.

Persia, Afghanistan, India, are to be the extensions of a system, military and trade, already plotted out, divided among syndicates, controlled by the Imperial Government. A pondered plan of the domination of the world has begun to operate. Imperial Vice Chancellor VON PAYER proposes a group of States, in reality a magnified German State, with a common foreign, fiscal, economic, and military policy. He proposes, in effect, a union, loose in parts, but whose ultimate subjection to the German will cannot be doubtful, of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia—"residue Russia," circumscribed and powerless, would be forced into the union as well as the great regions upon which Germany has already pounced—Bulgaria, Turkey. Greece and the rest of the Balkans could not escape, though the Chancellor politely leaves them out, as he does Rumania, whose grain and oil, whose whole economic and political life and substance Germany has already absorbed.

"The peace of Europe," he says, with an immense irony, "will then "rest in the hands of Germany and "Austria-Hungary." Meanwhile, we hear that Bulgaria and Turkey have already entered the alliance ominous to free civilization; and that Czar FERDINAND, in recompense for an agreement to "supply all requirements of coal and copper from Ser-"bian mines lying within territory "actually occupied by the Bulgarian Army," and for a canal from the Iron Gates of the Danube to the Bulgarian boundary, is to have his "corridor," the Valley of the Morava and a frontier marching with Austria-Hungary.

These are not swelling terms to be discounted in future bargaining. They represent facts and probabilities. From the White Sea and the Baltic to the Adriatic, the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean, stretches the fabric of an empire more gigantic and perilous than was ever imagined before. And worse lies behind. Not merely the Caspian Sea, but the Persian Gulf, and even the China and Japan Seas, are to be German lakes.

While this new German Empire can be shattered only by the defeat or virtual destruction of the German armies on the west, is there no other means of resisting the German war of territorial and economic conquest? In Austria-Hungary, the allied support of the oppressed nationalities will weaken the weakest partner in the so-called Dual Alliance. What shall be done to strengthen and to save Russia that was and that is, parceled out into States under German control, future Grand Duchies annexes of Germany? In particular, what should be done to check the spread of the Bolsheviki, whether sincerely fanatical or German bought-and-led, to the Pacific? Can there be in Russia no propaganda of democratic, as distinguished from Bolshevist, principles, which are primarily autocratic? Can no assurance of allied sympathy and purpose, can no economic aid to an exhausted, starving, and distracted people, can no allied military assistance be given, the symbol and rallying point of the restoration of order, security, settled government according to the will of the governed?

What obligation or reason have the Allies to be tender to the Bolsheviki, who have betrayed Russia and free civilization, who have no knowledge of or respect for the elementary principles of democratic self-government, freedom of the press, of meeting, of association, of opinion, ruled by the majority? From European Russia comes news of factory workers boycotting Soviet Deputies, of provincial towns returning anti-Soviet Deputies. The Feast of Unreason cannot last forever. But, for the present, European Russia must be left to work out its own salvation. There, for obvious reasons, exterior aid is difficult, or out of the question. How is it with Siberia? There are some 8,000,000 Siberiaks, colonists of many stocks, sparsely populating an almost boundless region. They are, or were, if imported anarchy has not made them deteriorate, a tolerant, self-reliant, and progressive people, eager for education, used to co-operation, fed on the democratic, not anarchist, influence of political exiles. Originally, at least, they desired only federalism, autonomy, their own Duma, correlated to that of European Russia. Only in the great centres have they been controlled by the Bolsheviki. The Siberiaks have been subjected to Bolshevist raids, to the predatory attacks of mere robbers and plunderers calling themselves Bolsheviki, or taking the name of some other political party, to the disintegrating effects of a year of anarchy. The German and Austrian prisoners are another danger.

Here, then, not to speak of the obvious necessity that rests on Japan and the Chinese Republic of safeguarding their frontiers and interests from German penetration and invasion, is a little nation in a great country, rich in minerals, grain, cattle. Our enemies have been working on it, from Petrograd, from Kiev, from Turkestan and Persia, most of all from Berlin. Along the railroads, at least, the Germans have filled it with the grossest fables and lies. Shall the lies be exposed, shall the Siberiaks be freed from the inrush of Reds and Germans? More than that, there is a Russian army under General SEMENOFF in Transbaikalia. Other Russian forces and Chinese troops, co-operating with them, are in Manchuria. Many Russian officers and soldiers in the Far East are awaiting the hour to begin the work for the restoration of order and democracy in Siberia, in European Russia. National feeling must make itself heard. The anarchs have had their hour. Do the repressed forces of sanity and civilization need more than a beginning, an assured military and economic nucleus, to spread eastward?

The Bolsheviki, we are told and believe, are but a small minority in Russia. Then it is not the Bolsheviki, but the mass of the nation, sick of surrender and despoliation, weary of futility and ruin, that should be consulted. From the best of motives has the United States been, perhaps, overscrupulous about helping the Russians? For that is what "intervention" means. What is the best way to "stand by Russia," as we all agree with Mr. WILSON in wishing to do? The resolutions introduced into the Senate by Senator KING of Utah propose that "a commission be sent "to Russia to co-operate with the "American Ambassador and other "representatives of our Government "to overcome and neutralize German "propaganda in Russia and to aid "in Russia's economic, industrial, "and political freedom," and that "a military expedition be organized "and sent by the United States or "America, in conjunction with the "Allies, including Japan and China, "to co-operate with the armies of the "Russian people, to repel the advance of German arms and to expel "from Russia German military power "and establish therein the authority "of the people and the Government "of Russia." The preamble recites the German perfidy toward Russia, the German purpose of breaking it into little States, Russia's industrial and economic servitude. "The Rus-"sian people desire to establish a "republican form of government and "are in sympathy with the cause of "the United States of America and "of the Allies, and would welcome a "system of neutralizing German in-"trigue and propaganda and repelling "the intrusion of German power." It is certain that, as Senator KING's preamble says, "the cause of the "Allies and the principles for which "they wage war" are "placed in jeopardy" by the situation in Russia. The only doubt has been as to the welcome with which Russia would greet our assistance. Can there be any doubt unless we assume that the Bolsheviki are Russia?

AMERICA'S MERCHANT FLEETS.

Chairman HURLEY of the United States Shipping Board could not be charged with extravagance of statement when he estimated, in his address at Notre Dame University, that American yards would turn out 3,000,000 tons of new construction, including completed ships requisitioned, by the end of the year. They will probably do much better than that if the present pace is maintained. Mr. HURLEY's vision of the greatest merchant fleet ever assembled, 25,000,000 tons deadweight, in 1920 is not as gorgeously hued as it seems, for "deadweight" is susceptible of a considerable paring down. It is an orotund way of looking at the mercantile marine we are destined to have in the years to come.

When Mr. HURLEY says that, while America will contribute 8,000,000 tons to the common fund of the Allies this year, 4,000,000 more will come from the yards of the other nations, one feels like calling for details, the news being almost too good to be true. The presumption is that Great Britain will supply 75 per cent. of the total, but there will have to be a speeding up on the other side. In one way or another, by taking over German and Austrian vessels, borrowing Dutch, getting ships from Japan, and making requisitions in American yards, the Government has "added [says Mr. HURLEY] "to the American flag since our war "against Germany began nearly "4,500,000 tons of shipping." And in the same period some of the greatest shipyards in the world have been built, and America will soon be distancing England in production.

Chairman HURLEY takes the statistics of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and makes such a kaleidoscope of them that our mercantile marine dazzles with its fair promise. The truth, however, is there. With 819 shipways, all of which will soon be occupied with fabrics, with 300,000 men now employed and a reserve of 700,000 available, the day is not far off when the Seven Seas will behold more Stars and Stripes than "meteor flags of England." Mr. HURLEY knows well the response when he says that "our "programme for the future should "appeal to the pride of all loyal and "patriotic Americans."

AMERICAN LABOR AND THE WAR.

It would be hard to improve upon the speech of President GOMPERS pledging the American Federation of Labor to give everything for the cause of freedom and justice. The annual report of the federation's Executive Council is better only because it is more specific. Here are a few sentences, for example:

> Workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force. No action should be taken in the shops or on the field not in harmony with the purposes of the war. No strike should be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France.

If there is a better rule than that by which to form opinion about the merits of strikes, it has failed to attract public attention. It differs little, and not at all in principle, from the President's telegram yesterday to the annual convention of the American Alliance of Labor:

> The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and ill-considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it.

If strikes are to be tested by those standards, what shall be said of the strike record as reported to the federation. For the last seven months, according to the report to the federation, there have been 922 strikes, by 140,042 workers, and involving $1,397,687. That is an increase of 12 per cent. over the previous annual strike record, and of 18 per cent. in the number of workers. Not all strikes are by federationists, and not all strikes are approved by the federation. President GOMPERS could hardly apply his words in justification of some strikes, although it is not recalled that he has disapproved of any one strike. His sentiments are better than the practice of labor in general, without reference to the federation in particular.

It is easy to specify the sort of strikes which are not justified by the federation's standard. In peace, it may be right to strike to reduce profits or to claim a share of profits. In war, strikes are not justifiable for that reason, not even if the profits are excessive. Congress is taking care of excess profits better than labor can, and strikes for that reason are open to the objection that it makes labor an accomplice in the profiteering which it condemns. Also strikes are unjustifiable during wartime for the sake of keeping nonunionists from working. Even more in war than in peace, one man's right to work and wages is as good as another's, and the nation needs the utmost that every man can do. The statement is equally applicable to the work of women. England has put as many women into the workshops as she has put soldiers into the trenches, and English labor has submitted to the "dilution" of labor. But there are not a few strikes in this country against the work of women, especially on public utilities. Strikes which interrupt the service of public utilities because women are employed are doubly indefensible, and stand upon a different basis of justification from the same sort of strikes either before or after the war.

On the other hand, strikes from necessity are justified. The laborer must be supported if he is to work, as much as a beast or a railway. But how many strikes come under that head rather than under the head of profiteering by labor? The current official report of labor conditions in this State, just published, shows that the retail prices of food and wages were on or near the same level through 1915 and most of 1916, conditions in that respect being better in those years than in 1914. In 1917 food rose faster than wages, but in 1918 food fell and wages rose until they are almost together. The Federal reports show that the cost of living has risen between 40 and 45 per cent., and wages in several industries have risen between 29 and 83 per cent., or an average rise of 45 per cent. In other words, the relation between wages and the cost of living has not altered enough to account for or to excuse the greatest number of strikes known in our labor history, although both labor and capital have agreed that strikes and lockouts should cease during the war. The strike record is known. How many lockouts have been reported, although wages are at the known maximum?

MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS TO THE MEXICAN EDITORS.

When the Mexican newspaper editors visited the White House last Friday, President WILSON had an opportunity to speak through them to the people of Mexico, whom the Germans are trying to win over by an insidious propaganda. Mr. WILSON's address has already been published in Mexico. Its straightforwardness cannot fail to make a good impression, but the really essential thing was to convince the editors who came to Washington, and were very hospitably received, that the President of the United States, the most powerful ruler in the world, with a united people behind him, meant every word he uttered. The visitors were familiar with Mr. WILSON's Mexican policy as an expression of Pan Americanism; but, like most of their readers, they had never been persuaded that it was not dictated by national self-interest. It was the President's concern to prove his sincerity, conquer their prejudices, and successfully combat the subtle German propaganda. The most telling paragraph of Mr. WILSON's discourse, because they had the assurance from his own lips, was the following reference to General PERSHING's advance into Chihuahua:

> When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and thereupon immediately withdrawing I might give substantial truth of the assurance that I had given your Government through President CARRANZA.

If the Mexican editors reflected, as they no doubt did, that the American General who commanded in Chihuahua is now leading in France an army of 700,000 men in a cause that even the most cynical editor knows to be idealistic and righteous, they must see the invasion of Mexico in its true light. Then it should not have been difficult for them to believe that Mr. WILSON was speaking with solemn conviction when he went on to say:

> Let us have a common guarantee that all of us will sign a declaration of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree that if any of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or territorial integrity of any of the others, all the others will jump on her. Now, that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world, gentlemen.

When President WILSON added that he had been "anxious to have the "States of the two Continents of "America show the way to the rest of "the world as to how to make a basis "for peace," his hearers had only to review his diplomatic exchanges with Germany before the United States entered the war, and remember his aspirations to universal political harmony upon the return of peace, to be convinced that Mr. WILSON's Mexican policy had been one of friendship, good-will, and fidelity to his Pan American principles. We do not believe that the President talked to the visiting Mexican editors in vain. His frank assurances to them will bear fruit.

THE MAYOR'S SUBWAY POSITION.

The dispute over the subway contracts which led to the strike has more angles than the many-sided duel in which Midshipman Easy took part, and the Mayor receives more shots than he gives. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the near agreement of the other parties to the quarrel that the Mayor is more at fault than the others, the Mayor makes a point worth considering when he says that the strike should not be used to alter the status of the parties to the contract regarding anything in the past. The agreement which public opinion thinks all parties should assist in reaching should relate to the future only. Debits and credits under the contract, the city's rights, the contractors' obligations, are apart from the relations between the contractors and their workmen, and there should be no concession to any hypothetical combination between them to put pressure upon others in any matter not concerning conditions of employment. This remains true, although the Mayor speaks wildly about the method which could not have been enacted without his approval, and which he now says "would cost the city "from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000, in "addition to litigation over claims of "over $7,000,000."

If the Mayor cannot come closer than that to the cost to the city which he fears, the temptation is strong to doubt that he has substantial basis for his statement. He weakens his position by such fancies, even though in principle he takes a position in defense of the city's interests which should not be surrendered without cause shown.

The basis of the contractors' claim for relief is a sworn statement of their losses due to conditions beyond their control, which is itemized for each of them down to cents. War and strikes are recognized as just claims for relief from the obligations of contracts, and it would be better policy for the city to recognize claims of that sort than to insist upon its pound of flesh. The city recognized this when it procured the passage of the Lockwood bill, which the Mayor approved before its passage and now repudiates. The city further recognized the contractors' claim for relief when it undertook to advance funds under the plan which the Mayor prefers. But the contractors having made payments under this plan, the city now refuses reimbursement, and seems to expect that the contractors will proceed nevertheless. Just as there is fault on all sides, so there are merits in the contentions of all sides.

Such a situation as that offers excellent opportunity for adjustment, and it cannot be reached too soon. Already the men by hundreds are receiving offers of better pay, and they may drift away from reach even after an agreement is arranged. The engagement of other workers would not secure the peculiar experience of the strikers under their employers, and would make the work by new men both slower and more costly. Neither side should stand on the extremity of its contentions. All sides should sacrifice what they can for the sake of speed on this all-important undertaking of the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Scheme Seems Impracticable.

It takes a stalwart and well-trained credulity to see much more than an inventor's dream in the proposal that some as yet cautiously anonymous person has made with regard to the establishment of a landing station for airplanes on top of the New York Post Office. It involves the construction there of a huge wheel after the fashion of a merry-go-round. This, on the approach of a homing aviator, is presumably to be set whirling at a circumferential speed equaling or approaching that of his motion as he descends, and he, alighting on the outer edge of its disk, would soon be brought with it to rest, without having been subjected to any of the shocks or risks that now confront the human fliers at the end of every journey.

The idea is alluring, and theoretically it is sound, or at least would be called so by those who do not see that, when theory does not lead to the practical, it ignores some of the data in a given problem, and therefore is not a theory at all but a delusion. But there is an undeniable possibility that the thing could thus be done. Certainly in that or some other way the present method of raising airplanes from the ground and bringing them back to it is going to be improved. It must be, because aviators will not be content always to have these the dangerous moments of every flight, and it is absurd to suppose that human ingenuity is incapable of meeting and overcoming a difficulty so easily met and overcome many times every day by every bird.

How the birds do it is perfectly well known, but probably that particular expedient will not be adopted by fliers whose wings do not grow out of their shoulders and are now, and seemingly always will be, incapable of any such delicate and rapid adjustment as are wings made of feathers and bones, muscles and nerves. Indeed, the birds are not the model followed, even in principle, by the builders of airplanes. The latter, as a matter of fact, are not flying machines at all. They are dirigible kites equipped with a motor, and their comparative clumsiness is due to the consequent rigidity and immovability of their planes. However, several ways of giving to airplanes the hovering power that is their greatest lack have already been thought out. Some day one of the ways will be worked out, and then aviators will be able to alight on Post Offices or anywhere else they please.

Why Motion Is Not Continuous.

Three similes have been invented by military folk of late for the purpose of making civilians understand why it is that every "drive," no matter by whom made, has come to an end with its ultimate objects unachieved. What the civilians do not take into account is the fact that armies do not move as a whole.

As one officer puts it, the motion is like that of a parrot, which reaches up with its beak, grasps a wire, and then draws its feet forward for a new hold. The figure used by a second is that of the ratchet, each advance being followed by a backward motion to get another hold for another push. Still more close, perhaps, is the analogy of an angleworm, of which one-half moves forward and then waits until the other half can be drawn forward. "The way of a serpent on a rock"—or anywhere else, for that matter—is entirely different, for head and tail do and must move at an equal rate.

It might be well if the military experts were to tell the uninitiate to distinguish more carefully than they do between a drive that is stopped and a drive that stops. So would no little surprise and disappointment be prevented, and in the very nature of things we all have more than enough of both, these days.

A Great Opportunity in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letters regarding the danger of the continuance of the German occupation of Russia in your estimable paper of this morning, I wish to add my humble opinion that if Germany is left in undisturbed possession of her practical capture of Russia she will make enough out of it to pay all the expenses incurred by the prosecution of the war and put herself in a position to dictate terms of peace to all the world, and become a menace to all nations forever.

I cannot understand why the Allies, including Japan, do not move more promptly to stop this insidious possession of all the Russias. I have been hoping and praying that some great and powerful man would rise up and solve this problem by organizing the poor peasants of Russia into a formidable army to defeat the objects of the common enemy, Germany. Why is not General Wood taken for such a position?

SAMUEL FREEMAN.
Morristown, N. J., June 10, 1918.

ANGLICIZING GERMAN NAMES

What Happened in the Case of Early German Settlers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans of German descent whose names are too German and who desire to change them should follow the example of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Pennsylvania Dutch, it should be explained, is a name popularly applied in a general way to the descendants of immigrants who came to southeastern Pennsylvania from Northern Switzerland and Western Germany prior to about the year 1800. All these people, of course, had German names and spoke the German dialect; but when they adopted the English language in this country they in most cases Anglicized their names. The process by which this was done is quite simple. It consists principally in omitting all the superfluous letters, in softening all the harsh sounds, and in spelling the name by the simplest English methods.

My own name, for instance, which comes from the Canton Berne, in Switzerland, was there and is to this day spelled "Aeschlimann." Other examples, with the original German spelling in each case given first and the Americanized spelling after it, are: Huber, Hoover; Schenck, Shank or Shenk; Schnebeli, Snively; Brumbach, Brumbaugh; Schwab, Swope; Mueller, Miller; Schreiber, Shriver; Weber, Weaver. These changes could be made in most cases, I think, with very little or perhaps no legal procedure; they do not destroy the family name, and they produce a name that is euphonious and distinctive.

There is a book, "German and Swiss Colonial Settlements in Pennsylvania," by Oscar Kuhns, published by Henry Holt & Co., which has a chapter dealing with the Anglicizing of names. A copy of this book is found in most of the large city libraries and should be consulted by all persons interested.

To change one's name is, of course, in many cases difficult, especially in adult life. For the young people it is much easier, and they should be advised to make the changes before their names are fixed in business or other public records and transactions.

CYRUS H. ESHLEMAN.
Ludington, Mich., June 2, 1918.

Germany's Mistake About England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Roscoe Thayer's recent letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES reminded me of a conversation which I had here in New York on Aug. 1, 1914, a few days before Prince Lichnowsky made to Admiral Hood the confession referred to in Mr. Thayer's letter. Showing as it does that the German state of mind on England even at that late day was the same whether tested in London or in New York, it occurs to me that the conversation may interest your readers.

My interlocutor, for years a highly placed, powerful, secret adviser of German diplomacy in the economic field, was in close touch with German plans. It was a chance meeting, and the conversation was opened by an expression of regret on his part that he and I were to be on opposing sides, (a prophecy which was amply fulfilled, for more than once my endeavors on behalf of France and freedom were to clash with his efforts in the interest of Germany.) In reply I expressed the conviction that if Germany should invade France England was sure to come in. He smiled incredulously and remarked: "You are not correctly informed." I assured him that I had no special information whatever and was only giving voice to my own deep-seated conviction that England could not allow France to be crushed. I added: "If I had your influence in Berlin I should keep the cables hot and warn your friends that England is bound to enter the war if France is invaded." He smiled again and said: "You overestimate my influence, and, besides, I am afraid it is too late." He continued to smile as he said this, and we parted.

MAURICE LEON.
New York, June 6, 1918.

Soldiers' Mothers in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I disagree with Major Alexander Lambert, Surgeon in Chief of the American Red Cross in France, in his assertion that mothers, through their emotional temperament, are disqualified for work in France, and I can prove he is wrong through my experiences. I have been working in a Red Cross canteen for the past seven months, and I can truthfully say that the most capable, faithful, unselfish workers we have are the mothers who have sons in France or about to go there. These women have been getting up at 4:30 o'clock all through the last severe Winter and cooking breakfast for sometimes 100 sailor boys. Young girls could not do this, for it takes some years of housekeeping to make this possible; three canteen lessons certainly do not.

FRANCES WOODEND.
Staten Island, June 2, 1918.

Next Winter's Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coal dealers have invited consumers to file their applications for coal to be used next Winter. These applications have been filed and the coal dealers state that they are unable to supply the coal before Nov. 1. It is about six months before Winter sets in. There is ample time in which to compel production of the needed coal. Coal in sufficient quantities is an absolute war necessity. It would seem that labor might be drafted if required to compel the production of the coal necessary to carry the country through the Winter while sufficient time remains.

A SUBSCRIBER.
New York, June 10, 1918.

Disloyalty Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As long as our courts accept bail for any one arrested for disloyalty, just so long will German propaganda be flourishing here. As long as conversation in German can be held over the telephone, long distance and local, just so long will German conspirators be able to conspire. Are we or are we not at war?

JONAS LIPPMANN.
New York, June 10, 1918.

A Very Good Motto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Headlines in Sunday's TIMES:

"'Win War' Is Motto of Mrs. Pankhurst."

That is a good idea. Wonder we never thought of it for ourselves.

AGNES REPPLIER.
Philadelphia, June 10, 1918.

THE 367TH INFANTRY.

Down the street, between the waiting crowds, they come—
The Buffaloes,
The Black Regiment!
The band ahead,
Thumping, crashing,
Booming, smashing,
"Onward, Christian soldiers," fills the air.
Black are the lines—
All splendid black,
Beneath the sharp bayonets,
Under the high waving flags;
A long way they have marched,
Down the long years they have come,
Through suffering and despair,
From Africa to Manhattan,
From slavery to freedom,
Men—citizens—at last!
No masters, no protectors!
Owning themselves,
Saving themselves,
Marching, marching,
Rank on rank,
Black—all black!
Africa here—
Embattled!
Free!
Now ready to fight for us,
Now ready to fight with us,
Ready to fight for themselves—
Ready to fight,
Ready to die,
For Freedom!

ALLEN TUCKER.

THE MARINE'S RIFLE.

Fine Shooting a Tradition in the American Corps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One explanation of the French enthusiasm over our troops, on which you comment this morning, need not detract from our admiration of the magnificent courage and quality of theirs. There is one respect in which our regulars, and still more our marines, must have been a revelation to them, and to the Germans as well—their demonstration of the true possibilities of the rifle.

For a hundred years the rifle has been peculiarly the American weapon. Even today most American boys have made its acquaintance while still in short trousers, whereas very few German, French or even British youths ever held a gun in their hands before they were called up for service. With this initial advantage, moreover, in the years before this war, our army, navy, and Marine Corps built up a system of training in rifle shooting that is absolutely unequaled.

Kipling once described the British Army allowance of ammunition for rifle practice as "hardly enough to foul the rifles." In the German and French armies instruction in shooting hardly went beyond teaching the recruit how to load and pull the trigger. The writer, in fact, once read an article by a French Army officer, arguing for dispensing with what little shooting instruction was given, on the ground that in battle the soldier would be so badly frightened that he would forget all he had been told, anyhow!

In contrast to this, the allowance of rifle ammunition in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps for many years has been absolutely unlimited, and all officers have been consistently encouraged and urged to make the utmost possible use of it to give their men all the shooting they could possibly get in. Even more important than this has been the immense enthusiasm and keen competitive spirit officers and men alike have put into the great game of rifle shooting. For years company, regimental, ship, and squadron rifle teams have been trained, and have competed in matches, with all the keenness, care, and coaching of as many college football teams. The literature of the rifle in the three services would fill several libraries, and to Army, Navy, and Marine Corps men the annual national tournament at Camp Perry was one of the big events of the year.

As a result, for years before the war America won every international competition in rifle shooting ever held. Nobody else was in our class, and among our own services the Marine Corps pretty near stood at the head. No one who has not seen them at work can have any conception of the enthusiasm, pains and study they have constantly lavished on the improvement of the shooting of their men.

Like all three services, they have been almost submerged by the flood of raw material. But the "shooting tradition" has come through. Raw as our recruits were, they have had the benefit of the finest system of instruction and the most expert coaches in the art of the rifle there are in the world. The chances are that practically every man of those who charged at Torcy and Bouresches was at least a qualified marksman, that a very large proportion were sharpshooters, and that not a few were expert riflemen. Moreover, they were armed with the 1903 Springfield, the most accurate and hardest-hitting military rifle in the world.

Now, to be even a marksman in the Marine Corps, you must be able to stop a man four times out of five, shooting off-hand at 200 yards, while if you ever saw a company of marine sharpshooters going through the "skirmish run," and saw the targets afterward, you would not wonder that there were very few Germans left alive to oppose them when they came within bayonet range.

The writer and some old shipmates have wondered many times, during the last few years, when reading of fancy new weapons, such as flame-throwers and gas grenades, just how these things would prove up if they were tried out against troops who had only rifles, but really knew how to shoot. It occurred to more than one of us that they might come out as some college football teams have done, which, having a marvelous equipment of fancy plays and forward passes, have run up against an army or navy team whose entire knowledge of football was to start quick, charge hard and low, tackle cleanly and hold on to the ball. In like manner it is possible that the boche will find the man who only knows his rifle, but knows beforehand that he is going to hit what he aims at, a pretty ugly customer still, despite all the modern "improvements" in the art of war.

EX-NAVAL OFFICER.
New York, June 10, 1918.

A Suggestion for Motorists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the war began we have been accustomed to seize every opportunity to give soldiers and sailors a lift in our automobile. But we have found it inconvenient to stop constantly and ask men if they wanted to ride and find that only an occasional one wished to do so. Then we made two large signs which we hung on each side of the hood. They read:

Soldiers! Sailors!
Would You Like
a Lift
As Far as We Go?

But these signs were easily spoiled and were hard to keep in place, and the men, not expecting it, were not on the watch, so that many failed to get the benefit.

It has occurred to us that with your help a plan could be put in operation by which all who wished to do so could aid our men in this way by having it understood that any motor which was seen approaching by a soldier or sailor, if it displayed a certain sign, could be stopped by him and a lift obtained. The sign should be small enough to be hung from the radiator, without interfering with its action, and yet be seen and recognized some distance away.

Then if all newspapers would publish the fact so that the men would be on the lookout, and some organization would prepare and provide the signs, the plan would quickly become operative.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN D. WRIGHT.
Yonkers, June 10, 1918.

Why Not "The Avengers"?

From The Providence Journal.

The British refer to our soldiers as "Yanks." The French know them as "Sammies." Let them use what terms they will. Why should not we, a hundred million resolute Americans, conscious of our lofty purpose in sending our noblest and best abroad, call them "The Avengers"?

Appeal for Two Sisters.

The death of a Mrs. K. left two daughters, aged 15 and 14, unprovided for. The girls have been placed in a school where, after years of hardship and privation, they have a chance to learn a trade which will support them well in the future. The Charity Organization Society is appealing for $140 to provide tuition and some necessities for the next six months. Gifts should be sent to the office of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

Australian Prefers "Commonwealth of Nations" to "Empire."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George Washington taught the world a great lesson. Great Britain learned it. Germany did not. When the hero of 1776 laid down the principle of "self-government" he meant that full and complete measure of democracy which Abraham Lincoln afterward formulated in his classic speech at Gettysburg. But George III. was a Prussian, and "government of the people, by the people, for the people" had no place in his political horizon. He believed in the divine right of Kings and acted accordingly, despite the opposition of all the best and most representative British statesmen. When, however, the clouds of war had cleared away Great Britain's love of liberty and fair play asserted itself. Washington's noble ideals were appreciated and applied to all the new countries wherever the enterprising Britisher settled. And so it is that Australia, Canada, and South Africa owe their great progress to the Father of Independence, and Great Britain owes to him the possession of a group of loyal and devoted peoples and territories.

The Prussian equivalent for British "self-government" is "self-determination." It was this elusive term that lured Lenine and Trotzky to their doom. Those dupes realize now what the Kaiser and von Kühlmann really mean by conferring upon nations the right to govern themselves. It means the imposition of a German ruler appointed by the Kaiser; the partitioning of the country to suit German political and industrial interests and the schemes of the Wilhelmstrasse. Nominal parliaments are established, but are elected under German domination, and, "until the country settles down," under the pressure of the German sword.

Recent events in Finland, Rumania, Poland, and the Ukraine are not merely accidental or dictated by military necessity. They are the practical expression of a long range of philosophers and teachers, from Treitschke and Nietzsche to Ludendorff and Bernhardi. It was the latter who told the world how America would have been treated by Germany in the civil war if she had had power in the Atlantic: "Since England committed the unpardonable blunder, from her point of view, of not supporting the Southern States in the American war of secession a rival to England's world-wide empire has appeared on the other side of the Atlantic." In other words, Germany would not have committed the unpardonable blunder; she would have sent her hordes to fight Lincoln, just as she did to fight Belgium and France; not because the Southerners were right, but because the United States was likely to become a strong and powerful nation and therefore a "rival." But, fortunately, Great Britain and not Germany was on the other side of the Atlantic, and so the mighty effort for unity in America was not destroyed.

Great Britain and America spring from the same stock, speak the same tongue, possess the same institutions, and inherit the same passion for liberty. Self-government is one of the proudest possessions of both nations. Why, then, should the term "British Empire" be applied to that widespread congeries of peoples and territories who live under the British flag. It is in no true sense an empire at all, while the use of the term is exploited by enemy agents. Why not adopt the designation of Lieut. Gen. Smuts, the British "Commonwealth of Nations," which is a much truer and less misleading description. Only recently a Swiss writer stated "Imperialism is the enemy, whatever form it takes, German or Russian, British or French—it is equally the foe of free governments."

German propagandists are fond of using this sentiment as applied to Great Britain, though in fact the terms "imperialism" and "empire" can have no meaning where complete representative self-government exists.

In fact, to all intents and purposes the Governments of America, Australia, and Canada are identical, and in these troublous days it is essential that the latent misunderstanding which exists by the misuse of the term "British Empire" should be promptly removed.

W. J. DENNY, M. P., M. C.,
Captain Australian Imperial Force,
Ex-Attorney General for South Australia.
New York, June 9, 1918.

SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENTS.

Delays in Payment Due to Faulty Act, Congressman Platt Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in an article in today's TIMES about the numerous complaints against the Government's delay in transmitting the soldiers' allowances and allotments to their dependents. Such complaints are becoming increasingly numerous not only in the poorer sections of New York City, but from all sections of the country, where wives and mothers are dependent upon allotments from the pay of their husbands or sons in the service and upon the allowances the Government adds to them. They pour in upon members of Congress in every mail. In justice to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance it must be said that those who are administering the act have had a tremendous amount of work thrust upon them, and that much of the trouble is due to the faulty policy of organization prescribed in the act, or rather in the amendments of Oct. 6, 1917.

The original War Risk Insurance act was approved Sept. 2, 1914, for the purpose of insuring ships passing through the war zone. Why there should have been engrafted on it a pension act, and an act to insure the soldiers, after we had entered the war, some members of Congress could never understand. The Pension Bureau in the Department of the Interior was organized to do exactly the same work as that provided for in Section 3 of the act of Oct. 6, 1917. Allotments had previously been well taken care of by the Navy Department and the War Department, under properly organized bureaus or divisions. They might well have been left where they were, with the allowances added. Then the pension section of the act should have been turned over to the Bureau of Pensions in the Department of the Interior, and probably also the insurance section, which after all provides what is practically an additional pension. It is much easier to expand a bureau, organized to do a certain work, and with a force of clerks trained in the handling of the records, than it is to organize an entirely new bureau from the ground up. Ultimately, men from the Pension Bureau had to be assigned to organize some of the divisions of the new bure

PHYSICIANS WANT NATION MADE 'DRY'

Prohibition Needed for the Military and Civil Populations, It Is Argued.

WOULD BOYCOTT GERMANS

New President of Association Tells Convention Teuton Scientists Must Be Purified.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The annual convention of the American Medical Association opened tonight at the Auditorium. Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, who was installed as the new President of the association made a plea for national prohibition.

"Each member of the medical profession," he said, "should take an active part in the propaganda against drink and secure national prohibition not years from now, but now, when it is so badly needed and will accomplish so much good, not only for our boys in khaki and in blue, but for the nation in arms. And when it has once been done away with, it could no more be resurrected after the war than could slavery."

"There can be no doubt of the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks on both the physical and mental well-being of our population. There can be no doubt that the greatest single factor we can control in the interest of the public health of the nation would be the elimination of alcoholic drink.

"I want to plead for the united action of the organized medical profession of the country to secure protection by law against the injury that drink is doing to our people, not as a political measure but as the most important public health measure that could be secured. In this crisis, when we and our allies are fighting not only for ourselves but also for humanity and civilization, we must organize the entire nation in the most efficient way possible, and this cannot be done without eliminating drink."

Dr. Bevan described Germany, the state of mind of the German Government and the German people. He compared it to a man suffering from the final stages of "a horrible disease, leading to insanity, with delusions of grandeur and magnificence." He urged doctors to refrain from dealing with German scientists after the war until Germany has purified itself.

The convention was called to order by Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., the retiring President. After short speeches of welcome by Dr. Edward W. Fiegenbaum, President of the Illinois Medical Society, and Dr. Charles E. Humiston, President of the Chicago Medical Society, an address was made by Governor Lowden.

The House of Delegates of the association today adopted a resolution urging President Wilson to retain Major Gen. Gorgas as Surgeon General, despite the fact that he will reach retirement age next October. Another resolution calls upon members to further the conduct of the war by confining their prescribing to products owned and manufactured by loyal citizens of this country or the Allies, whenever the interests of the patients permit.

Major Gen. Gorgas, in a statement issued today, gave unqualified approval of the proposal of the association to give military rank to women doctors and surgeons engaged in war work.

Dr. Justin Godart, chief of the medical mission sent to the convention from France, brought a message of hope and confidence to the assembled physicians.

"France knows there is a long, hard struggle ahead before we reach victory," he said, "but we have complete confidence that we can hold the line until America arrives in force. Then, for complete victory."

Tomorrow morning the sectional meetings will start in which every phase of medicine and surgery of interest to modern doctors will be discussed. The war topic will be uppermost. Perhaps the largest war sessions will be at the Thursday morning and afternoon meetings. At that time Surgeon General Gorgas of the army will unfold Government plans for the care of disabled soldiers.

MORE JERSEY TOWNS "DRY."

Four Vote to Abolish Saloons, While Four Others Remain "Wet."

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.—In the southern part of the State the citizens today voted "dry" in all four places where local option elections were held in contrast to the voters in the northern and central part of the State, where four "wet" results were announced.

In Hunterdon County there were two elections—Lambertville and East Amwell Township. The former went "dry," the vote being 525 to 424. Ringoes is the only town in East Amwell Township, and the "drys" had a majority there of 28.

In Mercer County there were elections in Pennington and at Hopewell Township. The vote in Pennington was: "dry" 126, "wet" 54. At Hopewell it was: "Dry" 226, "wet" 68.

DOVER, N. J., June 11.—The citizens of this place left nothing in doubt at the local election today as to how they felt on the question of saloons, of which they are a dozen here. The "wets" carried the day by a majority of 421.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., June 11.—At the local option election in Berkeley Township today the "wets" won by a majority of 16 votes.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 11.—At the two local option elections in Monmouth County today the "wets" carried the day. In Freehold the majority was 100, and in Freehold Township 35 was the majority.

SHONTS UNDERGOES SEVERE OPERATION

Interborough President Suffers Breakdown as Result of Overwork.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the New York Railways Company, was operated upon in the Post-Graduate Hospital yesterday for a severe internal trouble. The operation only lasted a few minutes, and it was reported last night that he stood the ordeal splendidly.

Mr. Shonts has been feeling ill for several weeks, and a few days ago he went to his Summer home at Long Beach, intending to remain there until he felt better. It was thought that he was suffering from overwork, for he had been in almost constant attendance at his office. But he kept getting worse instead of better. He returned to his apartments in the Plaza Hotel and his physician, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, concluded that an operation was necessary.

Late Monday afternoon Mr. Shonts was taken to the hospital, where the operation was performed by Dr. J. Bentley Squler. Asked last night about his patient, Dr. Squler replied that his situation was serious. Asked if he would recover, he replied: "We hope so."

Officials of the Interborough Company stated that the last word was that the friends of Mr. Shonts had nothing to fear concerning his condition and that while it was regarded as serious, the operation had been so successful that it appeared certain that he would speedily recover.

E. Rollins Morse Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 11.—E. Rollins Morse of Boston and New York was operated on for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital this morning by Dr. Charles W. Stewart. Following the operation it was reported that Mr. Morse was resting comfortably.

Mrs. F. J. Shepard Continues Better.

At Mrs. Finley J. Shepard's home, 579 Fifth Avenue, it was said last night that Mrs. Shepard, who has been ill for two weeks, was resting comfortably, and that her condition continued to improve. An operation, which was at first contemplated, would not be necessary, her secretary said, adding that Mrs. Shepard continued to gain in strength.

H. D. Babcock Left $1,000,000.

The will of Henry D. Babcock, stock broker, who died June 1 at 20 East Forty-second Street, disposes of an estate estimated at more than $1,000,000. Mrs. Anna M. Babcock, widow, receives the residuary estate, all personal effects, and the city residence. Woodbury Babcock, son, gets $100,000 in addition to a seat on the Stock Exchange, which he received prior to his father's death. Richard F. Babcock, son, gets $60,000 in trust until he is 25, when he receives the principal, and $50,000 went to Mrs. Alice W. Winthrop, daughter, of Woodbury, L. I. The will directs that Mr. Babcock's Stock Exchange seat be sold.

Miss Dorothy Gilroy to Wed Today.

Miss Dorothy Ruth Gilroy, daughter of the late Thomas F. Gilroy, one-time Mayor of New York, and Thomas Frederick A. Bibby of this city and Liverpool, England, will be married today at the Plaza Hotel. Mgr. Brann is to officiate. Miss Claire Gilroy is to attend her sister, and Albert Arnold of London will act as best man. As Mr. Bibby's brother was killed at the front in France about two months ago the wedding is to be quiet. A small wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony.

Lynch-Duncombe Wedding Saturday

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sydney Duncombe of 131 East Fifty-fourth Street have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary Virginia Duncombe, to Lieutenant William Charles Lynch, U. S. A., which is to take place on Saturday at noon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Lieutenant Lynch is attached to the Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Duer Marries Miss Atwood.

Announcement is made of the marriage on Monday at Anniston, Ala., of Lieutenant Edward L. Duer of the 111th Regiment Field Artillery, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Richmond Atwood, daughter of the Right Rev. J. W. Atwood, D. D., Bishop of Arizona. Lieutenant Duer is a Philadelphian and a son of Dr. S. Naudain Duer and Mrs. Duer of that city.

VASSAR DIPLOMAS CONFERRED ON 267

Essays Are Omitted and Simplicity Marks the Commencement Exercises.

WAR WORK FOR GRADUATES

President MacCracken Praises Teaching Democracy in Colleges —Gifts of $150,950.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 11.—Vassar's fifty-third annual commencement exercises, held this morning in the college chapel, were marked by the utmost simplicity. Two hundred and sixty-seven young women received diplomas. The essays given in former years were omitted.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of the college, delivered the commencement address on "The Treasure and the Heart." He emphasized the qualities which make up the Vassar spirit—order, duty, energy, sociality, and personality.

"The American college stands today as the most effective training camp of the organized and unanimous spirit of democracy," he said. "Just as the shipyards of Newark are launching the fabricated vessels, so Vassar campus is to launch the most vital of the women's army, the well-trained pupil nurse."

Gifts aggregating $150,950 were announced. These included the "Inez Milholland Memorial Fund" of $500, given by the class of 1909 in memory of Inez Milholland Boissevain, the income to be used for the purchase of books dealing with woman's intellectual, social, and political development. There was another gift of $500 in memory of Helen Leavenworth Sloat, '05, from Mrs. Woodward Leavenworth, Mrs. F. P. Boynton, and Benjamin Crosby Sloat, credited to the alumnae section of the fiftieth anniversary fund.

It was announced that by the will of Mrs. Mary Eliza Capen Baker the college had received $15,200 for two scholarships, and by the will of M. Antoinette Whitman, '78, $3,000 is given. Other gifts included a $2,000 scholarship in medicine from Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia; $25,000 from the donor of the Students' Building, to become to be used for the upkeep of the building; $3,000 given to the college subject to annuity; $50,000 from Charles M. Pratt, the income to be used for the upkeep of the chapel and Taylor Hall; the library of the late Mary Augusta Scott, '76, and the residue of her estate; $10,000 by the will of Henry Justice; the Susan J. life scholarship of $12,000, the gift of Rye Seminary Alumnae, to provide a perpetual income for the education of a student at Vassar.

The following fellowships and prizes were awarded:

Graduate Fellowships—Lizzie Bell Conklin, Amenia, N. Y.; Hazel Flagler and Merle Moore, Brooklyn; Helen Karr Simpson, Chicago.

Vassar Students Aid Society Fellowship—Edith Clarke, '08, New York.

Susan Fellowships—Priscilla N. Fowle, '16, Newton Centre, Mass.; Harriet M. White, '14, New York.

Babbot Fellowship—Helen N. Law, '11, Fort Ann, N. Y.

Alice Hayes Vocational Fellowship—Helen W. Evarts, '17, Cambridge, Mass.

Marsten Fellowship in Music—Catherine J. Williams, Mount Holyoke, '16.

Stotesbury Scholarship in Medicine—Elizabeth A. Kittredge, '12, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Virginia Swinburne Brownell Prize—By the History Department, Harriet Moulton Bartlett, '18, Cambridge, Mass.; by the Economics Department, Harriet Moulton Bartlett and Rhea E. Fisher, '18, Albany; by the Physiology Department, Jean Gibson Turnbull, '18, Montclair, N. J., and Anne Dunton Farr, '18, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Ermine A. Smith Prize in Geology—Martha L. Pilcher, '18, Brooklyn.

Daughters of the Confederacy $100 Prize for the Best Essay on a Selected Topic in American History—Nancy Mayes Crump, '18, Gulfport, Miss.

Maria Mitchell Association Fellowship for Research Work at Harvard—Mary D. Applegate, '18, Hightstown, N. J.

Gilder Fellowship Awarded by Columbia University—Hildegarde Kneeland, '11, Brooklyn.

Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt Fellowship in Chemistry Awarded by Columbia University—Mary Louise Landon, '07, Bordentown, N. J.

Many of the graduates go at once into national service, while others stay at Vassar to do farm work or begin their study for the degree of registered nurse in the training camp for nurses. Five of the seniors are already married, with husbands in service, and an unusual proportion of members of the class have already announced their engagements.

MUST WIN, SAYS DANIELS.

Tells University of Virginia Graduates Freedom Surpasses Force.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 11.—Speaking here today at the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, Secretary Daniels said that good would come out of the world war in that it would teach the lesson that "the rule of force must be resisted; and will be resisted successfully at every cost and at the supremest sacrifice."

"We shall pay heavy toll before victory comes," he said, "but all is not staked on a single battle. The Prussian power may bend us here or break us there, but they fight against the ideals of freedom and justice. These, enforced by the willingness to sacrifice by twenty-one nations, are stronger than all the batteries of Krupp, all the aircraft of Zeppelin, all the strategy of Hindenburg, and more invincible than all the undersea assassins of von Tirpitz."

HONOR LIST IS ANNOUNCED.

New York University to Hold Graduation Exercises Today.

Honors to be awarded by New York University at the graduating exercises to be held this afternoon at University Heights were announced yesterday as follows:

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND PURE SCIENCE.

A. Ogden Butler Classical Fellowship—Maurice Bisgyer.

A. Ogden Butler Philosophical Fellowship—Ephraim Eisenberg.

Sherborne Vernon Damerel Memorial Prize—Herbert P. Stellwagen.

William K. Gillet Gold Medal—Samuel E. Sinberg.

Class of 1907 Debating Medals—First prize, Arthur Schwartz; second, Harry Albert.

Class of 1907 Debating Bar—Harry L. Kreeger.

Macdonald Memorial Prizes in Public Speaking—First, Robert Rubin; second, David Saperstein.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

William H. Inman Fellowship in Science—Frederick William Miller.

Samuel B. Duryea Fellowship—George Yanosik.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

New York University Philosophical Society Prize—Dora C. Dels; awarded for the best essay in the Philosophy of Life Course given in the School of Pedagogy.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

First prize, Lester Bachner, afternoon division; second prize, Benjamin H. Gilman, morning division.

Honorable Mention—First, Hyman M. Kassel; second, Joseph L. Rantenhofer; third, Louis B. Rosenfeld; fourth, Abraham Feltman; fifth, Isadore Rabinowitz; sixth, Samuel Fried; seventh, David M. Freedman, Irving I. Hartman, and Max A. Slavin; eighth, Jessie C. Buchanan; ninth, Frances P. Heyman.

UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Glover C. Arnold Surgical Prize—Edward Allison Atwood.

NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Faculty gold medal, James Ray Porteus; alumni prize of books, Arthur Claude Goebel; special prize, veterinary ecraseur, Arthur Claude Goebel.

WASHINGTON SQUARE COLLEGE.

Alumni gold medal, Julia Claudine Harney.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS, AND FINANCE.

Phi Sigma Delta prize, David F. Gordon.

Delta Sigma Pi Prize, Harry J. Muller.

Tau Delta Phi gold medal, Chauncey R. Peter.

Sigma Kappa Pi prize, Jennie M. Palen.

The establishment of Liberty Bond Scholarships in memory of alumni of the Veterinary College of New York University who go overseas and do not return, was recommended yesterday afternoon by Dean W. Horace Hoskins of the Veterinary College, at a meeting of alumni at the college, 338 East Twenty-sixth Street. Many of the older alumni from New York, Pennsylvania, and New England States were present.

Dean Hoskins said that $5,000 would establish a scholarship and that the first veterinary scholarship ever founded in America had been established in the last year at the college in memory of Professor James L. Robertson, who had been a instructor there. Dean Hoskins pointed out that it was appropriate that the first scholarship of the kind in this country should be established in the oldest veterinary college in America. He said that $1,000 had already been raised toward the First Liberty Bond Scholarship through contributions from alumni.

Dean Hoskins announced that a purse which had been presented to him by a group of the alumni in recognition of his services in the passage by Congress of the law giving veterinarians in the army commissioned rank had been converted by him into a fund as a nucleus for what he has named the Army Veterinary Scholarship.

ORDERS MRS. THORNE FREED

Court Says Banker's Wife Should Not Have Been Detained in Bellevue.

Mrs. Casey Thorne of 9 East Seventy-sixth Street, wife of Joel Wolfe Thorne, banker, of 501 Fifth Avenue, was released yesterday from the Bellevue psychopathic ward after Supreme Court Justice Giegerich on habeas corpus proceedings instituted by her attorney decided that she should be discharged. After hearing the facts, the court said:

"I do not think this young woman should have been detained, although I believe the city authorities acted in the utmost good faith."

Mrs. Thorne's story of the circumstances under which she was taken to Bellevue last Wednesday was as follows:

"I had lost my father, and my husband had been absent from home for so long that I was naturally not feeling quite well. Dr. Seth M. Milliken advised me to go to a place where I could have regular hours, a diet, and perfect quiet—in other words, a rest cure. He took me to a place at Ninetieth Street and Central Park West, but the men at the desk said: 'Why, this lady is in full possession of her mental faculties. I don't want any damage suit and must decline to accept her as a patient.' Dr. Milliken then took me in his auto to Bellevue."

Dr. T. J. Vosburgh, assistant alienist at Bellevue, declared that Mrs. Thorne came to the hospital in an ambulance attended by a nurse, and that he didn't see Dr. Milliken, although he talked to him over the telephone. He said Mrs. Thorne was suffering from a mild form of "manic depressive insanity."

"What is that?" asked Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Mrs. Thorne.

"A form of mental trouble characterized in that particular type by overactiveness, flightiness, and lack of judgment."

COURT HOUSE SITE TAKEN.

Government to Begin Building Guard Barracks at Once.

The Federal Government formally took over from the city and the Court House Board yesterday the site of the proposed courthouse at Lafayette and Centre Street, and will immediately begin the erection of barracks for housing a Provost Marshal's Guard.

The Government is to have the use of the property for the duration of the war, the agreement specifying that when it is handed back to the city the Government shall remove all buildings, fences and structures at its own expense. The agreement also provides that should it become necessary for the Court House Board to resume possession of the premises the Court House Board shall give to the War Department reasonable notice before retaking possession.

108 War Savings Posters in Contest.

Entries in the National School War Savings poster contest will be judged this afternoon in the rooms of the National Art Alliance, 10 East Forty-seventh Street. For the final competition 108 posters have been selected from thousands of entries. Charles Dana Gibson is chairman of the Judging Committee, on which are J. D. Casey, art editor of Collier's; F. G. Cooper, W. Whitehead, and Bay Greenleaf. There will be twenty-four prizes, awarded in three classes, eight for the best poster by art school students, eight for the work of high school students, and eight for pupils of the grade school class. The posters will remain on exhibition at the National Art Alliance until June 28, the day of the closing of the War Saving Committee's intensive drive.

MRS. JOHN J. LORDAN DEAD.

Tireless in Red Cross and War Charities, She Succumbs to Strain.

Mrs. Mary Taliaferro Lordan, wife of John J. Lordan, lawyer, of 616 West 116th Street, and grand-daughter of the late General George Wallace Jones, West Point graduate, first United States Senator from Iowa, and Minister to Bogota in the Buchanan Administration, died yesterday morning after a ten days' illness, due, as her friends believe, to tireless Red Cross and war charities work in a number of organizations since the war began in 1914.

Mrs. Lordan was a member of the New York Chapter of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, and a former Recording Secretary of the Mary Mildred Sullivan Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was one of the incorporators of the New York Southern Woman's Patriotic Committee, whose founder was her cousin, Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan. As Chairman of Finance for this organization it was largely through her efforts that the financial basis of the committee was established.

Mrs. Lordan's interest in war work began in Paris, where she gave her services to the French Red Cross on Aug. 1, 1914, the day the proclamation of war was posted. She assisted in the opening of workrooms in the Champs Elysées, where she taught the French girls to use sewing machines for work they were doing by hand, increasing their output considerably.

In September of that year she was asked by the French Government and by the American Committee to remain in Paris and take charge of that particular work, but she preferred to return to New York. She was appointed by the American Committee to care for and bring back to the United States twenty-six college girl tourists who had become stranded in France at the outbreak of the war.

Upon her return to New York, Mrs. Lordan identified herself with the French War Relief Committee, and later with the National Special Aid Society, until she finally gave her entire time to the New York Southern Woman's Patriotic Committee. At the time of her death she was a member of the Executive Board and Instructor of Surgical Dressings in Auxiliary 99 American Red Cross, at the committee's work rooms in Sherry's, 524 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Lordan was a capable executive as well as a faithful and ardent worker, and a leader in all her organizations. She was born in Dubuque, Iowa, and was the daughter of the late Charles D. and Anna Jones. Mrs. Lordan's funeral will be held from the Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, tomorrow at 3 P. M.

ALEX. E. JOHNSON DEAD.

Ex-Swedish Consul Here Was Noted for Colonization Work in West.

Alexander E. Johnson, former Swedish Consul in this city, and for twenty-seven years general passenger agent of the Scandinavian-American Steamship Company, died yesterday at his home, 925 West End Avenue, in his seventy-ninth year.

He was active in Swedish colonization movements, and was Land Commissioner of the Manitoba Railroad under the late James J. Hill, and had served as Land Commissioner of Minnesota. He was a part owner of The Swedish North Star in this city until Jan. 1 of this year.

John Nichol Lindsley.

John Nichol Lindsley, Vice President of the Orange National Bank of Orange, N. J., and head of the hardware business of John N. Lindsley, Inc., founded more than a century ago by his great-grandfather, died yesterday at his home, 76 Cleveland Street, Orange. He had been President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange for twenty-five years. He was 72 years old. Mr. Lindsley was a Director of the Orange Savings Bank and had been President of the Orange Police Commission.

B. R. Merwin Dies at Station.

Berkley R. Merwin, member of the New York Stock Exchange and son of the founder of the Berkley R. Merwin tailoring establishment, died from a hemorrhage yesterday on the platform of the Greenwich, Conn., railroad station while waiting for a train to this city. Mr. Merwin was 63 years old.

Lida Rabell, "Smallest Twin," Dies.

Lida Valentine Rabell, the surviving member of the "Bell Sisters," who were reputed to have been the smallest twins in the world, died on Monday at Freeport, L. I. She was 49 years old and three feet in height. With her twin sister, she appeared on the stage all over the United States. At one time Miss Rabell was engaged to marry "Admiral Dot, the smallest man in the world."

Jose D. Gamez, Historian.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 11.—José D. Gamez, historian, who took a prominent part in the administration of President Zelaya, is dead.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE MUNNICH, a hotel proprietor at Mineola, L. I., died on Sunday of apoplexy.

Mrs. FREDERIC W. GODING, wife of the American Consul in Guayaquil, Ecuador, died there on Monday from yellow fever.

Dr. T. J. SCHOLLICK, a pioneer in cycling, died recently in Streatham, England, in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. CATHERINE O'GRANDY DALY, widow of Timothy Daly and mother of Judge Peter F. Daly of New Brunswick, N. J., died on Sunday night in New Brunswick.

Mrs. CHARLOTTEA JACOBS, wife of Joseph Jacobs, who is employed in the Hall of Records, died in the Memorial Hospital on Sunday.

BURTUS HIGBIE VALENTINE, who represented the Standard Oil Company in Rumania and Mexico, died on Sunday at Colorado Springs, Col., in his thirty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY AUGUSTA KEARNEY, 78 years old, widow of John George Kearney, a real estate operator, died at her home, 447 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Monday.

CHARLES S. SHEPARD, a veteran of the civil war and a retired carriage trimmer, died on Monday at his home in Orange, N. J., aged 75 years.

Dr. ELWOOD CHARLES DAVIS, 53 years old, a dentist who had practiced in this city for thirty-two years, died on Monday at his home, 2,715 Preston Avenue, the Bronx.

MATTHEW FAGAN, a blacksmith in Long Island City for forty years, died on Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Anna J. Fenton, 537 West 150th Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. MARY T. C. MURRAY, widow of James Davis Murray, who was a merchant of this city, died yesterday in Post-Graduate Hospital, in her sixtieth year. Her home was in Astoria, L. I.

AUGUST WEDEKIND, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 216 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and had lived in the Williamsburg section for half a century.

HENRY GORHAM, an editor of the Fourth Estate and Treasurer of its publishing company, died on Monday at his residence, 188 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Gorham was born in Stamford, Conn., and was formerly a newspaper writer. He was a member of the old Amaranth Dramatic Society.

The Rev. A. DUDLEY CUNNION, Chaplain of Seton Hospotal for six years, died yesterday in St. Francis Hospital, the Bronx, after a week's illness from pneumonia. Father Cunnion was 46 years old. He was the first priest ordained at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y. He was born in this city, and left two brothers, both of whom are priests.

BERNARD WAGNER, who was Captain of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn during the Spanish-American war, died at his home in Rutherford, N. J., on Saturday. He was for many years with the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity as an assistant engineer in the construction department. He was a member of the Spanish War Veterans Association, the Fourteenth Regiment Officers Association, and Anglo-Saxon Lodge, 107, F. and A. M.

GEORGE H. STERLING, twice an Alderman of the old City of Brooklyn and a former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, died at his home, 421 First Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Sterling was 75 years old. President Cleveland appointed him chief weigher in the New York Custom House, but the appointment was recalled because of adverse criticism. Governor Hill later appointed him a Port Warden in place of "Bill" Laycraft, a Republican, but the latter refused to surrender the office, in which action he was backed up by the Kings County Republican machine. Mr. Sterling was then made Superintendent of Streets.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GERSTER.—June 11, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. John C. A. Gerster. Providence papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Marshall announce the birth of a son on Tuesday, June 11, at their residence, 125 East 72d St.

Engaged.

HOOPER—BARCLAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay of Thornfield, Cazenovia, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Cornelia, to Lieutenant Arthur U. Hooper, U. S. Signal Corps, Aviation Branch.

MOTTOLA—VAN SICKLEN.—Lanola Van Sicklen to John H. Mottola.

TAUGER—DE MANY.—Miss Bertha De Many to David Tauger on June 5.

WALD—ROTHFELD.—Miss Rose Rothfeld to Dr. Oscar Wald.

Married.

BURGE—LOCKWOOD.—At Toul, France, on June 5, Miss Eleanor Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Ferris Lockwood, to Lieutenant Joseph Delaney Burge, U. S. R., of Louisville, Ky.

CARTER — LAUD-BROWN. — On Tuesday, June 11, at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Fleming James, Winifred, daughter of Mrs. Laud-Brown and the late Thomas J. Laud-Brown, to Ensign Colan Esterbrook Carter.

DUER—ATWOOD.—In the Episcopal Church at Anniston, Ala., on June 10, 1918, Elizabeth Richmond, daughter of the Right Rev. J. W. Atwood, D. D., Bishop of Arizona, to Lieutenant Edward L. Duer of Philadelphia, now with the 111th Regiment, Field Artillery, U. S. A.

EARLE—KIVLAN.—On Monday, June 10, Miss Elizabeth Marie Kivlan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. Donnelly, to Assistant Paymaster Ralph Demarest Earle, U. S. N., at Hackensack, N. J.

GILMAN—BOWLER.—On Thursday, June 6, in the American Church, Avenue de l'Alma, Paris, France, Jane Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler of Cincinnati, to Roger Gilman of Cambridge, Mass.

SONNEBORN—HYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Eli Hyman announce the marriage of their daughter, Jeanette, to Mr. Herman Sonneborn, on June 11, 1918.

SULLIVAN — GARTHER. — Lieutenant Paul Sullivan, R. M. A., U. S. Signal Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sullivan, and Miss Bonnet Garther of Brooklyn, were married on June 8, 1918, at Houston, Texas.

TORRANCE—FISHER.—On Saturday, June 8, 1918, at St. George's Church, Sutyvesant Square, by the Rev. Edward W. Gabler, Mary Hedges Fisher, daughter of the late Charles H. Fisher, to Henry Torrance.

Died.

BAKER.—On June 11, 1918, Louisa Baker, aged 73 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,219 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BRINDELL.—On Tuesday, June 11, 1918, J. Wesley Brindell of 161 West 103d St., New York. Funeral private, Philadelphia.

BUCKLEY.—On June 9, 1918, at her residence, 160 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Mercy Townsend Buckley, daughter of the late John and Phoebe Thorne Buckley and aunt of the late John D. Buckley and Charles R. Buckley, in the 95th year of her age. Services will be held at Christ Church, Marlboro-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12, at 2:30 P. M.

CARSON.—James W., suddenly, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Funeral service at 23 Terrace Place, Arlington, N. J., on Wednesday, June 12, 8 P. M. Interment at family plot, Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, on Thursday, 2:30 P. M.

COHEN.—Ida, (nee Levinson,) on June 10, after lingering illness, beloved wife of David and dear mother of Juliet, Archie, and Victor. Funeral services at her late residence, 522 West 136th St., at 1:30 P. M. June 12. Interment private. Minneapolis and St. Paul papers please copy.

COLEBURN.—At 14 West 75th St., New York City, Mary Rice Sanderson, wife of Captain A. B. Coleburn, M. R. C., U. S. A. Funeral Norwalk, Conn.

CUNNION. — At St. Francis Hospital, Bronx, Rev. A. Dudley Cunnion, June 12. Funeral notice hereafter.

DEAN.—June 9, 1918, Mabel Scheuerman, age 31, wife of Robert Edgar Dean. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company's New Harlem Chapel, 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

GEROW.—At New Paltz, N. Y., on June 10, 1918, Stephen W. Gerow, M. D., in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Thursday, June 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

GORDON.—The St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York announces with deep regret the death on May 16, 1918, at Chewton Glen, Christchurch, England, of Robert Gordon, in the 89th year of his age, for sixty-six years a member of the society, and for seven years its President. Resident in Great Britain for many years last past, Mr. Gordon retained a deep interest in the activities of the society, and his frequent gifts contributed largely to its charitable work.

ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS, President.
ALEXANDER B. HALLIDAY, Sec'y.

GRANT.—James M., at Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, June 11, 1918. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of Arthur K. Brown, 446 Bloomfield Av., Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Jamestown and Fredonia papers please copy.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, June 4, at her residence, Hamilton, N. Y., Arly Albe, widow of the late Mr. Charles W. Gregory of Brooklyn.

HATCH.—On Monday, June 10, at his residence, 85 Willowdale Av., Montclair, N. J., Orimal Curtis Hatch, husband of Harriet Judson Hatch, in his 78th year. Funeral Thursday, June 13, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Hoboken on Lackawanna Railroad at 9:30 A. M.

HICKS.—On June 10, 1918, J. Jewett Hicks, son of the late George F. Hicks and Sarah F. Hicks. Funeral services on Thursday, June 13, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, 145 Clinton Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHNSON.—Alexander Edward, beloved husband of Emma Drabble Johnson, in the 78th year of his age. Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis papers please copy.

KEARNY.—On June 10, 1918, Adela Livingston, daughter of the late John Watts and Eliza Hammeken Kearny, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral services on Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Church, Saugerties, N. Y., on arrival of West Shore R. R. train leaving New York at 11 A. M.

KEARNY.—On June 10, 1918, Caroline Gertrude, daughter of the late John Watts and Eliza Hammeken Kearny, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services on Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Church, Saugerties, N. Y., on arrival of West Shore R. R. train leaving New York at 11 A. M.

LA FETRA. — At Summit, N. J., June 11, 1918, Caroline F., beloved wife of H. A. La Fetra. Funeral private.

LEE.—On Tuesday, June 11, 1918, Charles M. Lee, beloved husband of Anna Campbell Lee and devoted father of Francis J. C. Lee. Funeral services at his late residence, 114 East 53d St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

LINDSLEY.—June 11, 1918, John Nichol Lindsley, at his residence, 76 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J., in his 72d year. Funeral private.

LORDAN.—Mayme Taliaferra, beloved wife of John J. Lordan. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's Bldg.,) B'way, 66th St., Thursday, 3 P. M. Interment private. Washington and Sioux City papers please copy.

LORDAN.—The New York Southern Woman's Patriotic Committee announce with great sorrow the death of their member and faithful worker, Mrs. John J. Lordan. Mrs. Henry Mason Day, President; Mrs. C. Fred. Houston, Rec. Sec.

LORDAN.—New York Auxiliary, Southern Industrial Educational Association, announce with sorrow the death of their member, Mrs. John J. Lordan. Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, President; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Recording Secretary.

LORDAN.—The Mary Mildred Sullivan Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, announce with deep sorrow the death of their member and former officer, Mrs. John J. Lordan. Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, President; Mrs. Anne Middleton Holmes, Recording Secretary.

LUDLUM.—On Monday, June 10, 1918, Edith Conklin, beloved wife of Clinton W. Ludlum, in her 45th year. Funeral services will be held Thursday, June 13, at her late residence, 195 Main St., Hempstead, N. Y., at 3:15 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MacFARLANE.—On June 10, Mortimer V., son of the late Mortimer B. MacFarlane and May Van Sicklen. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St. Notice of funeral later. Passaic, N. J., papers please copy.

McPARLAND.—On Tuesday, June 11, James F., beloved husband of Milly M. McParland. Funeral Thursday, June 13, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 631 54th St., Brooklyn; thence to St. Agatha Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9:30 o'clock. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

MACKAY.—At Englewood, N. J., on June 10, 1918, Jennie E., widow of Donald Mackay. Funeral services at her late residence, 41 Dwight Place, on Wednesday at 4:30 P. M., on arrival of 3:44 Erie train from Jersey City. Kindly omit flowers. Brooklyn papers please copy. Interment private.

Died.

MARTINEAU.—Sarah Frances, on Sunday, June 9, 1918, at her residence, 28 Arlington Av., Mariners Harbor, S. I. Funeral services on Thursday, June 13, at 2 P. M.

MERWIN.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., June 11, 1918, Berkley Rich, beloved husband of Florence T. Merwin. Services will be held at Presbyterian Church, Greenwich, Conn., Thursday, June 13, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 1:06 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MERWIN.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.: Brethren: You are hereby notified of the death of our late brother, Berkley R. Merwin, whose funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, June 13, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
ARTHUR M. JACOBUS, Master.
HENRY W. PENOVAR, Secretary.

MURRAY.—On June 10, Mary Charles, widow of the late James Davis Murray. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St. (Campbell Bldg.,) Thursday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment, Paterson, N. J.

MUSGRAVE.—Major Herbert, D. S. O., killed in action June 3, husband of Georgiana Hopkins of Boston and son of Sir Anthony Musgrave and Lucinda Jeanne Field, daughter of David Dudley Field. Boston papers please copy.

PETER.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Monday, June 10, 1918, William Peter, Sr., beloved husband of Sophie Peter, aged 86 years. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, June 12, at 8 P. M., at his late home, 2 Hudson Av., Union Hill. Relatives and friends, also Union Hill Liedertafel, Union Hill Turn Verein, Arion Singing Society of New York, Hoboken Quartette Club, Peter Brau Bowling Club, Brewmasters' Association, Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and vicinity,

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BRIDGEPORT LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 27, E.R., nr. Cath. St., w'kdays, 5 P.M. Pier 70, E.R., 3:15 P.M.

NEWBURGH, Orange Lake, Mount Beacon, Highland Falls, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Franklin Street, 9 A. M., Steamer "Homer Ramsdell."

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SAYS COAL DEALERS WON'T SELL TO CITIES

Stand Taken by Wholesalers Is a Menace to the State, Mayors Are Told.

PLAN TO CONSULT GARFIELD

Fuel Administrator Will Be Urged to Save Communities from Threatened Sufferings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 11.—Roselyn M. Cox of Middletown, Honorary President of the Conference of Mayors of the State, aroused great enthusiasm today at the opening session in this city, when he reported, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Coal Supply, what the committee had done and what its recommendations were.

In the first place, he said that the Federal and State Fuel Administration were sending out press articles and moving picture suggestions that householders fill their coal bins at once, while there is not enough coal at any point in the State to meet the present demands. Unless something is done quickly, he said, there will be more strenuous conditions industrially, and greater sufferings in homes than was experienced last Winter.

He recommended that the committee, of which he is Chairman, be continued and authorized to carry the matter to the attention of the Federal administrator at Washington. He also said that while the Legislature had empowered cities to purchase and sell the coal to citizens, the wholesale dealers in New York City has declined to recognize their right, declining to sell to dealers not in business prior to 1916.

Mr. Cox said that a few months ago a survey was taken of the coal situation, and promises were made that there would be a sufficient supply to meet the demand. The Summer is half gone, he said, and the situation is as bad as it was last Winter. The suggestion of Mr. Cox to have the committee continued was carried.

The Bureau Council recommended that Governor Whitman be asked to recommend to the next Legislature a constitutional amendment providing for self-government by all cities. This, the Council believes, would insure to the people the right to spend their money as they seem best and give to the Legislature more time to devote to general laws affecting the entire community, rather than waste weeks in listening to arguments on local legislation.

Secretary of State Hugo delivered tonight an address on a rational safety first program for New York State. Declaring that the solution of the problem of safeguarding the highways demands closest attention, Mr. Hugo said:

"I believe the rules of the road should be taught in our public schools, just as are the A B Cs. Teach the child that death or injury lurks on the highway and the thousands of cars that pass, and the idea of safety first will become a predominant factor. We have simply got to stop increasing the number of deaths and injuries in which the motor vehicle figures. We are going to do it, but whether it must come through drastic legislation that will bear heavily on both or by education I cannot say."

An appeal for the State and the other cities to help New York City to provide safe streets and first-class traffic conditions was made tonight by Police Commissioner Enright of New York.

"It is necessary that traffic conditions be improved," said the Police Commissioner, "for unless the business of this great city can be promptly efficiently, and economically handled through the streets of the metropolitan district it will be impossible for the business interests of this city to thrive, and they will be obliged to transfer their plants elsewhere in order to compete with their rivals more favorably located. Should this occur, we will rapidly lose our pre-eminence as the greatest city of America, the State will lose in power, and, more than all, its revenue will be greatly reduced."

"The building of elevated speedways and underground tramways for north and south traffic in the Borough of Manhattan is a matter of the most vital importance, and cannot be longer delayed if we are to meet the situation in a comprehensive and businesslike way.

"This is a matter which should have the support of the State Government, and the State should be required to pay its share of this great improvement."

At the opening of the session today there were about 100 city officials present. Mayor Wilson welcomed the visitors. President Burns of Troy made the response. Cities of the State must have the right to own and operate public utilities so as to safeguard public interests, Mayor Burns told the Mayors. He declared, also, that the State itself must control and develop the water powers within its boundaries. He added:

"I believe that no city in this State is anxious to operate a street railway line or a gas or electric plant, but unfortunately some of us are being forced to do it, and all of us are threatened with the possibility of having to do it because of the greed and inefficiency of some corporate interests. The need of protecting ourselves or of being in a position to do so, should the occasion arise, compelled us last Winter to ask the Legislature for authority to own and operate public utilities. After a hard battle we succeeded in convincing the Legislature that there is a genuine nonpartisan, Statewide demand for such legislation. Even that conviction, however, was of no avail and the battle to kill the movement is still on."

Outlining the attitude of the conference toward corporations, Mayor Burns said:

"A public utility corporation which gives good service at a reasonable price is an asset to a community. He stated that the conference's opposition to corporate demands and its advocacy of legislation affecting corporate interests has not been influenced by any desire to court public favor in the belief that it is popular to oppose corporations.

"We are willing that relief should be granted," said the Mayor, "but only in the proper way, and where and during the time it is needed. No interest with an honest claim need hesitate to show its hand and ask our co-operation."

Schenectady applied for the convention next year.

RIEGELMANN A FIREMAN.

Borough President Joins Engine Company for Volunteer Duty.

Borough President Edward Riegelmann of Brooklyn has enlisted as a volunteer member of Engine Company 211, Clymer Street, Brooklyn, he announced yesterday at the opening session of the twenty-third annual convention of the Southern Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York in Canarsie, Brooklyn. When he is called into service he will sleep in the engine house and respond to alarms with the fire fighters.

"This is my bit toward winning the war," Mr. Riegelmann said. "The most respected citizen must stand shoulder to shoulder with the humblest in this struggle for ultimate success of the American arms. The one place where the Hun line is being bent back on the entire front is the sector held by the American marines. With them making such a creditable showing, you must back them up and do your level best to win.

"We must give a good account of ourselves. That's why I joined the fire company. It is just as essential to keep alive the industries by protecting them from fire as it is to be bearing a rifle in the front line trenches."

President Charles F. O'Donnell of the association and ex-Congressman Alfred J. Kennedy also spoke.

Recall Police Shields.

Police Commissioner Enright issued an order yesterday recalling the shields of all members of the Police Department entering the service of the United States Government. Commissioner Enright said that reports had reached him of occasional improper uses of the shields by men who had left the department for army or navy service, or by outsiders who had gained possession of the shields.

COLUMBIA'S HONOR ROLL.

Thirty-two Students and Alumni Have Given Their Lives In War.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University yesterday made public a new list, necessarily incomplete, of Columbia men who have died in military service. This honor roll has been more than doubled since the last list was announced less than two and one-half months ago. The total of names of Columbia men who have died or been killed in service, so far as they have been ascertained, is thirty-two. When the first list of fifteen names was given out only three of them were from class rolls after 1914. In the new list of seventeen names only three are from classes prior to 1916. The Columbia men, students and alumni, who have met death while in service in France are:

William W. Colquhoun, Class of '14 Science, Captain, at the beginning of the war received commission in Highland Light Infantry; went to France May, 1916; at the battle of Loos, September, 1915, reported missing. Thomas F. Enright, Class of '17 College, private, formerly A. E. F.; killed by German raiders somewhere in France, Nov. 8, 1917. Alfred Winter Evans, Class of '06 Science, Lieutenant Colonel, Third New Zealand Rifle Brigade; recently promoted from Major; received distinguished service medal for bravery at the capture of Messines Ridge; killed in action somewhere in Northern France. James B. Gresham, Class of '17 College, private, formerly A. E. F.; killed by German raiders somewhere in France, Nov. 3, 1917. Merle D. Hay, Class of '17 College, private, A. E. F.; killed by German raiders somewhere in France, Nov. 3, 1917. Wilmer Edgar Herr, Class of '18 Law, First Lieutenant, U. S. A. in France; killed in action on a battlefield in France, April 8, 1918. Newberry Holbrook, Class of '11 College, driver City Club Ambulance with A. E. F. France; died of typhoid fever, Feb. 16, 1918. A. L. Queneau, Class of '01 Science, formerly served in the Belgian-French armies and then with the English Staff; lost his life in 1917 after having been wounded and gassed several times; received several awards of merit. Rex Shilliday, Class of '19 College, popular athlete; killed May 22, 1918, in airplane accident in France. Chandler Waterman, Class of '18 College, an ambulance driver; died from wounds received while in service in France with A. E. F.

ARRANGE JULY 4 PROGRAM.

Mayor's Committee Is Co-operating with the Board of Estimate.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense is to work in conjunction with the Board of Estimate in supervising the city's Fourth of July celebration this year, it was announced yesterday. The committee has already held its initial meeting, and has arranged a plan which contemplates the usual local celebrations in different sections of the city, together with special celebrations in the various boroughs under the direction of the Borough Presidents.

It is also proposed to have an extensive athletic program, together with festivals for the children in the city's parks. The important evening celebration will be held at the stadium of the College of the City of New York, under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The main event of the day will be a parade interspersed with many patriotic and educational floats, which is being planned by the music committee under the direction of George W. Loft. The committee will hold another meeting on June 19, at which time it is believed it will be possible to give full details of the arrangements.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JOHN B. ROSE, sand and gravel, 103 Park Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: The New York Trust Co., $10,000; Sherman National Bank, $1,496, and Coal and Iron National Bank, $10,000. He is President of the John B. Rose Co. and the Rose Brick Co., against which petitions in bankruptcy have been filed. Judge Mayer has appointed C. Clayton Bourne and James G. Graham receivers for Rose in joint and several bonds of $1,000.

MEYER & BERNHEIMER, INC., cloaks and suits at 15 West Thirty-fourth St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: B. Hirschhorn & Co., $393; Hirschhorn Bros., $800, and J. J. Goodman, $243. Judge Mayer has appointed Samuel S. Koenig received in $3,000 bond. Assets said to be about $10,000 and liabilities over $20,000.

HERMAN GOLDSMITH, dealer in buttons at 147 West Twenty-fifth St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Celia Morris, $500; M. A. Doody, $9, and Max Sisenwein, $500.

CHARLES N. BELLOM, machinist, who resides at 380 East 146th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,321 and assets of $5,000, consisting of claim against Andrew S. Cole for real and personal property reported turned over to said Cole in October, 1914, as trustee for creditors of petitioner; property consisted of machinery and stock in trade of value of about $7,000 and equity in real estate amounting to about $3,000.

LOUISE BELLOM, no occupation, and residing at 380 East 146th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,745 and no assets.

HYMAN HALBERG, a jewelry dealer at 1,001 Finlay Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,835 and assets of $4, cash in bank.

PLAZA GARMENT COMPANY, INC., Cloaks and Suits, at 11 West Thirty-second Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Joseph E. Reville, $4,500; Lewis S. Rough, $500, and Edward B. Kearney, $3,300. Judge Mayer has appointed John A. Summers receiver in $1,000 bond.

GRACE APPAREL COMPANY, INC., Cloaks and suits, at 3,436 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: John E. Reville, $500; Lewis S. Rough, $250, and Edward B. Kearney, $180. Judge Mayer has appointed John A. Summers receiver in $1,000 bond.

B. L. & M. ROSE COMPANY, INC., flowers and feathers, at 37 West Fourth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,362 and assets of $3,970.

THE BATAVIA RUBBER COMPANY and THE SIMPLEX RUBBER COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Maxwell H. Bechow receiver for these companies in $25,000 bond.

F. D. SCHUSSLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dies and Tools, 173 Lafayette Street.—Judge Mayer has appointed Oscar Igstaedter receiver in $500 bond. Liabilities said to be $3,000 and assets $1,000.

IRACI & RUSSO, INC., Importers and Exporters, at 97 Elizabeth Street.—Judge Mayer has appointed Joseph A. Goldel receiver in $1,500 bond. Liabilities said to be approximately $10,000 and assets about $1,500.

FRANK W. WEISS, a cafe owner, of 1 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $59,[illegible] and assets of $270.

HENRY B. WOOD, a baker, of 2,049 [illegible] St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,364 and assets of $1,116.

JOSEPH BERKOWITZ, a clerk, of 2,987 West 27th St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,809 and assets of $200.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor: (Amounts of $100 and over.)

In New York County.

Aschner, Isidor and Nathan—F. G. Lemmerman $376.40
Broadway-John St. Corp. and Elias Cohen—P. Lizinos 1,833.19
Bolognese Investing Co.—T. R. Thoth & Co. 1,314.95
Benkeser, Charles—A. Popek et al. 152.41
Brady, Elizabeth—City of N. Y. 157.50
Christy, Howard C.—Empire Square Realty Co. 232.20
Conran, Peter—R. Marks 142.78
Columbus Circle Construction Corp.— Standard Paint Co. 271.68
Chelsea Carpenter Contracting Co. & Israel Singer—Golbe Sash and Door Co. 271.85
City of N. Y.—A. H. Van Buren 575.00
Cunniffe, Frank D.—F. C. Sunderlin 117.58
Columbus Circle Const. Corp.—Weingarten Painting Corp. 685.77
Dunsiger, Mary—B. Hopkins 173.20
Dollard, Henry—L. Lillianstern 223.34
Erbeck, Albert—N. Y. Edison Co., costs 108.85
Enright, John—E. Rausal 173.25
Fumey, Thomas J.—J. J. Astor 146.28
Flanagan, Danna D.—D. Goldstein et al 1,065.20
Fitzgerald, Archer W.—Columbia Trust Co. 473.00
Habda, Fadio G.—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., costs 375.68
Hopkins, Henry F.—Musical Courier Co. 113.55
Hermansen, Andrew—Lewis & Valentine Co. 1,566.92
Hofman, David, by guardian—New York Telephone Co. 100.45
Hertzberg, Louis—Y. Prichep 411.38
Isler, Louis, and Morris Ringel—V. Menacker 108.05
Jabaly, Fahde—J. Myer 160.92
Jennings, Louis B.—G. H. Brown 1,025.00
Johnson, Lewis F.—B. Y. Johnson 582.16
Kasper, William, and Charles Neike, (Kasper & Neike)—Long Dock Mills 147.45
Kleber, Charles O.—Braunwarth 1,003.56
Kosch, Harry G.—J. M. Ferris 275.20
Linder, Gregory—Forth & Powell 782.26
Luneschloss, J. S., Inc.—New York Waste Paper Co. 4,500.00
Lund, Charlotte—Musical Courier Co. 800.41
MacIntyre, John—Blair Tool and Machine Works 111.93
Mellan, John—N. Y. & Queens Electric Light and Power Co., costs 109.55
Marshall, William—Mantle & Co. 398.05
Mason, W. Leslie—E. D. Mason 1,000.00
Mindlin, Samuel—A. Ginsberg 206.00
Naboth Vineyards—Thompson Nattrass Co. 740.87
Nicsta Const. Co.—T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc. 1,411.50
Neuberger, Max—B. Edson et al. 1,178.29
Ossenfort, Charles (Ossenfort Bros.)—J. Reis 128.51
Pearse, Arthur L.—W. P. Moran 161.44
Passman, N., & Son, and Nathan Passman—J. Bodker 1,029.91
Rosenbaum, Ida—R. Gillespie 645.20
Rebuilt Automobile Co.—H. Dessau 306.41
Schuetze, Adolph—A. E. Francis 460.20
Samuels, Minnie—Fidelity Casualty Co. of N. Y., costs 119.95
Sagona, Laurence C.—(L. C. Sagona, Co.)—Scranton Button Co. 195.03
Suydam, Adrian V.—Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co. 105.63
Siebedin, Henry L.—S. Solomon 1,242.21
Schlernitzauer, Frank—J. A. Zimmerman 643.00
Tannenbaum, David—R. Rusch & Co. 265.79
Triangle Waist Co.—S. Bayer et al. 4,201.37

In Bronx County.

Armendinger, Michael, and Michael Armendinger, Jr.—Sanitary Fireproofing & Const. Co. $121.24
Bisner, Antoinette J.—B. Simon 136.01
Colgate & Co.—R. Herzog, as admr. 4,269.22
Davis, Tillie—A. R. Barton 314.74
Kisciras, Theodore—Austin, Nichols & Co. 144.95
Mindlin, Samuel—A. Ginsberg 206.00
O'Reilly, Charles J., and Katherine H. O'Reilly—Bronx Nat. Bank 978.90
Platzer, Max—Z. Israelite 230.01

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Creeden, John F., et al.—Waterloo Cement Machinery Corp., Nov. 19, 1915, canceled $183.41
Sarre—Barrett Mfg. Co., June 17, 1915, canceled 9,123.14
Taylor, George C., President—R. F. Noonan, Dec. 18, 1917 ..... 5,189.53
Rogers, Nelson W.—E. V. Harman, March 4, 1918 ..... 142.58
Sacerra, Mariano D.—J. J. Bellman, July 2, 1917 ..... 1,009.91
Turner, William H.—K. E. Hume, May 27, 1915, canceled 826.48
Agoloff, Samuel—J. Marlow, March 14, 1917, reversed 445.42
Doty, Madeleine Z.—A. C. Barnes, March 22, 1918 ..... 101.95
Anderson, Alice H.—R. E. Niese et al., June 9, 1915 ..... 152.21

In Bronx County.

Rivlin, Joseph E.—A. Fleischman, March 28, 1917 ..... $695.72
William L. Crow Const. Co.—Liberty Sheet Metal Works, May 22, 1918 ..... 197.34

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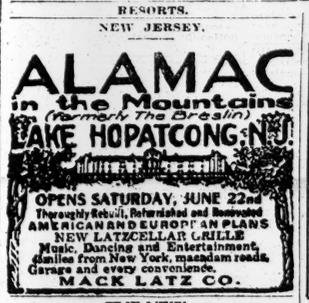

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of METROPOLITAN PURITY PAPER BOTTLE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wed., June 12, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 42 West 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a Large Stock of Paper, Cardboard, Containers, and a Complete Plant for the manufacture of Paper Containers, Office and Factory Fixtures, Safe, etc.

No. 25886.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.

BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 25834.—Notice is given that W. C. BROWN CO., INC., alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 24th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Special Schedule WEDNESDAY, June 12th. Lv. W. 129 St. 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. Coney, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30. Tel. Rector 8175.

Timetable subject to change without notice.

NEWBURGH, Poughkeepsie

COTTON MEN HEAR PRICE-FIXING PLAN

Mill Representatives Receive Report of Recent Meeting Held in Washington.

TO AFFECT CIVILIAN TRADE

Soaring Costs of Staple Goods, with Manufacturers' Heavy Profits, Expected to End Soon.

Selling agents and other representatives of 200 of the country's largest cotton mills gathered yesterday at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, in the Woolworth Building, to hear the report of the Executive Committee of the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, dealing with its recent meeting with the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board held in Washington.

With a view to stabilizing the cotton market, the Government has decided to extend price-fixing to staple fabrics intended for sale on civilian account. Prices of cotton cloths for use by the Government have already been fixed, and yesterday's conference was called so that the mill men might learn more fully of the Government's plan to control prices of staples for civilian trade, and at the same time prepare to suggest to the Executive Committee of the War Service Committee prices deemed equitable for the different classes of staples.

G. H. Milliken, Chairman of the committee, called on the mill representatives to give serious consideration to the prices that ought to be suggested to the War Industries Board, and to make their recommendations not later than next Tuesday, so that the manufacturers' committee and the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board might by conference in Washington proceed to fix prices of cotton goods for civilian requirements.

It was set forth at yesterday's meeting that one reason the Government's Price-Fixing Committee had not as yet decided that it was necessary to fix the price of raw cotton was that it was regarded as extremely desirable to encourage its growth. The committee, it was said, realized that there had been some material increase in the cost of producing the raw commodity, and it was regarded as especially desirable that this readjustment to changed costs should be effected thoroughly before any restrictions were placed upon the Southern farmer.

As outlined yesterday, the tentative plan for the fixing of prices specifies that on all bona fide sales made on or before June 30, 1918, for delivery previous to Jan. 1, 1919, prices are to remain as shown in sales. On all sales made after June 8, 1918, for delivery subsequent to Sept. 30, 1918, the prices are to be subject to revision to accord with the prices fixed by the then Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board in conference with the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers.

The tentative agreement, subject to modification next week, further provides that on all sales made for delivery after Jan. 1, 1919, the prices agreed upon by the Government and the manufacturers are to be the prices, regardless of the fact that the sales may have been made previous to June 8, 1918. It was also stated that it would be understood that all prices for so-called Spring 1919 business would be subject to such revision.

Those present at the conference were told that the price-fixing plan contemplated that manufacturers' prices on staples should be on the same basis of cost and profit to the Government and to their usual civilian outlets. The Government also expects that manufacturers will agree to devote a uniformly large proportion of their productive capacity to making staples.

With Government-fixed prices for the civilian trade soaring prices will probably be a thing of the past, together with manufacturers' heavy profits.

Chosen in Mr. Peabody's Place.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers' held yesterday in the Woolen Goods Exchange, Manton B. Metcalf of Metcalf Bros. & Co., was elected President, succeeding Herbert E. Peabody, whose resignation was accepted with regret. The War Service Committee of the Woolen industry also met and passed on Mr. Peabody's resignation from that body. George Sanford of Sanford & Russell was elected Chairman of the committee. Mr. Peabody's place on the committee has not yet been filled. Mr. Peabody's resignation of the positions was due to his having accepted service under the Government.

Quality First, Then Price.

"While many of the very high-priced and semi-luxury lines of merchandise are being somewhat neglected in the present buying," said the head of one of the large department stores in this city, "quality and workmanship are still the prime requirements in all articles which figure as the best sellers. Very cheap goods, the sort that has nothing to recommend them but their cheapness, are even more neglected than the other extremes in the range of prices. Merchandise that is really good in every respect will sell today better than ever before in spite of the higher prices which now prevail."

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 3 obscene booklets; 76 obscene pictures; 4 lottery tickets; 10 obscene cards; 70 Art. Prev. Conception; 6 lottery tickets; 10 obscene photos; 2 lottery tickets; 14 obscene photos; 19 obscene photos; 20 obscene photos; 1 pkg. Art. Prev. Conception; 19 pkgs. Art. Prev. Conception; 22 obscene pictures; 42 obscene cards; 5 obscene cards; 2 lottery tickets; 41 lottery tickets; 2 lottery lists; 1 lottery ticket; 73 lottery tickets; 1 lottery list; 72 obscene pictures; 1 pkg. obscene cards; 9 obscene cards; 2 albums obscene pictures; 1 obscene alphabet; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 13 Art. Prev. Conception; 1 pkg. Art. Prev. Conception; 2,640 obscene cards; 1 lot lottery tickets; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 1 case Art. Prev. Conception; 16 cases Art. Prev. Conception; 7 obscene pictures, 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 4 pkgs. lottery tickets; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 2 obscene pamphlets; 7 obscene pictures; 1 obscene book; 3 obscene pictures; 9 obscene books; 5 obscene books; 7 Art. Prev. Conception; 3 lottery tickets; 2 pkgs. Art. Prev. Conception; 49 obscene cards; 20 obscene pictures; 1 obscene pamphlet; 2 lottery tickets; 8 boxes, Art. Prev. Conception; 14 boxes Art. Prev. Conception; 38 lottery tickets; 9 lottery tickets. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 17, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 31, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me, directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 94 Uncut Diamonds and 987⅛ carats Diamond Dust. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, June 27, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, June 11, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me, directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at my office, Room No. 807, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 1,247 Ampules Neo Salvarsan and 808 Ampules broken N. C. V. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, June 27, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, June 11, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER STRIPS Wanted.—Hindes & Harris 200 plush, also Yukon, seal; quantities cash. Madison Square 8305.

BROADCLOTHS and Light Weight Velours Wanted.—In taupe or gray; will buy or exchange. Madison Square 2716.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany in colors; will pay cash. Chelsea 1070.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 only. Franklin 1774.

BURELLAS AND SILVERTONES wanted for coatings. Fall shades. Louis Baumann, 12 East 32d. Madison Square 1124.

CHARMUESE Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces at a price. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37-39 West 28th. Farragut 3905.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Open to buy Hug-Flagler 54 goods, No. 1500, all shades. Farragut 2292.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; up-to-date models, especially juniors and stouts. 5 West 18th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on new and snappy styles in coats. 22 West 32d St., 13th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, snappy Fall coats. Smart Set, 10 W. 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at samples all week. 11th floor, 149 West 22d St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds of remnants and seconds bought for cash; any quantity. Forsyth 9683.

CREPE-DE-CHINE Wanted.—Large manufacturer will buy a quantity of four-thread crepe-de-chine for cash at a price; submit swatches and quantities. 2 221 Times Annex.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of Holden & Leonard crystal cord. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden and Leonard. Fall shades. Greeley 1544.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Taupe and peacock. Mad. Sq. 1017.

DRESSES Wanted.—Fall models, silk serge and wool jersey; only those who manufacture for jobbers; materials supplied; orders given on right merchandise. 15th floor, 8 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk serge Jersey and Georgette dresses; placing orders; open for big quantity. Royal Garment Co., 303 5th Av., Room 909.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall line of serge and satin dresses; orders placed. Call all week. Essex Dresses, 1,178 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted. Placing orders for silks, misses' models; bring samples. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 georgette and silk dresses, also waists; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES Wanted. — Looking at samples of high-class serge and satin. Rappaport, 30 West 28th St.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 330 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber wants better grade tailored dresses. Eighth floor, 141 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders highest grade dresses. 19 W. 36th, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satin, taffeta, and silk; new styles. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

DUOTONE Crystal Cord Wanted. — Holden Leonard 702-611, all colors. Farragut 2016.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satin and Georgette; placing big orders. 1,133 B'way, Room 614.

ELASTIC Wanted.—White, double thread, ¼ and ⅜ inch. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

ESQUIMETTE AND PEKO Wanted for cash. Cuno Perlmutter, 122 West 20th St.

FLANNEL Wanted.—Robe cloth plaids. Spring 6685.

GABARDINE COTTON Wanted. — Large quantities for cash. Fishman Brothers, 12 West 17th.

GEORGETTE or GEORGINE wanted, cheap; about 15,000 yards, at a price. Feinberg Bros., 180 6th Av., near 14th St.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for quantities; all colors; spot cash. Mr. Drucken, Madison Square 1797.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Schreiber's quality; will pay cash. 9th floor, 6 West 32d.

KHAKI Wanted.—Olive drab shade; standard quality; any quantity for cash; send swatches. B. B. Goldberg Uniform Mfg., 787 Broadway.

KHAKI COTTON Wanted. — A. Rich, 779 Broadway, Stuyvesant 3284.

LINGERIES Wanted.—30, 36, and 40 in., for cash. Tel. Spring 2924.

MELTON Wanted.—Olive drab; 16-32 ounces, any quantity, cash; send swatches. B. B. Goldberg Uniform Mfg., 787 Broadway.

NEWHOUSE'S GOODS Wanted.—114, all shades, for cash. Chelsea 2850.

ORGANDY Wanted.—In colors and in white; any quantity. Tremont 1481.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—Deering's 5721 or similar; state quantity and lowest cash price. J. G. Vogler, 622 Chestnut St., Phila.

PLUSH Wanted.—Blumenthal Hudson seal, 3-inch stripes, No. 3706. Phone Farragut 2295.

POM POMS Wanted.—American, 0816; Holden-Leonard silvertone, all shades, for cash. London, Farragut 9060.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American 0816, all shades. Leiterman & Duling, 112 Madison Av.

POMPOM, Oxfords Wanted.—American 0816, all colors; Gilbert 30191. Farragut 2016.

RATINE Wanted.—In white and colors. Chelsea 2557.

SAMPLES Wanted.—Special lot of embroidered laces, handkerchiefs, white ivory, petticoats, waists, sweaters, women's bags, muslin and silk underwear, and cotton dresses; must be perfect goods. Ask for Mr. K., Associated Merchandise Corp., 225 5th Av.

SERGE Wanted. — White chinchillas and cream serge in 50 or 54 inch, for spot cash; send swatches. Goldstein Bros., 36 North 3d St., Phila., Pa.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantities of different serges for cash; bring samples. Zelinko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 1210, 54289; also 767 or 774 poplin; call in person. 1,260 Broadway, Room 506.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, 888 and Dunmore's; cash. Telephone Orchard 3018.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash, 0036-838, 235; any quantity; navys only. Spring 9451.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy cotton warp. Madison Square 5404.

SERGE Wanted.—11433, for cash. Chelsea 7581.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 8200. Gramercy 806.

SILKS, Woolens, and Venetians Wanted.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av., can handle quantity business.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions; small or large quantities. Madison Square 3807.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for quantity of black and colored taffetas for cash; must be cheap. Lewis Hurwitz & Co., 136 Madison Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy for cash, crepe de chine and satins for immediate delivery. Standard Underwear, 3 East 28th.

SILKS Wanted.—Can use tender silks if cheap; any color. R 320 Times Downtown.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Reads or Bachmanns, in oxford, taupe, brown, and plum. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay top price. Pohner, 106 Madison Av., 18th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on new snappy Fall suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Mesaline and crepe de chine, quantity no object; will pay cash. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade. Call all week, 256 5th Av., fourth floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits during afternoons this week. Fifth floor, 151 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber looking at better grade suits. 150 West 22d, 5th floor.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Placing orders. Ninth floor, 38 West 24th St.

SUITS Wanted.—High price checken models. 181 West 28th St., 4th floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—F. & H. or Read's; any quantity; best prices. Chopak, 303 5th Av. Madison Square 6045.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy's, all colors. Farragut 8868.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 11050, 15046, or similar heavyweights; also cotton plushes. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 1,261 Broadway. Madison Square 1478.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spot cash for medium and heavy velours; no inflated prices. Atwood Cloak and Suit Co., 148 West 24th St.

VELOURS and CASHMERES Wanted.—F. & H. J. S. Chopak, 303 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 6045.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, any quantity; also poplins. Madison Square 7559.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Will pay cash. Call Coronet Costume Co., 39 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweights, in all shades. Kolker, Chelsea 9858.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 or similar. J. N. Leonard, Call Madison Square 4299.

VENETIAN Wanted.—Sol satin, 32 inch, or similar, for cash. Mad. Square 7746.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Meanus strooks or chase; all colors; no black. Call Chelsea 5494.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—1101 striped flannel, for immediate delivery. Call Chelsea 7665.

BEAVER CLOTH.—Blumenthal trim fur for immediate delivery. Gramercy 6121.

BOLIVIA.—Forstmann bolivia, Siberia and Gramercy 1074. Winkler Co., 95 Madison Av. Telephone 4173 Madison Square.

BOLIVIA.—Broadcloth, poiret twill and heavyweight velours. Reasonable prices to close out. Farragut 9805.

BOLIVIA, F. & H. and others; pompom 0816, 12075, 11050, 0360, 90610, and Kerami. Gramercy 2066.

BROADCLOTH.—Botanys, F. & H. 11, 488, 1464, W. F. X. 0936. Farragut 5759.

BROADCLOTHS.—315 and F. & H., assorted shades; Saxonia 954, U. S. 835. Madison Square 514.

BROADCLOTHS, taupe and burgundy; velours, taupe, burgundy, and pekin. Gramercy 2066.

BROADCLOTH.—Botanys, F. & H. 11, 488, 1464, W. F. X. 0936. Farragut 5759.

BROADCLOTHS.—315 and F. & H., assorted shades, to close out. Chelsea 493.

BURELLA.—American 0310 for sale. Farragut 2041.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOTH AND WOOLEN consumers will save money by using the R. B. S. cloth unwinders. Ask for demonstration. Breth System, 200 5th Av. Phone Gramercy 1586.

COATINGS.—Always good assortments ¾ goods. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS, Suits, Capes, and Slipons to close out; headquarters for velvet coatees and F. & K. tweed coats. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 11 West 32d St.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—We are now ready to show wonderful chicken Fall models. Lee Hexter Co., 38 West 20th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulln Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Showing strongest line of our career this coming Fall season. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Wonderful styles of the better kind; popular prices. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrificing Spring goods; Fall line ready. Talbot, 39 W. 32d St.

COATS.—Juniors' and ladies', to close out. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

COATS.—Stylish stouts, Fall coats that sell; see them. Rotkin, 110 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, suits, dresses, waists, silk and wash skirts, closing out. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS, Winter velours, mixtures, and plush coats on hand, cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Flapper coats; hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 W. 23d St.

COATS.—Job on coats, cheap. Schart & Nissinoff, 332 6th Av.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 snappy white and fancy voiles, values to $8.75; sacrifice $5; cheaper dresses proportionately. Emanuel, 43 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Better kind, novelty voiles, Anderson ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Cotton, Panama, and serges, snappy Fall styles, from $5 to $10, for jobbing trade. R 48 Times.

DRESSES.—Jersey, satin, taffeta, serge; immediate delivery; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 26th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES, fancy and white voile, gingham; immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Foulards, silks, jerseys, washables, serges; better kinds. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Fancy and plain organdies; immediate delivery. Rivera Dress Co., 2 East 29th St. Madison Square 2873.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton dresses; good style. Rivera Dress Co., 2 East 29th.

DRESSES, taffetas and silk foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Georgette and taffeta; latest models. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 B'way.

DRESSES, voile, ginghams, to close out; many styles. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DUVET DE LAINES, F. & H. Velours, Tricotines, and Poiret Twills; Fall shades. Chelsea 2840.

FLAGS.—About 200 dozen heavy silk flags, mounted and unmounted. S. Heyman & Co., 15 East 32d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5492.

FLAGS.—Cotton flags with embroidered stars; sizes 4x6, 5x8, 6x9, to close out. Phone Tremont 610.

FLANNELS.—Japanese printed cotton flannels; immediate delivery. Kraus & Scheuer, 404 4th Av. Phone Madison Square 7707.

FLANNELETTES.—20,000 yards beaded material for ladies' hats. Room 411, 1,270 Broadway.

GABARDINE.—Garfield & Amer., 5 brown, 3 black, 2 taupe, 1 plum, $2.75, net cash. Mad. Sq. 2607.

GABARDINES.—3,000 yards; sport figures at a sacrifice. B. Brown & Son, 50 West 17th St.

GEORGETTE, 80 square, 30,000 yards in raw at 90c. net. Jackson & Hagerty, 11 Madison Av., phone 4547 Madison Square.

GEORGETTES.—200 pieces, ivory and flesh, $1.05, regular. Hanover 1389.

GINGHAM.—For exporting, below cost and a few pieces printed voile. Franco-American Dress, 56 West 22d.

GINGHAMS.—In stock, for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

JERSEYS.—All wool silver twist at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

JERSEYS.—Wool, keystones, all colors. Madison Square 4152.

KHAKI SERGE.—35 pieces, 9 ounces, worsted to close out. Barnett, Farragut 8148.

LEATHER.—6,000 pounds of oak tan sole leather, 2,000 feet extra fine quality patent leather, 20,000 feet extra chrome leather; the above in good condition at very low prices. Alliance Selling Ass'n, 46 West 23d.

LININGS.—Hydes K 16 and K 12, black, at a reasonable price. Farragut 8486.

O. D. Deering Milliken 719—1; below opening price. Gramercy 1661.

OVERCOATINGS AND SUITINGS.—Qualities of some of the best mills; immediate delivery. Call at our store. L. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway.

OXFORD VELOUR, 5 pieces, for sale. Farragut 3825.

PIECE GOODS for Sale. — Six pieces Blumenthal's mole stripe, 54 inches wide, seven strips to width, price $6 net cash; also nine pieces Blumenthal's solid fur wove nutria, width 30 inches, price $3.50 net cash. Wire your order to Reskie, Kirshbaum & Co., 302 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

PLUSH.—Mercerized, Pearson's 8037; all colors; also Blumenthal mole, quality 040—00—XW. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Cotton, Timme, 54-inch, all colors. Madison Square 4152. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

PLUSH.—Philadelphia 4040 to sell at $3.95 net cash. Greeley 6172.

PLUSH.—Will sell 40-40 for $4.25 net. Chelsea 7885.

POM POM, 5 Burgundy, Pekin, 0816. Madison Square 1540.

POPLINS, Velours, Broadcloths.—American 06077, 90610, 0363, 11050, semi-colors; Stevens 3866, 4241, 7022; Whitman's 767, 774; also plain chiffon panamas. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d. Gramercy 2991.

POPLIN, Serges, and Velours.—8158, 1095, 1057, Saxonia 949, 6500, 4916, 503, 104, 87, 9288; Kelly 3000; reasonable. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS, 90610, 06077; Fall shade; 12075, 037, 0360. Call in person, L. Schwartz & Son, 38 West 28th.

POPLINS.—90610; serges 0936, 104; also velours. Madison Square 3388.

SERGES.—25 pieces scotolite, 7002, 54-inch wide, $1.75 yard. Phone Orchard 9653, 11 to 2 P. M.

SERGES.—Stevens 3850; all navy; $2.85, net 60 days. Phone Madison Square 5592.

SERGES.—4192, coronet, 11433 botany. Gramercy 3614. M. Mjlstein, 24 East 22d.

SERGE.—Gilbert 8200, 1464, 6122, and others; very reasonable. Gramercy 5150.

SERGES.—Newport W. F. 528, 4408, others; long terms; low prices. Farragut 2235.

SERGES.—11433, navy, $2.72½ net cash; also other numbers cheap. Farragut 5093.

SERGES.—Will sell botany 809, mostly navy, for $3. Murray Hill 5090.

SERGES, 4408, special price and special terms; 200 pieces. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—Several hundred pieces 4040; will sell reasonable price. Mad. Sq. 4845.

SERGES.—6120, $2.25; 54289, $2.40; 7120, $2.50; net cash. Farragut 4471.

SERGE.—W. F. X., 25 pieces navy, at $2.25 net cash. 1890 Chelsea.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—We will sell quantities of the following numbers on 60-day terms: 528, $3; 11433, $3.10; 6120, $2.60; 54289, $2.85; 104, $3; 1464, $3; all net. Dubin Woolen Exchange, 1,209 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 4845.

SERGE.—U. F. X., W. F. T., 3665, 3850, 7512, 9056, 7713, 9288, 764, 1658, 1209, 4002, Anabery, C. S. G., S. B. G. L., C. S.; also poplins, velours, and broadcloths. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gram. 4475-4476.

SERGES.—Will sell on long terms the following: W. F. X., $2.40; 890, $3; 6122, $2.40; 6120, $2.45; 99, $3; 7122, $2.90; 7120, $2.65. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—French and storm, all wool and cotton warps, 52, 36, 50 and 54 inch; also Sheppard checks and plain and striped mohair. Franklin Woolen, 11 East 22d. Gramercy 2991.

SERGE.—F. & H. botany velour and broadcloth, serges 6301, 7501, 838, 9, 99, 3850, and other standard makes, American heavy weight velours at a price on terms. Mad. Sq. 3833.

SERGES.—Will sell net ten days, 3850, $3; 519, $8; 104, $2.95; 1464, $8; also 15 pieces American 0360 velour, $5.85. Fourth floor, 110 West 20th.

SERGES.—All makes light and heavy weight velours, broadcloth, duvet de laine, Whitman poplin, and gabardines below market price. Farr. 3340.

SERGE.—6301, 7301, 7614, 3, 94, 0936, 211, 11433, 809, 9056, 1464, 54289, 519, 7120, 9, 6124. a. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES, velours, broadcloths, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—Stevens' 3850, Garfield's 519, Whitman's 2272, all navy; reasonable prices and terms. Call Farragut 2425.

SERGES.—Botany 11438, $2.75 net, 30 days; also other Botany numbers; reasonable. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—Huebshman 41-102, 41-103, 41-151 below market price; also three-quarter coatings. Gramercy 2523.

SERGES.—767, $2.65, $2.28, $1.90; 767 and 774, $2.40. L. Levy, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SERGES.—Closing out, 60 days, 11433, 104, 519, 1464. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SERGES.—1210 Whitman's, S. B. G. L.; blacks only. Canal 1722.

SERGE, gabardine, and tricotines. Madison Square 1017.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours, and Broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 651.

SHIRTS. — Amoskeag Chambray shirts for immediate delivery; khaki, wool thibets, Venetians, hosiery, silks, sheetings, ginghams, haircloths; present between 10 and 12 o'clock. Phone Stuyvesant 2062.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS, Woolens, and Venetians.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av., can handle quantity business.

SILKS.—Georgettes, imported goods; domestic finish; 400 pieces, 95c.; regular. F 181 Times.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONE, also velours, broadcloth, serges, and poplins. M. Weinstein & Co., Madison Square 4020.

SILVERTONES. — Different makes Fall shades, also 4323 Stursberg Scheil. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SILVERTONES.—15 pieces good colors, $4.50 cash. 116 West 28th St.

SKIRTS.—Assorted satin and silk plaid, very cheap, also white corduroy skirts. H. B. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

SKIRTS.—Serge, silk poplin, striped silk, fancies; cheap. H. L. Bloch, 126 W. 22d St.

SKIRTS. — 1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—Serge, Poiret twill, and jerseys; latest styles; values; immediate delivery. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th.

SUITS, mannish navy serge, for immediate delivery, $17.50; best values in town. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—35 cloth and 25 taffeta colored suits up to $29.50, $12.50. Isidor Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—250 taffeta suits to close out; will sell cheap. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Popular prices; Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Khaki, including bloomers; two dozen at $4. Primo, 23 West 32d St.

SUITS.—To close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Misses' and ladies', to close out. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

SUITS.—Navy serge, $8.75; coats, velour, all lined, $12.50. Cohn, 152 West 34th.

SWEATERS.—Fibres, silks, and Shetland; wonderful values; immediate delivery. Telephone Madison Sq. 5353.

THIBETS, meltons, velours, 8-4, 6-4. Metropolis Woolen Co., 35 West 21st St.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6284.

TRUNKS.—Three 50-inch Innovation trunks for sale. Lesser & Schiller, 7 West 30th St.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TUSSORS and Shantungs, heavy, all-silk domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

VELOURS AND CLOAKINGS. — Special prices; heavy and light weights; will show samples upon request. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS.—The leading qualities for immediate delivery at market prices. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

VELOUR, American, 0360, reindeer, burgundy, and taupe; also poplin, American, 90610, in navy and black. Tel. Chelsea 9535.

VELOURS.—American 0360, Steven's, and other light weights, very reasonable. Mr. Shapiro, Madison Square 3504.

VELOURS.—Light weight, all wool, and all colors; also Botany broadcloth. Telephone Gramercy 4469.

VELOURS.—American Saxonia Wyandotte, Stoney and Starkey; below market price. Farragut 2857.

VELOURS.—Amer. 0360 taupes, plum, brown, green, $3.85 cash. Farragut 5730.

VELOURS.—F. & H. white twin velour, very reasonable. Farragut 2423.

VELOURS.—Sixty days, 9 pieces, Fall shades 0360 American. Mad. Sq. 1520.

VELOURS.—0360, 032, Fall shades, $3.60, net cash. Mad. Sq. 2607.

VELOURS, POPLINS, reasonable. Madison Square 9837.

VELOURS and poplins, all shades. Farragut 5078.

VELOUR DU NORD, $2.75 net. Gramercy 806.

VENETIANS.—Splendid values in 32-inch imported. William V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 3899.

VENETIANS.—50 pieces black Hyde's Dura-Luxe, 65c net. I. S. Bierman, 303 5th Av. Madison Square 3391.

VENETIAN.—Sol Satin, 32 inch, 54 inch. Liberman, Horowitz & Co. Farragut 4250.

VELVETEENS AND CORDUROYS. — Remnants manufacturers left over to close out. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

VOILES—40-inch; pink and light blue, 87½c. per yard. Seymour Mfg. Co., 31 West 21st St.

VOILES under market price. Phone Stuyvesant 2695.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only. Jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS ON DRESSES wanted for satin and taffetas; will supply the material. Call with samples, 1,133 B'way, Room 1420.

CONTRACTORS wanted for middle-grade skirts, silks and woolens. Apply, between 10-12, Princely Skirt Co., 3 West 29th.

CONTRACTORS on dresses, serges, and satins, better grade, bring samples after 11 A. M., 5th floor, 15 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Contractor showing fine line satin, serge, and georgette dresses; large orders placed. Louis Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders for Fall dresses, call with samples. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

Allied Industries.

FOR SALE—10 Wilcox & Gibbs chain-stitch machines in very good condition. Max Mayer, 352 4th Av.

MACHINES.—Singer, embroidery, 17 W 12; excellent condition. Gramercy 6518.

MILITARY GOODS.—Resident buyer will shop. Bell, 144 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOAP BOXES, (celluloid,) large quantities, to close out. Woolworth Building, Room 660. Phone Barclay 5497.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, (female,) double entry, with knowledge stenography; steady position; good salary; short hours. E. & B., 32 West 18th St.

GLOVE SALESMAN, experienced, to handle leather fabric silk gloves on straight commission only. Call at The Eakay Glove Co., Inc., 112 East 19th St., N. Y. City.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Young man who has sold dry goods in Latin-American territory and thoroughly acquainted with all details; salary. Apply Room 903, 377 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Help Wanted.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A syndicate controlling several of the largest women's sweater mills in United States are open for representatives covering the principal cities of the South, New England States, and the entire East as far as Chicago. Z 222 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Manager for concern established 16 years, manufacturing confectioners', drug store, and hotel specialty; personality, initiative, experience directing salesmen, correspondence, and general road experience imperative; not a traveling position; good opportunity for producer with successful record; military exempt; state full particulars, salary, &c. S. M. K., 179 Times.

Situations Wanted.

FOR GOOD REPRESENTATION to the jobbing and retail trade in Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, and Penn., address Sundrae, 210-211 Drovers and Mechanics' Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN, having 5th Av. office, wishes to represent manufacturer; commission. P 194 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

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17 Wall St. NEW YORK

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Letters of Credit

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Equitable Building, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Higher, with Slight Increase in Activity—Gold from Canada.

The market was rather strong yesterday and trading was on a scale somewhat larger than of the previous dull day. However, the demand for stocks was again so limited as to emphasize the extent to which traders have withdrawn from the market. Prices were not influenced by any new development particularly, but reflected the better tone of the day's war news.

Reported decision on the part of the Administration to abandon shortly the policy of price fixing hardly needed the denials made in Washington to discredit it in the minds of those who have tried to obtain even a small measure of relief from the prices established for them by the War Industries Board. The theory that the Government might find it advisable to remove all limitations from prices which producers could obtain, in order to swell receipts in the collection of the excess profits taxes, would threaten our friendly relations with allied nations, which would thus be permitted to pay perhaps 50 cents a pound for copper and unheard of prices for steel without the satisfaction of the rebate which the United States would get. The question of any further extension of price fixing policy is another matter. It is held in some quarters that each new attempt to hold costs down results in stifling additional production that might be obtained under the stimulus of larger rewards. The great weakness in the present scheme is that the Government controls the price of the finished article without putting maximums upon some of the raw or partly manufactured materials entering into it.

The resumption of the gold movement from Canada after a long period during which there had been no importation aroused much comment in banking circles, which was quieted by the explanation made later in the day. It appears that no more than $5,000,000 has so far arrived, and that this is a part of the gold which has been held in Canada for the account of the Federal Reserve Bank. As such, the movement of the metal to New York is not of much significance, since it has been regarded by the Bank of England as already in possession of the New York institution. Until the explanation was forthcoming Wall Street indulged in a theory that this was the first step in the process of taking over the financing of the European allies which Great Britain has been attending to. While the close was irregular few issues lost ground yesterday and a considerable number advanced a point or more. In the first class were some of the recent favorites, such as Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies, Baldwin, Bethlehem B., Crucible, Mercantile Marine, preferred, and New York Air Brake. The drop in Marine preceded another stereotyped announcement that further progress had been made in the now well-established negotiations for selling the British companies. American Sumatra continues to attract attention by its highly erratic performances. It was active yesterday and closed up 4¾. Steel moved through a narrow range and ended the session with a slight gain.

In banking circles there is little disposition to become concerned with the hearings which are preliminary to the drafting of new tax legislation. Against suggestions of the kind advanced by Professor Sprague at the opening of the week, including recommendations for a tax of 10 cents a pound on coffee, 3 cents a pound on sugar, and 100 per cent. on the present selling price of gasoline, the more sober view of practical men could hardly hope to attract attention.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

War Issues and French Loan Are Well Maintained.

LONDON, June 11.—Money was plentiful in the market today. Discounts were dull. Reinvestment of June dividends increased the sale of war bonds last week to £33,000,000.

The Stock Exchange was quietly steady. War issues and French loans were well maintained. Rubber, Marconi, and Armament shares were the chief features. Grand Trunk shares held to their improvement, but business generally was restricted by uncertainty as to the situation on the Western front.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Rates Move from 6 to 4 Per Cent., with Renewals at 5 Per Cent.

At the opening yesterday call money was quoted at 6 per cent., but later in the day the rates moved down to 4 per cent. The quoted rate for renewals was 5 per cent., as on Monday. There was a considerable demand for time money, but the supply was only moderate. Loans of ninety days were effected at 5¾ to 6 per cent.

The bankers composing the so-called "Money Committee" held a meeting at the Federal Reserve Bank. It was said that the conference was of a routine nature and that the committee had merely discussed the general money market outlook, with special reference to the tax payments due Saturday.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High 6½
Low	6	Low 6½
Renewals	5	Renewals 4½
Last	4	Last 5½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6½	Sixty days 6
Ninety days	6½@6¾	Ninety days 6
Four months	6	Four months 6
Five months	6	Five months 6
Six months	6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.....5¾
4 to 6 months.....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	— .0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76¼	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	..
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7530	$4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅝	5.70
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
40.20 Holland	19.45	19.50
60.00 Philippine Islands—	50.50	51.00
Manila		
26.80 Scandinavia—	49.875	50.00
Stockholm	33.90	34.20
Copenhagen	31.60	31.80
Christiania	31.30	31.70
82.44 India—		
Bombay	38.25	38.75
Calcutta	38.25	38.75
5.1826 Italy	8.10	9.08½
Japan—		
Kobe	52.50	52.65
Yokohama	52.50	52.65
19.30 Spain	28.40	28.60
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.50	25.65
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.40	45.50
5.1826 Switzerland	4.90	3.95
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.10	14.25
500 rubles	14.00	14.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71	$4.71⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $653,430,065; balance, $59,285,765; United States Treasury debit balance, $572,841; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,998,988.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $17.50 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 99½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	866,161	722,555	572,999
Year to date	65,683,109	89,939,076	77,705,704

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1⅝	1¾	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
1⅞	1⅞	100	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
32½	33	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅜	33	32¾	32¾	+½
86	88	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾	+1½
65	65⅞	300	Am. Beet Sugar	65	65	65	65	...
44⅛	45	1,700	Am. Can	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	...
80	80¾	4,000	Am. Car & F'dry	80¼	80⅝	79½	80¼	+½
50	...	100	Am. Coal	52	52	52	52	+10
39¼	40	500	Am. Cotton Oil	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	+½
14¼	14½	100	Am. H. & Leather	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+½
71	71½	300	Am. H. & L. pf	72	72	71	71	+½
31½	32¼	100	Am. Ice	31½	31½	31½	31½	−1
45	49½	100	Am. Ice pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
54	54⅝	100	Am. International	54	54½	54	54	...
40½	40¾	4,100	Am. Linseed	39½	40	39½	40	+1⅝
79¾	80½	800	Am. Linseed pf	79½	80	79½	80	+¾
62¾	63	700	Am. Locomotive	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	+¾
85	85¾	100	Am. Malting	84	84½	84	85½	+1⅝
75	75½	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74¾	76¼	74¾	75	+⅝
104⅞	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	−1
88	90	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+⅞
143¼	143⅝	28,900	Am. Steel F'dries	66	66	66	66	...
102⅝	103	100	Am. Sumatra Tob	140½	144⅜	140	143½	+4½
99	99½	700	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	99	99	99	99½	+1⅛
160	164	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	102	102	102	102	+1⅛
58⅜	58⅞	2,200	Am. Tobacco	99	99¼	99	99½	+1⅛
151⅜	151½	100	Am. Woolen	158	161	158	161	+3
63¼	63⅝	5,900	Am. Zinc, L. & S	56	58¾	55¾	56½	+1½
83¾	84½	100	Anaconda Copper	151½	153	151¾	152¾	...
9¼	12¾	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¼	+¾
107	107½	1,100	At., Birm. & At	84	84	84	84	+⅞
61¼	62	400	At. Gulf & West I	10	10	10	10	...
86½	86⅞	80,900	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	108	108	107	107	−½
54½	54⅝	1,200	Baldwin Loco	62¾	62¾	62	62	−1⅞
100	101	100	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88⅝	85⅞	86⅞	−⅝
1	1¼	200	Barrett Co. pf	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅝	−⅞
82	84	100	Batopilas Mining	100	100	100	100	+½
81⅝	81⅝	11,100	Bethlehem Steel	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	...
104⅞	105	350	Beth. Steel, class B	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	+2¼
22¼	22½	100	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	82⅜	83¼	81¾	81½	−1
41¼	41⅝	100	Booth Fisheries	105	105	104¾	104¾	−⅛
14¾	15	1,600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
123	125	600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	41½	41½	41½	41½	+¼
9⅝	9¾	100	Burns Brothers	14⅞	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	+½
40	41	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	124⅝	125¾	124	124	+½
18⅜	18⅝	200	Butte & Superior	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
600	600	100	California Packing	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	...
900	900	100	California Petrol	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+⅞
56	58	100	Central Leather Co	19¼	19¼	19	19	+⅞
85	86	100	Certain-Teed Prod	85	85	85	85	−½
56	57	700	Chandler Motor	37	37	37	37	−1
200	203	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	85	86	85	85	−½
48¼	49	400	Chi. Great West. pf	56¼	58¾	56¼	56¼	...
100	100	300	General Cigar	32	32	32	32	+½
100	100	100	General Electric	42	42	42	42	+1⅛
8,000	100	3,100	General Motors	142	142	142	142	...
2,000	100	500	General Motors pf	126¾	127⅜	126	127	...
2,000	100	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	82¼	82½	82½	82½	−⅛
100	100	100	Goodrich pf	44	45¾	45	45	+1
100	100	600	Granby Consol	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅞	+⅛
100	100	600	Great Northern pf	75	75	75	75	+½
7,100	100	200	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¼	+⅜
41	41	200	Greene-Cananea	32	33¼	32	32	...
42¼	43	200	Hartman Corp	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	...
49¾	49¾	4,700	Haskell & Barker	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	...
8	8	300	Inspiration Copper	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	−¼
40	40	100	Interboro Consol	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+1½
58⅝	58¼	100	Interboro Con. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
28⅜	28½	5,600	Int. Agricultural pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+1½
102¼	102¾	29,200	Int. Mer. Marine	57	58½	57	58½	+1½
27¼	27⅜	1,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	20	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+⅜
35½	36	300	Int. Nickel	104⅜	105¾	104⅜	105¾	−⅛
	17⅜	100	Int. Paper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−2½
	53¼	300	Int. Salt	36½	36½	36	36	...
49¼	49¾	3,000	Kansas City South	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜	−⅛
71	71	1,100	Kelly Spring. Tire	18¼	18¼	18	18	−¾
31⅜	31⅝	200	Kennecott Copper	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	+2
85	86	300	Lackawanna Steel	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅝
18	18¼	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	86	86	85	85½	+⅝
58⅞	59½	700	Lehigh Valley	18	18¼	18	18	+⅛
73	74	100	Mackay Cos	59¼	59¼	59	59	−⅛
54¼	55¼	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	73	73	73	73	−½
94	94½	6,000	Mexican Petroleum	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+½
92¾	95	11	Michigan Central	93¾	94⅞	93¾	94¼	+½
48⅛	48¾	6,800	Midvale Steel	93	93	93	93	...
5	5¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	48⅝	49	48	48¼	−½
23	23¼	1,000	Missouri Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
14¾	15¼	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22½	23	22½	23	−¼
50½	51½	300	Nat. Enam. & St.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
19¾	20	700	Nevada Con. Copper	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+⅛
123	124	200	N. Y. Air Brake	20¼	20¼	20	20	...
71½	72	500	N. Y. Central	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	−1⅝
41¼	41⅞	4,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
20¼	21	200	N. Y. Ont. & Wes	42	42½	41¾	41⅞	−⅛
102½	103	200	Norfolk & Western	20½	20½	20½	20½	−⅛
86	87	300	Northern Pacific	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	−⅛
37¼	37⅞	1,600	Ohio Cities Gas	86½	86½	86½	86½	−⅛
43	44	700	Ohio Fuel Supply	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	−⅛
11¼	11⅝	1,300	Ontario Mining	42¾	43	42¾	43	+1
28	29	100	Pacific Mail	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	...
43⅝	43⅞	400	Penn. R.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	−¼
45	45½	200	People's Gas, Chi	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	−¼
11⅝	12½	100	Pere Marquette	45	45	45	45	+i
34	37	100	Pere Marq. pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
28¾	29¼	100	Philadelphia Co	35	35	35	35	−1
38	38⅝	2,500	Pierce-Arrow	29¼	29¼	28¼	29½	+1¼
52	52½	4,800	Pittsburgh Coal	38½	39¼	38½	38½	+1½
34¾	34⅝	19,200	Pitts. & West Va	51⅝	52⅜	51⅝	52⅜	+1½
76	77	1,100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	32¼	34⅜	31⅞	34⅜	+2¾
60⅛	61¼	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	74⅞	75¾	74⅞	75¾	+¼
23½	23½	700	Ray Con. Copper	60¼	61¼	60¼	61	+1
87⅝	88	12,300	Reading	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+½
83⅜	84	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	...
89¾	90	300	Royal Dutch r r	84	84½	83½	83½	...
26	27	100	St. L.-San Fran. pf	89¾	90	89¾	90	+¾
7⅝	8	100	Seaboard Air Line	20	26	26	26	...
20	20½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+1½
16	16⅞	100	Shattuck-Arizona	20½	20½	20½	20½	+⅜
28	28⅝	1,300	Sinclair Oil Refin	16	16	16	16	...
67	68	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	...
82¼	82¼	1,400	Southern Pacific	65½	65½	65	65	−½
24½	24½	1,700	Southern Railway	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	−⅜
61	61½	100	Southern Ry. pf	23¾	24⅛	23¾	23¾	...
44⅛	44⅜	4,700	Studebaker Co	61½	61½	61½	61½	+⅛
39½	39½	200	Superior Steel	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
98	98	800	Superior Steel 1st pf	39	39	39	39	+⅛
19¼	19½	4,900	Tenn. C. & C	95¼	95¾	95	95	−⅛
149	150	800	Texas Co	19	19½	19	19½	+⅛
18	19	100	Third Avenue	148¼	149¾	148	148	−1
62½	62⅞	9,000	Tobacco Products	18	18	18	18	...
104	104	100	Underw. Typew. pf	61⅞	63¼	61½	62	+1½
120⅝	121	1,700	Union Pacific	106	106	106	106	+1½
95	95¼	8,900	United Cigar Stores	121	121¾	120¾	121	+1½
9	9¼	100	United Fruit	92⅞	96	92½	95¼	+3½
12¼	12¾	800	U. S. Indus. Alco	9	9	9	9	...
57½	58½	1,600	U. S. Rubber	121⅞	121¾	121¼	121¾	+¾
102	103	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	57	58⅜	57	57	+¾
97⅞	98	82,300	U. S. Steel	102¼	102¾	102¼	102½	+¾
110	110¼	200	U. S. Steel pf	98	98¾	97⅝	98	...
79	79⅞	1,000	Utah Copper	110	110	110	110	+½
48	49	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	79¾	80½	79¾	80	+½
77½	80	100	Wells Fargo Exp	48¼	49	48	48	+¼
19	20	100	Western Pacific	79	79	79	79	+2
90¼	90¾	100	Western Union Tel	20	20	20	20	...
41¾	42¼	500	Westinghs. E. & M	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
41¼	42	100	White Motors	42¼	42¾	41¾	42	+⅝
57½	58¾	200	Wilson & Co	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+⅝
10½	10¾	2,900	Willys-Overland	57¼	57¾	57¼	57⅝	+⅝
81⅛	83	100	Willys-Overland pf	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+⅛
35	37	100	Wisconsin Central	81½	82	81½	81½	+⅛
				85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	−2¾

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.88	60.61	60.66	— .08
25 industrials	79.76	78.66	79.18	+ .21
50 stocks	70.32	69.63	69.69	+ .09

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
June 11	70.32	69.63	69.92	+ .00
June 10	69.99	69.61	69.83	+ .12
June 8	70.06	69.68	69.69	+ .02
June 7	69.98	69.39	69.72	— .05
June 6	70.52	69.62	69.77	— .32
June 5	71.08	69.95	70.09	+ .11
June 4	70.56	69.75	70.20	+ .73

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	71.08 June 5	68.74 June 1	69.92
1917.	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 26	82.81
1916.	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 28	86.08
1915.	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41
1914.	69.64 June 9	66.82 June 25	68.10
1913.	69.23 June 2	68.09 June 10	68.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.32 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.92
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	83.24
	Full Years.		
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913.	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912.	85.82 Sep. 30	75.94 Feb. 1	78.20

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net change. Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	−.07	−.68	−7.62
8 industrials	−.05	−.07	−1.41
5 public util.	−.04	−.56	−10.94
1 municipal	..	+3.00	— 5.50
40 issues	−.07	−.48	— 6.67

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
June 11	76.85 —.07	June 4	77.24 —.03
June 10	76.92 —.08	June 3	77.27 —.04
June 8	77.00 —.02	June 1	77.31 +.01
June 7	76.98 —.07	May 31	77.30 —.08
June 6	77.05 —.06	May 30	—Holiday.
June 5	77.10 —.14	May 29	77.33 —.03

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.31 June 5	76.85 June 11	76.85
1917.	83.74 June 8	83.12 June 29	83.19
1916.	87.48 June 17	87.20 June 23	87.36
1915.	82.69 June 21	82.51 June 1	82.60
1914.	87.89 June 10	85.58 June 30	86.56
1915.	87.85 June 2	85.75 June 11	86.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 9	76.85
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	83.25 May 27	83.62
	Full Years.		
1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 29	76.80
1916.	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 28	88.44
1915.	87.92 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.97
1914.	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.94
1913.	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	6	7	Iron Blossom	.35	40
Bay S. Gas	9	10	Iron Cap	17⅝	18¼
Bergole	.50	75	La Rose	.35	40
Black Hawk	1	1⅝	Majestic	.17	19
Bohemia	.90	1	Mex. Metals	.30	35
Boston Ely	.80	90	Moj. Tung	.9	10
Bost. & Mont.	.49	50	New Baltic	.50	60
Butte & Lon.	.18	22	Nat. Z. & L.	.20	25
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Corn	17¼	17⅝
Calaveras	1	1¼	New. Doug.	.67	74
Crown Res.	.15	.25	Nixon Nev.	.55	58
Con. Ariz.	1⅛	1⅛	Oneco	.23	30
Cortez	5	10	Onondaga	.15	20
Champ., old	5	7	S. W.-Miami, part paid	.75	1½
Chief Cons.	2¾	2¾	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1½
Eagle & B.	2¼	2½	Un. Ver. Ext.	.30	40
Earl-Eagle	2½	3½	Victoria Min.	.80	85
Fortuna	4	6	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Houghton	.50	75			
Kona Oil	.60	65			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.60	7.75	7.50	7.60
Spelter	7.85	7.65	7.50	7.62½
Antimony	13.00	13.25	13.00	13.25
Quicksilver	$118.00	$120.00	$118.00	$120.00
Aluminium				
Iron, No. 2 X f'dy.		34.25		33.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Monday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	110	0 0	110	0 0
Copper, futures	110	0 0	110	0 0
Tin, spot	329	0 0	331	0 0
Tin, futures	329	0 0	331	0 0
Spelter	54	0 0	53	15 0
Lead	39	10 0	39	0 0

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Clearing Up the Denver & Rio Grande.

The Denver & Rio Grande's holdings in the Utah Fuel Company will be sold at Sheriff's sale on June 20, as part of the process of clearing up the road's floating debt which was set in motion by the Equitable Trust Company as trustee for the Western Pacific bondholders, which has a judgment for some $36,000,000 against the road. The Equitable levied an attachment on the Utah Fuel stock some months ago, as on the other nonoperating assets of the Denver, but released it by agreement to permit this sale.

***

Groups of Stocks Advance.

Speculative attention was drawn to the coal stocks yesterday for reasons which the day's trading did not divulge. Pittsburgh & West Virginia, nominally a railroad, but more generally considered a coal stock, gained 2¼ points, and Pittsburgh Coal rose 1¼ after several weeks of light interest in the issue. The tobacco stocks were also caught up for a little "whirl," American Sumatra rising to within a fraction of its maximum price of 145 for the year, with a gross gain of more than 5 points. United Cigar Stores advanced more than 3 points net, and American Tobacco nearly as far. These movements attracted more attention than they would have in a market where strength or firmness prevailed generally.

***

Copper Industry and Freight Rates

The copper industry is doing some fresh figuring on costs on the eve of the advance in freight rates. There are rumors that a new appeal will be made soon to the War Industries Board for the reopening of the fixed-price discussion, to apply for an increase above 23½ cents a pound. Copper men yesterday were not inclined to discuss the matter in any detail, while giving the impression that they hoped for a change in the price situation at an early date.

***

Steel for the Allies.

The Mathew Addy Company, in its report for the week on iron and steel, says: "In reality it is out of the question to make any figures regarding steel. All the steel we can roll or make into castings or hammer into forgings is needed—and then some. We not only have ourselves to look after, but France and Italy as well. Coal in Italy costs $140 a ton. It stands to reason that there is no economy of production under such circumstances, so the steel must be fabricated here and sent abroad."

***

The Armour & Co. Bonds.

The Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and Halsey

Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation

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$5,000,000 IN GOLD HERE FROM CANADA

First Big Importation in Months Made for Bank of England to Reserve Bank.

MAY RESUME SHIPMENTS

Bankers Here Assert That Receipt Will Have No Effect on the Money Situation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York received yesterday from Canada $5,000,000 in gold bars, the shipment having been made in behalf of the Bank of England to reduce the total amount of "ear-marked" gold held by the Bank of England for the account of the Reserve Bank.

A year ago last May arrangements were perfected by which the Bank of England in London became an agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Shortly after that, namely on June 20, 1917, there matured a loan of £11,000,000 which a group of New York banking institutions had made eighteen months previously to eight London joint stock banks. Originally the loan, made for a period of six months, bore interest at 4½ per cent., but upon renewal for another twelve months the rate was raised to 5 per cent. The repayment of the advance, plus the interest, amounted to approximately $52,500,000, and instead of shipping gold to this country, or meeting the obligation through an exchange operation, the eight London banks deposited the gold with the Bank of England, where it has been kept ever since for the account of the Federal Reserve Bank. Shipment of gold at that time was hazardous and expensive, and all parties concerned readily agreed to the Federal Reserve Bank paying the maturing debt and having the gold deposited in and ear-marked by the Bank of England.

Recently the Bank of England inquired whether the Reserve Bank would be willing to accept some of the gold which belonged to it, and the Reserve Bank officials gave an affirmative answer. Thereupon, the Bank of England arranged to ship gold from Canada, where it maintains a gold depositary. Officers of the Federal Reserve Bank said yesterday that they had not received the slightest intimation as to why the Bank of England desired to be relieved of the responsibility of acting as custodian for the gold belonging to the Federal Reserve Bank which lodged in the vaults of the Bank of England. There was some speculation in financial circles as to the probable motive, and among the suggestions advanced was that the bank had offered to return the gold as a matter of courtesy.

The importation of this so-called ear-marked gold is of no significance whatever, according to bankers, and has not the slightest effect on the money situation. The gold held by the Bank of England as agent or trustee of the Federal Reserve Bank has been counted as part of the legal gold reserves of the Federal Reserve system, exactly as if the gold were lodged in the vaults of the Reserve Banks. The weekly statement of the Reserve system has been carrying $52,500,000 as "gold with foreign agencies" ever since last June, and of the total amount, $18,112,500 has stood to the credit of the New York Reserve Bank.

The announcement yesterday of the receipt of $5,000,000 of gold from Canada called forth considerable comment and speculation in respect to a probable "resumption of gold shipments." Although in the last few months shipments of $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 of gold have been made from Canada, no large consignment has been forwarded here since last August, when $6,000,000 was received. Last year the gold shipments from Canada in the first six months amounted to about $450,000,000, all of which was for the account of the British Government.

This year our total gold imports, from all sources, up to April 19, amounted to only $10,561,000 and our exports totaled $13,685,000. Since Aug. 1, 1914, the excess of gold imports over exports amounts to $1,047,180,000.

There was some talk yesterday about the resumption of gold shipments from Canada having some relation to the recent remarks of Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that Great Britain was in a position where it could finance its own requirements if the United States took care of the needs of the other allies. Mr. McKenna was represented as saying that if the United States supplied funds to the other allies, thus lightening Britain's burden, this country would no longer be asked to make advances to England. Inquiry at the Federal Reserve Bank and among bankers who are usually well-informed on matters of this sort elicited the information that there was absolutely no connection between Mr. McKenna's remarks and the gold shipment. In fact, it was said that thus far the British Government had not made any new financial arrangements with the American Government, and even if it had there was no reason to expect gold imports.

Finds Good-Will Interest Taxable.

The interest of the late Jacques S. Halle in the Stock Exchange firm of Halle & Stieglitz has a taxable good-will, under a ruling by Surrogate Fowler yesterday. The court held that an agreement between Mr. Halle and his partner that in case of the death of either the good-will interest of such partner should be deemed to have no value did not prevent the State of New York from determining whether the good-will had a value and assessing a transfer tax accordingly. The Surrogate directed that the books of the firm be examined and a good-will value fixed on the average net profits for four years before Mr. Halle's death.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The City of Rochester, N. Y., has awarded $500,000 four months' notes to R. W. Pressprich & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks, the William R. Compton Company, and the Equitable Trust Company are offering an issue of $717,500 direct obligation 5 per cent. bonds of the City of Galveston, Texas, at par and accrued interest. The bonds are exempt from Federal income taxes, and fall due serially from 1925 to 1947.

The City Treasurer of Springfield, Mass., yesterday awarded a loan of $600,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, to Blake Brothers & Co., at 4.57 per cent. discount plus $6 premium. The loan matures Nov. 8.

White, Weld & Co. are offering a new issue of $1,000,000 7 per cent. serial gold notes of the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, which were bought jointly by this firm and O'Brien, Potter & Co. The bonds are dated May 1, and mature in five annual installments of $200,000 each, the first on May 1, 1919. The offering prices yield from 7½ to 8 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.07
Alta	.08	Justice	.02
Andes	.10	Mexican	.41
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.06
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.04	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.03	Savage	.03
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.08
Con. Virginia	.31	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.76¾
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.		Florence	.10
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Cons.	.22
Cash Boy	.06	Goldfield Merger	.01
Halifax	.13	Great Bend	.02
Jim Butler	.63	Jumbo Extea	.06
McNamara	.20	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Mizpah	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Monarch Pitts	.04	Big Four	.08
North Star	.09	Consolidated	.06
Rescue	.08	Union Amalg.	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.40	White Caps	.34
Tonopah Exten.	1.52½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.15	Nevada Hills	.04
West Tonopah	.19	Packard	.24
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.40
Atlanta	.06	Round Mountain	.23
Booth	.03	United Eastern	3.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4⅝	Isabella	4	6
Dr. J'pot	3	5	McKinney	6½	6
Elkton	4	5	Portland	85	90
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	15	15½
Golden C.	165	166	Vindicator	25	40
Granite	20	30	Rose Nicol	6	10

THE COTTON MARKET

Although Volume of Business Increases, Trading as a Whole Shows Little Life.

Although the volume of business on the local cotton market yesterday was greater than on Monday, the market as a whole seemed dispirited. A confusing series of reports regarding price-fixing apparently had only the effect of bewildering traders and causing them to reduce their commitments or withdraw entirely from the market until the situation is cleared up. The break came in the final hour of trading, after a quiet session, and the various contracts thereafter behaved according to their technical status. In July, where the short interest was still predominant, active covering sent prices up, while in the new crop contracts, where the speculative element has been on the long side, liquidation sent prices down.

The close was steady, with July up 25 points, August up 29, October off 47, and the remainder of the list following. The net effect of the session, therefore, was to restore the premium of July over October, which had been so strikingly contracted on Monday, to something like its former proportions. Beyond this, no considerable result was discernible, and nothing in the price movement indicated that the price-fixing stories were taken at their face value.

The first story reaching the Cotton Exchange said that prices for cotton goods were to be fixed by voluntary agreement of the manufacturers for successive three-months periods, beginning Sept. 30, and that prices would start on the basis of 30 cents for cotton. Although October futures were then selling nearly 6 cents a pound under this, the first effect of the announcement was a slight decline in the price, which went further when another report said that no attempt was to be made to regulate the price of raw cotton, and that the 30-cent figure was only mentioned "for instance."

The net result, therefore, in the opinion of local men, was to leave the raw cotton market about where it was, for manufacturers for nearly a year now have been figuring goods prices on a margin far higher than the normal, the profit above raw cotton prices, excusing this on the plea that their risks and expenses have been far higher than normal. Before the price-fixing stories appeared, the market had ruled generally somewhat higher, but with no great strength discernible. There were no exports reported yesterday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
June	....	....	....	25.83	25.58
July	25.75	26.07	25.48	25.93@25.95	25.68
Aug.	24.80	25.11	24.80	24.95	24.69
Sept.	25.00	25.00	24.84	24.97	24.94
Oct.	24.40	24.70	23.80	23.97@24.00	24.44
Nov.	....	....	....	23.75	24.22
Dec.	23.90	24.39	23.50	23.66@23.70	24.07
Jan.	28.75	24.25	23.83	23.90	23.90
Feb.	....	....	....	23.45	23.85
March	23.65	24.00	23.50	23.85	23.81

The local market for spot cotton was 25 points higher at 29.95 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30.50c; New Orleans, 30.38c; Savannah, 29.75c; Augusta, 31c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 30.20c; Little Rock, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last. Yr.
Port receipts	10,060	15,328	15,236
Exports	....	....	14,965
Exports, season	3,567,515	3,561,673	5,140,181
New York stocks	156,846	162,392	54,861
Port stocks	1,233,531	1,231,422	812,801
N. Y. arrivals	186	403	5,370

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; middling, old contract, 21.93d; good middling, new contract, 21.49d. Sales, 3,000; American, 2,000. Imports 3,000, all American. Futures opened barely steady, 6 to 11 points higher. Closed irregular at an advance of 8 to 25 points. June, 22.40d; July, 21.69d; August, 20.50d; September, 19.79d; October, 19.30d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths firm.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Wed.; cloudy and showers Thurs.

Fla.—Rains Wed. and Thurs.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Wed.; cloudy and rains Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed.; showers and cooler Thurs.

Ind.—Fair and warm Wed; fair Thurs.

Mich. and Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oper. rev.	$2,164,325	$1,471,433	$1,014,345
Rebates, &c.	162,464	54,415	41,832
Oper. exp.	825,474	579,827	402,908
Net op. inc.	1,166,387	837,191	569,605
Other income	54,362	43,413	81,145
Total income	1,220,749	880,604	650,750
Interest, &c.	1,199,409	794,896	389
Surplus	21,340	85,708	650,361

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
April gross	663,345	534,613	128,732
Net aft. taxes	361,968	304,418	57,550
Sur. aft. chgs.	247,833	150,571	97,264
4 mos. gross	2,567,536	2,131,823	435,713
Net aft. taxes	1,398,335	1,223,426	174,909
Sur. aft. chgs.	932,785	617,868	314,917

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
May gross	134,339	131,805	121,702
Net	55,850	64,124	61,007
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,234	36,332	33,554
5 mos. gross	673,365	645,574	595,808
Net	280,257	312,569	298,823
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,715	115,506	103,453

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY and affiliated operating companies for April—

Natural gas department:

	1918.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,013,579	107,228
Net earn. aft. taxes	583,787	54,184
Oil department:		
Gross earnings	65,435	18,117
Net earn. aft. taxes	55,223	18,584
Coal department:		
Gross earnings	107,879	*19,371
Net earn. aft. taxes	36,880	*42,399
Electric light and power department:		
Gross earnings	898,146	217,507
Net earn. aft. taxes	330,549	94,081
Street railway department (excluding Pittsburgh Railways Co.):		
Gross earnings	44,368	3,784
Net earn. aft. taxes	7,900	338

*Decrease.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.80
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.10	6.50
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.25
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.95	5.50
Chickasaw Refin.	1918-'21	5	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.80	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.75
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.50
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.75	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'23	5	6.75	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norf. & Western	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr't	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @5	6.75	6.25
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.00	6.00

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Gas & El.	2½	Q	July 1	June 17
Do	2	Ex.	July 1	June 17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Can. Pair.-M. pf.	3	S	July 15	June 20
Chicago & N. W.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 14
Do pf.	2	Q	July 1	June 14
Cont. Refining pf.	2	Q	July 1	June 19
Consumers' Pr. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 18
Fayette Co. Gas.	66⅔c	Q	June 20	June 14
Guantanamo Sugar.	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 18
Ill. Traction pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 15
Imp. Tob. of Can.	1½	Int.	June 27	.....
Lone Star Gas.	2	Q	July 1	June 22
Maverick Miles pf.	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Nat. Licorice pf.	1¼	Q	June 20	June 24
N. Y. Title & Mtg.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 21
N. W. Yeast	3	Q	June 15	June 12
Do	3	Ex.	June 15	June 12
Shaw. W. & Pr.	1¾	Q	July 10	June 27
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 20
United Fruit	$2	Q	July 15	June 20

EXCESS PROFITS TAX BY INSTALLMENTS

New Revenue Bill Will Reform Method of Payment, Chairman Kitchin Announces.

TO CORRECT INEQUALITIES

Partnerships and Corporations Will Be Placed on Same Level—Witnesses Tell of Injustices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In a discussion of inequalities in the present revenue bill, brought to the fore by several witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee today, Chairman Claude Kitchin said the committee intended to provide in the next bill for the payment of excess profit taxes in instalments.

Another remedy that will be applied in the new measure, one intended to double the corresponding returns from the present law, is an equalization of the taxes between corporations and partnerships. The tax on the latter now is higher. Mr. Kitchen admitted that great injustice had thus been inflicted.

S. C. Pirie of Chicago, a member of the department store firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., argued against the present tax on partnerships, as compared with corporations. He pointed out that there was no difference in incomes hence the law should make no difference in taxes. He used his firm, a partnership, as an example. If it were a stock concern, he said, its tax would be $1,000,000 less. It was at this juncture that Mr. Kitchin said the new bill would correct the inequality.

Albert R. Palmer, an attorney of New York, declared that less than 44 per cent. of the corporations in the country were paying taxes under the excess profits section. He objected to the present system of fixing capital as a basis of excess profit taxes and advocated a tax on gross sales. Such a tax, he said, would reach all concerns and could be passed on to the consumer.

As examples of inequalities under the excess profits section he cited this example: A phonograph company, with a capital of $109,000 and net profits of $33,800, paid taxes amounting to $8,900. Another firm with a capital of $261,375 and net profits of $49,500 paid taxes amounting to $8,688.

Mr. Palmer declared that if the system in practice in England, with a tax of 80 per cent. on excess profits, were made effective in the United States there would be many failures.

"The Government would have to engage an army of watchmen to guard the defunct plants," he said.

Ellis James Ballard of Philadelphia, general counsel for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, laid the troubles of that corporation before the committee and asked for an amendment which would protect it from paying the excess profit and income taxes of its leased companies. He said that under leases made years ago the Rapid Transit Company agreed to pay as part of the rental all the taxes then known. No such taxes as those now in effect existed. He asked an amendment which would permit the company to take from the rental the amount of the excess profits and income taxes. Mr. Ballard said that the taxes, if paid by the parent company, would take all its net profits.

RUSH TO PAY INCOME TAXES

Wall Street Office to be Open Till Midnight on Saturday.

The rush of taxpayers to internal revenue offices to pay income taxes continued yesterday. Collector William H. Edwards of the Second District said yesterday that his office would remain open in the Custom House until 12 o'clock on Saturday night and that checks would be received up to that hour. He said, further, that taxpayers might mail checks any time before Saturday midnight, as they would be accepted on Monday, provided the postmark showed that the mail was deposited before that time.

Any tax remaining unpaid after June 15 will be listed subject to a penalty of 5 per cent. if not paid within ten days from date of notice and demand.

MANUFACTURERS TO HELP.

Representatives of Billions of Capital Meet in War Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 11.—A notable list of speakers will address the war convention tomorrow of manufacturers representing the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware. The gathering, which was arranged under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey, is officially recognized by the Government of the United States and by foreign Governments as well. Delegates will represent 3,000 manufacturing plants with an invested capital of several billion dollars.

Addresses at the morning session will be given by Warren C. King, President of the New Jersey Council; Charles A. Otis, chief of the resources and conservation section of the War Industrits Board; Louis Tracy of the British Mission to the United States, and State Senator Clarence E. Case of New Jersey.

Colonel Austen, Colonel Colgate, and Peter Smith, Chairman of the Washington Bureau of the Manufacturers' Council, speak tomorrow afternoon. Colonel Colgate will outline plans for the organization of similar councils to that of New Jersey, so that the entire nation may be cemented in a more harmonizing machinery behind the Government to hold the successful prosecution of the war.

Speakers in the evening will include E. H. Miles of the War Industries Stction of the Council of National Defense, Lieutenant Renard of the French High Commission to the United States, Captain Francesco Mario Guardabassi, representing the Italian Ambassador; Count Macchi de Cellers, Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, the Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgehs College; Major R. A. Greene, U. S. A., Ordnance Department, and John C. Johns, District Chief of Ordnance of the District of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD EXECUTIVES OUT.

Elliott and Underwood Superceeded by Federal Managers.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Howard Elliott of the New Haven and F. D. Underwood of the Erie are among the railroad executives removed today as chief operating officers of their roads by appointment of Federal Managers to operate lines for the Railroad Administration.

Both will remain heads of their respective companies, however, and their salaries will be paid out of corporate funds, rather than from operating receipts accruing to the Government.

Profiteering in Government Leases.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—An example of alleged war-time profiteering in Washington was brought to the attention of the House today through a report of a real estate deal in which buildings leased by the Government to a market company, were subleased to an amusement company at $4,000 a year and again subleased to the Government for $14,000 a year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 11.—Twenty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,010,100, were chartered today. They include:

Rosoff Eng. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. M. Grossman, R. and H. R. Rosoff, 2,235 85th St., Brooklyn.

Federal Snap Fastener Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. Chapal, S. Basch, M. T. Dannreuther, 409 Edgecomb Av.

North Atlantic Motors Selling Corp., Manhattan, 2,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 5,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $225,000; J. H. Kelin, A. B. Brenner, J. Myers, 25 Broad St.

Magee Steam Specialty Corp., Manhattan, steam heating and plumbing supplies, $50,000; J. Gallo, S. Solomon, G. Goldstein, 4 West 103d St.

Lamb-Dreeben Co., Manhattan, dressmaking, $10,000; M. Dreeben, R. and A. Lamb, 655 Fox St., Bronx.

S. Liebovitz & Son, Manhattan, commission merchants in cotton goods, 22,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 10,000 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $2,250,000; H. H. and A. L. and S. Liebovitz, 75 Leonard St.

Contractors Machinery and Export Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. R. Rodriguez, J. N. Morton, W. Catlin; 3,560 Broadway.

Olympia Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. B. Foster, J. and L. G. Dixon, 246 West 51st St.

Lester Austern, Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $100,000; L. Freudenberg, J. S. Klotz, L. Austern, 556 West 181st St.

Selkune, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures and food exhibits, $10,000; N. M. Padgug, M. I. Selenkow, J. S. Kuhne, 120 B'way.

Goodkin & Rothblatt, Manhattan, millinery, $20,000; S. Goodkin, S. and S. Rothblatt, 193 2d Av.

Bay Ridge Properties, Brooklyn, realty, $6,000; J. H. Pennock, C. H. Humphrey, G. B. Roach, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Zion Films, Manhattan, $25,000; S. Adler, E. Cantor, E. Walitzky, 28 East 117th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Hansen Produce Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $750,000.

Westcott Chuck Co., Oneida, $150,000 to $250,000.

Royal Ribbon and Carbon Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000.

Fern & Kudison, Manhattan, $10,000 to $500,000.

Albany Journal Building Corp., Albany, $150,000 to $275,000.

H. N. C. Waist Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000.

H. G. Munger & Co., Herkimer, $20,000 to $200,000.

Stadacona Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $1,000,000.

Solar Metal Products Co., Manhattan, $400,000 to $600,000.

Lewis M. Weed Co., Binghamton, $100,000 to $250,000.

C. H. Watts Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Douglas Fairbanks Pictures Corp., Manhattan, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $100,000.

DESIGNATION OF RECEIVER'S AGENT.

Boston & Maine Railroad, receiver's agent, J. D. Green.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Gus Gnam Co., Manhattan.

United Plumbers Woodworking Co., Brooklyn.

B. Schapiro & Co., Manhattan.

The Isaac W. Rushmore Co., Brooklyn.

Padrozo Texidor Export and Import Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, June 11.—Charters filed:

Banner Oil Co., $500,000; F. Giles, E. M. Haslan, O. N. Ryan of Wilmington.

Roxey, Inc., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Universal Adjustment and Investment Corp., $100,000; V. A. Hayack, Philadelphia; G. G. Steigler, J. S. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Universal Film Assembling Machine Co., $100,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Automotive Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Katia Steamship Corp., $525,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

War Finance Board Here Today.

The newly formed War Finance Corporation is scheduled to meet at the Sub-Treasury this morning. The situation of public utility companies with new financing in prospect will be under special discussion and a number of bankers interested in these corporations have been invited to present their views to the Government organization. W. P. G. Harding, Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, is expected to attend. These Directors arrived yesterday for the conference: Clifford M. Leonard, Angus W. McLean, and Eugene Meyer, Jr.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
POULSEN WIRELESS CORPORATION
AND
FEDERAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1951.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture of Mortgage dated July 1, 1911, made by Poulsen Wireless Corporation and Federal Telegraph Company to Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Prescott, Arizona, as Trustee, that the Poulsen Wireless Corporation has exercised the right to pay and redeem the bonds secured thereby as an entirety, and therefore that all of the outstanding 5% forty-year Gold Bonds due and payable July 1, 1951, have been called and hereby are called for redemption and will be paid on and after July 1, 1918, at 110 and accrued interest to July 1, 1918, upon presentation at the office of Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Prescott, Arizona. After July 1, 1918, interest on the above bonds will cease. The coupon due July 1, 1918, should be attached to the bond.

COMMERCIAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.:

HENRY F. ABEEL, residing at No. 3 Lenox Avenue, White Plains, New York, hereby certifies that he is the successor in interest of GEORGE ABEEL, JOHN H. ABEEL, and HENRY F. ABEEL, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of ABEEL BROTHERS, and that he will from the date of this certificate continue the business of iron and steel merchants heretofore carried on at No. 190 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, by George Abeel, John H. Abeel, and Henry F. Abeel, under the firm name of Abeel Brothers, and that such business will continue to be conducted at No. 190 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and further certifies that the said partnership has transacted business in this State for more than three years.

In witness whereof the said Henry F. Abeel has hereunto set his hand and seal this 17th day of May, 1918.

HENRY F. ABEEL, [Seal.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 17th day of May, 1918, personally appeared before me Henry F. Abeel, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

MARCUS GRIES,
Notary Public, Bronx County; Co. Clerk's No. 22; Register's No. 203. Cert. filed N. Y. Co. Clerk's No. 72; New York Reg. No. 10068. Cert. filed Kings Co. Clerk's No. 10; Kings Reg. No. 145. My commission expires March 30th, 1920.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Staten Island Railway Company

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Staten Island Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 295 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Thursday, June 20, 1918, at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the object of said meeting is to consider and act upon the proposition to approve the operating agreement between this company and The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, dated July 1, 1916, whereby the latter operates the railroad of this company upon the terms and conditions in said agreement contained, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, May 21, 1918.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

AMERICAN ALCOHOL COMPANY, INC.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN ALCOHOL COMPANY, INC.:

NOTICE is hereby given that the election of Directors for the American Alcohol Company, Inc., not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation at No. 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on the 17th day of June, 1918.

Dated, New York, June 1, 1918.

ANDREW L. PATTERSON,
Stockholder and President of Said Corporation.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Manufacturers Trust Company will be held at its office, 774 Broadway, Brooklyn Borough, New York City, N. Y., on June 14th, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of having submitted to them an agreement bearing date May 29th, 1918, between the Manufacturers Trust Company and the West Side Bank (of New York) for the merger of said West Side Bank into the said Manufacturers Trust Company, and of having said stockholders consider and approve the said agreement.

Dated, May 29th, 1918.

NATHAN S. JONAS, President.
JAMES H. CONROY, Secretary.

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

$717,500

City of Galveston, Texas

5% Direct Obligation Bonds

Dated April 1, 1916; May 1, 1917; Nov. 1, 1917. Due Serially 1925 to 1947.

Coupon in form and in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at National City Bank, New York City. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Estimated value of taxable property	$75,000,000
Assessed Valuation	42,138,646
Total bonded debt	5,944,500
Net debt	3,471,769
Population (1910) Government Census	36,981
Population (1916) Government Estimate	41,863

The City of Galveston is the largest cotton seaport in the world, and approximately one-fourth of the domestic crop is shipped through this port. It ranks second to New York City in the value of its exports. It is served by six important railway systems and many steamship lines reaching Gulf and North Atlantic ports, Europe, Cuba, South America, the Pacific Coast and the Orient. The city was the pioneer in the commission form of government and has an excellent municipal administration.

Galveston has seven banks and trust companies, with total deposits of approximately $15,000,000.

Legality approved by the Honorable Charles B. Wood, of Chicago, or by Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay.

Price 100 and accrued Interest

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York

William R. Compton Co.
14 Wall St., New York

The Equitable Trust Co. of New York
37 W

WANTED

95 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. & Com.
200 Int'l Motor Truck Com.
100 Int'l Motor Truck 2nd Pfd.
75 Poole Engineering & Machine
100 Standard Coupler Com.
100 Wright-Martin Pfd.

FOR SALE

65 Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Com.
150 Int'l Motor Truck 1st Pfd.
100 Penn Seaboard Steel
55 Standard Coupler Pfd.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO.
5% Preferred Stock
(Texas Co. Management)
At Present Price
YIELDS NEARLY 10%
Interesting Descriptive Circular on Request.
MacQuoid & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York.
Tel. Rector 9970.

Smith Motor
The status of this Company's stock under financing plan now pending is discussed in our *Weekly Market Letter No. "36,"* mailed on request. Among other stocks treated are:

Sapulpa Refining	Poulsen Wireless
Aetna Explosives	Magma Copper
Houston Oil	United Verde Ex.
Standard Motors	Island Oil & Trans.

M·S·WOLFE & Co
41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
PHONE BROAD 25

Butterworth Judson
Goodyear Tire & Rubber
Fisk Rubber 2nd Pfd.
Carib Syndicate
Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke
DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Crimora Manganese 6%
Hecker Jones Jewell 6%
Southwestern Cities Elec. Pfd.
DIDRICHSEN & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

WESTERN POWER COM.
AMERICAN PIANO PFD.
AMERICAN CHICLE COM.
UNITED GAS & ELEC. COM.
AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COM.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER 1ST PFD.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway, Tel. Rector 9876, New York.

N. Y. Shipbuilding
Republic Motor Truck Com.
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Rights
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WRIGHT-MARTIN PFD.
AMER. & BRITISH MFG. 6s, 1919
TODD SHIPYARDS CORP.
AMERICAN BRASS COM.
BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON
AMERICAN UNIFORM
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

WANTED
Fairbanks Co New Com.
Par $25.00
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

THE RIGHT TIME TO INVEST
Usually it isn't a question of "what to buy," it's "when to buy." More investors have been unsuccessful because they did not know "when to buy" than "what to buy." This important question is answered by the Babson Service.
Address Dept. Y-81 of the
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION,
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Lima Locomotive
Childs Rest. Com. & Pfd.
American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Remington Typewriter Stocks & Bonds
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PA.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on June 14th, 1918, for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund of Bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $15,000 said bonds to be delivered on July 1st, 1918. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
Trustee.
By R. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, June 1, 1918.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY of Los Angeles, California.

Pursuant to the terms of Article Nineteen of the First and Refunding Mortgage of The Edison Electric Company, dated September 1, 1902, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on and after July 1st, 1918, viz.: Bonds numbered 1209 to 1211, both inclusive; 1213 to 1289, both inclusive; 1294 to 1316, both inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on September 1st, 1918.
THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ PER CENT on Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
58 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

As the new wheat crop approaches harvest the outlook appears to be growing brighter. Private reports yesterday were of a most optimistic nature. These came from over practically the entire Winter wheat belt, where it was said that the crop is ripening rapidly and that yields are very large. Harvesting operations have begun in Kansas and will work rapidly northward. Weather conditions are ideal for the new crop, it being generally clear and hot.

RYE.

Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.01, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was feverish during the early operations, but closed strong at the top, with gains of about 4c from the low of the morning and 2⅝@2¾c from the final of Monday. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.63¼; No. 4 yellow, $1.53¼, cost and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
June	1.38½	1.36⅛	..	..	..
July	1.42⅝	1.38⅛	1.42⅝	1.40	1.57
August	1.43⅝	1.39⅝	1.43⅝	1.40⅞	..

OATS.

The oats market showed a steady tone and at the close was distinctly strong with net gains of 2 to 3 cents. The crop news was all that could be desired, but the splendid crop prospects appear to have been discounted. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 84¾c to 86c; No. 2 white, 85c; No. 3, white, 83½c to 84½c; No. 4 white, 83c to 84c; fancy clipped white, 85c to 88c; ordinary clipped white, 84c to 85c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
June	76¾	74½	76½	74⅛	..
July	70⅝	67⅞	70⅝	67⅞	62¾
August	65⅝	63⅛	65⅜	63⅜	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier early under selling credited to packing interests and influenced by a lower market for live hogs in the West. Part of the loss was recovered in sympathy with grain, but on the whole the market was inactive and rather heavy. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000; Kansas City received 15,000, and Omaha, 10,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
July	24.12	24.02	24.12	24.20	21.65
September	24.35	24.17	24.32	24.40	21.80
Ribs—					
July	22.17	22.02	22.17	22.22	21.10
September	22.65	22.40	22.62	22.65	21.25
Pork—					
July	40.75	40.45	40.70	40.85	38.85
September	41.20	40.95	41.20	41.30	38.95

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures opened 2 points higher to 1 point lower and held within a narrow range, with the close net 2 points lower to 1 point higher. Part of the business was in the way of switching from July to September at 15 points, but otherwise there was no special feature, and the trade still seemed to be waiting for developments in connection with coffee afloat as affected by recent rulings regarding ocean freight rates. No fresh offers were reported in the cost and freight market. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 6½c for Rio 7s and 10¼c to 11¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.94	7.95
July	..	..	8.01	8.03
August	..	..	8.08	8.10
September	8.18	8.17	8.16	8.18
October	..	..	8.22	8.24
November	..	..	8.29	8.30
December	8.36	8.36	8.35	8.35

SUGAR.

The Cuban weekly statistics showed heavy exports for the week, being about 18,000 tons greater than the previous week. Receipts at all ports gained about 5,000 tons. The crop is rapidly being made, only 70 mills now grinding against 95 a week ago. Locally the demand for refined sugar is quiet, but there is a fair inquiry from the interior, but refiners find themselves in position to take care of all urgent orders, although there are shipping delays of a week with some refiners. The International Sugar Committee continues to purchase raw sugars, and yesterday reported transactions of 57,700 bags Cubas, June shipment, at 4.965c, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,048 packages. Notwithstanding the larger arrivals the market has gained ¼@½c advance on nearly all grades, and there is quite a firm feeling. General trade is pretty good, with particularly large Government orders in hand. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 44½@45c; extras, (92 score,) 43¾@44c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42@43½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@41½c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 43@44½c; seconds, 40@42½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43¾@44c; good to prime, 40@43c; common to fair, 38@39½c; renovated, extras, 38c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 32@34c; imitation creamry, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32½@33½c; seconds, 31@31½c; lower grades, 29½@30½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2, 30½@31c; lower grades, 27@30c.

EGGS. — Nineteen thousand nine hundred and five cases. The market is holding firm on the high grades of fresh-gathered eggs. Medium and low grades still decidedly in buyers' favor. Fancy nearby eggs firm and higher. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38@39c; storage packed firsts, 36½@37½c; regular packed extra firsts, 36½@37½c; regular packed firsts, 33½@36c; seconds, 28@32½c; fresh gathered dirties, storage packed, 29½@30c; No. 1 regular packed, 28½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@28c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 28@28c; undergrades, 15@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 44@46c; ordinary to prime, 40@43c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@43c; Western and Southerns, gathered whites, 36@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 39@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37½c; duck eggs, 29@45c.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99½	3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99½	4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, '35, reg	98½	99⅝	4s, coupon, 1925	106¼	107
3s, registered, 1918	99½	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, 61, coupon	85	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4⅛s July, 1967	99⅝	100	99⅝	3½s Nov., 1955	79½	..	79½
4½s June, 1965	99⅝	100	99⅝	3½s Nov., 1954	80½	81½	80
4½s Mar., 1963	99⅝	100	99⅝	3½s May, 1954	80	..	80
4½s Nov., 1957	99⅝	100	99⅝	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	99⅝	100	99⅝	4½s 1924-1931	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s Mar., 1960-30	93¾	94¼	93	4½s 1921-1923	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s April, 1966	93¾	94¼	93½	4½s 1910-1920	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s Mar., 1964	93¾	94¼	93½	4½s 1918-1923	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s Mar., 1962	93¾	94¼	93½	4½s 1924-1932	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s Sept., 1960	93¾	94¼	93⅜	3½s 1940-1956	4.70	4.55	4.75
4s May, 1959	89¾	90½	89⅝	3½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.55	4.75
4s Nov., 1958	89¾	90½	89⅝	3½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.75
4s May, 1958	89¾	90½	89⅝	3½s 1918	5.00	4.25	5.00
4s Nov., 1956	88¾	89½	88⅝	3s 1940-1953	4.80	4.60	4.80
4s Nov., 1955	88¾	90	88⅝	3s 1926-1930	4.80	4.60	4.80
4s Nov., 1936	91	..	91	3s 1918-1925	4.80	4.60	4.80
4s Nov., 1991	90¼	..	90¼				
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
155	Cities Service	212½	212	212	214
185	Cities Service pf	75½	75	75	76

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	19	22	Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75	Miss. River Power	14	17
Am. Gas & Electric	84	87	Miss. River Power pf.	40	45
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39	41	Northern Ohio Electric	..	25
Am. Light & Traction	188	192	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	65
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94	96	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	38	42	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56
Am. Power & Light pf.	68	72	Northern States Power	43	46
Am. Public Utilities	..	25	Nor. States Power pf.	54½	60
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	70	Northern Texas Electric	55	60
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	59	Pacific Gas & Electric	32½	34
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12½	14	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Carolina Power & Light	25	30	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	13	16
Carolina Power & Lt. pf.	87	91	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	45	51
Colorado Power	24	26	Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Colorado Power pf.	97	100	Republic Ry. & Light	10	12
Columbus Electric pf.	70	77	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	58	66
Con. Pow., Ry. & Lt.	20	22	Southern Cal. Edison	80	81
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt. pf.	45	47	South. Cal. Edison pf.	96	98
Conn. Power pf.	80	84	Standard Gas & Elec.	4	6
Consumers' Power pf.	24	25	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	23	25
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	80	81	Tampa Electric	100	105
Eastern Texas Electric	54	58	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	3	3½
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	72	76	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	13	16
El Paso Electric	..	90	Texas Power & L. pf.	80	90
El Paso Electric pf.	81	85	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	86	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93	United Light & Rys.	30	32
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	7	10	United L. & Rys. pf.	64	66
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	82	88
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..	Western Power	12	13
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	57	62	Western Power pf.	49	51
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250	West., Church & Kerr.	64	69
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	85	West., Church & K. pf.	75	..
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	..	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s, '51	71	72
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	67	70	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. 5s, '56	..	..	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91
Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	92½	Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	86	87
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	77	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s, '37	70	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s,	80	87
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	88	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '50	87	90
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s,	82	86½	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	80	85
El Paso Elec. col. 5s,	82	90	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78½	80	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87
Gt. West Pow. 6s, '52	87	89	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	98¼	99⅝	Utah Securities 6s	85½	87½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	80	85	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94	98
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	84	90	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alabama Co.	100	100	100
300	Atlanta Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾
85	Con. Coal	85	85	85
125	Cosden	7	7	7
26	Con. Power	95½	95½	95½
50	Elkhorn	26	26	26

Bonds.

$5,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	80¼	80½	80¼
8,000	United Ry. inc. 4s	52¾	52¾	52¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Zinc	15¾	15	15¾
10	Do pf	48	48	48
20	Ahmeek	73	73	73
10	Alaska Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,580	Butte-Bal.	25c.	25c.	25c.
185	Cal. & Arizona	67	67	67
25	Centennial	11	11	11
60	Copper Range	45	45	45
146	Daly-West	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Davis-Daly	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
20	East Butte	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
20	Franklin	4	4	4
320	Indiana	50c.	50c.	50c.
45	Island Creek	64½	64½	64½
17	Do pf	81	81	81
135	La Salle	2⅜	2½	2½

Railroads.

112	Boston Elev.	72	71	72
10	Bost. & Me.	33¾	33¾	33¾
5	Fitchb'g pf.	60	60	60

Miscellaneous.

25	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	94½	94	94
5	Amskeag	70¼	70¼	70¼
10	Am. Sugar	108¾	108¾	108¾
20	Do pf	108	108	108
191	Am. T. & T.	99⅞	98¾	99½
25	Am. Woolen	56	56	56
20	Do pf	95	94½	95
250	Art Metal	14	13½	13½
206	Century Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼
25	Cu. Port. Cem.	15	15	15
7	Gen. Elec	142¾	142¾	142¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 5s	90	90	90
2,000	U. S. Rubber 5s	97¼	97	97½
34,000	Liberty 3½s	99.56	99.44	99.50

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Am. Shipb'g	124	123¾	123¾
50	Chi. City & Conn. Rys.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
155	Do pf	16	15½	15½
200	Cudahy	111½	111	111½
120	Com. Edison	100	100	100
20	Dia. Match.	106½	106¼	106½
25	H., S. & M.	60	60	60
25	Hartman	41	41	41
56	M. Ward pf.	102½	102¼	102¼

Bonds.

$2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	95½	95½	95½
10,000	Com. El. 1st 5s	89	89	89
3,000	M. E. Ry. 1st 4s	56	55¾	56

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Cambria S'l	132	130	132
76	Elec. Storage	50½	49¾	49¾
25	Gen. Asphalt	21½	20¾	20¾
11	Do pf	51	51	51
283	Lehigh Nav.	65½	65	65
16	Lehigh Val.	59¾	59⅝	59¾
50	Lit Bros.	25½	25½	25½
23	Phil. Co.	23½	23	23

Bonds.

$1,000	L. V. gen. 4s	89	89	89
1,800	Lb. L. 2d 4s	94.30	94.30	94.30
9,050	Do 4½s	97.00	96.30	96.82
1,000	Phil. C. 4½s, 1965	88	88	88

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf	68	68	68
American Brass	226	232	226
Atlas Powder	176	179	176
Do pf	90½	92	90½
Babcock & Wilcox	111	113	111
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Pound's F	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	65	68	66
Du Pont	270	280	270
Eastern Steel	88	94	90
Hercules	245	248	245
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	118	122	120
Penn. Seab. S. Cp.	54	56	54
Scovill Mfg.	475	485	480
Thomas Iron Co.	25	35	25
Winchester Arms	700	825	700
Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were improved in tone at the close of the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There was a general recovery in the active list in the final half hour of business from the sharp reaction which checked the rally of the midday period and continued through most of the afternoon session. The market was again extremely dull and apathetic, though there was increased activity in the last hour.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Allis-Chalm.	33	32¼	32¾
10	Am. B. Sug.	65	65	65
250	Am. Can	45	44⅜	44⅜
150	Am. C. & F.	81½	80	80½
100	Am. Linseed	40	39⅝	39⅝
170	Am. S. & R.	75⅞	75¼	75¼
980	Am. Su. Tob.	144½	139¾	143⅜
570	Amac. Cop.	63½	62⅞	63¼
20	A. T. & S. F.	84½	84¼	84⅝
3,890	Bald. Loco.	88⅝	86	86⅝
60	Balt. & Ohio	55	54¾	54¾
1,410	Beth. St'l B.	83¾	81⅝	81⅝
10	C., M. & St. P.	43¾	43⅛	43⅝
20	C., R. I. & P.	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
20	Chile Copper	15½	15½	15⅝
20	Chino Copper	37¼	37¼	37¼
300	Col. F. & I.	49	47⅝	48
440	Corn Prod.	41	40⅜	40⅞
290	Crucible St'l	62¾	61⅜	61½
250	Cuba Cane Su.	30⅝	29¾	30¼
50	Dist. Secur.	58	58	58
380	Gen. Motors	127½	126	127½
30	Goodrich Co.	45¾	44¼	45¾
20	Gt. Nor. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	33¾	33	33
50	Inspir. Cop.	49⅝	49⅜	49½
10	Interb. Con.	7½	7½	7½
250	Int. Mer. M.	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝
3,573	Do pf	105¼	102⅜	102⅝
10	Int. Nickel	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
10	Int. Paper	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
10	Kenne. Cop.	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛
10	Lehigh Val.	59¼	59¼	59¼
570	Mex. Petrol.	95	94	94½
210	Midvale Steel	49½	48½	48⅝
100	Mo. Pacific	23⅝	23½	23½
30	N. Y. Cent.	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜
180	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42¼	41½	41½
20	North. Pac.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
70	Ont. Silver	11⅞	11⅜	11½
10	Pac. Mail	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
20	Pennsylvania	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
40	Pitts. Coal	52¼	51¼	51½
20	Pres. St'l Car	61½	61½	61½
60	Ray Copper	23½	23¼	23¼
850	Reading	87⅜	86⅞	87⅜
10	Rep. I. & S.	84½	84½	84½
20	Sinclair Oil	28½	28½	..
70	South. Pac.	82¾	82¼	82¾
40	Studebaker	44¼	43⅝	44
450	Tenn. Cop.	19½	18⅝	19½
680	Tob. Prod.	63½	62⅞	62⅞
170	Union Pac.	121¾	120⅞	120⅞
20	Un. Cig. St.	95½	95	95
10	U. S. Ind. A.	122	122	122
60	U. S. Rubber	58½	57¼	58½
70	U. S. Steel	98⅝	97⅝	98
300	Utah Copper	80¼	80¼	80¼
350	Willys-Over.	19⅝	19½	19½

BONDS.

$1,950	Liberty 3½s	99.60	99.54	99.54
1,550	Do 1st 4s	94.90	94.86	94.86
2,050	Do 2d 4s	94.82	94.58	94.58

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Aetna Explo.	14½	13¾	14
100	‡Burns Bros.	25	25	25
400	Chev. Motor	127	125	126
700	‡Cuprite-Es-meralda Sul.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,100	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,700	Curtiss Aero.	40¾	39½	39½
1,200	‡East'n Texas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	‡Freep't Tex.	34½	34½	34½
100	Grape-Ola	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Do pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Keyst. T. & R.	19¼	18½	19¼
900	N. Am. P. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	‡Penn. C. & C.	29	28¼	29

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200	‡Anglo-Am.	11½	11½	11½
32	‡Std. Oil, N. J.	536	534	534

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	††Appal'n Oil	7	7	7
2,500	‡Bar. O. & G	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	‡Cosd'n & Co	7	6⅞	7
8,400	††Esm. O. Cp	8	7	8
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2½	2¼	2⅜
1,300	‡Glenr'k Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,450	‡H. O. & R.	3¼	2¾	3
900	‡Houston Oil	68	66⅞	68
6,300	‡I. Oil & T.	4½	4	4⅛
600	‡Kinney Oil	1⅛	1	1
3,500	‡Mer. O. Cp.	27⅜	27	27
9,000	Met. Pet'm.	1¾	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	††Mid. Oil	116	114	115
150	‡Midwest R.	110½	110	110
200	‡M. Wells P.	3	3	3
2,500	††N. W. Oil	63	61	63
5,000	‡Okla. Oil	3	3	3
2,000	††Do pf	7½	7	7½

MINING STOCKS.

4,600	‡Al.-Br. Col. Metals	60	50	60
1,200	‡Am. Mines	64	61	63
1,000	‡Am. Tin Tungsten	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	††Atlanta	6½	6½	6½
800	‡Aurora S.M.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4,500	Big L. Cop.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	51	50	50
700	‡Brad. C. M.	½	½	½
1,500	††Caledonia	42	40	41
4,100	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
900	‡Canada Cop.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Cashboy	7⅛	7	7⅛
400	‡Cerb. S.M. & M., (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Cleveland	1	1	1
150	‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2
100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Con. Cop. M.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Cress. Con. G.	4

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 409, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.
US‹Vittola. Same‹Imbriale. Same‹Rudolph. Same‹Peterson. Same‹Keller. Same‹Tiejen. Same‹Brooks. Same‹Petersen. Same‹Kenney. Same‹Dallman. Same‹Fottibene. Same‹Bellar. Same‹Bowers.
Admiralty at 10:30 A. M.
Eclipse Light & Trans Co‹Steamtug Sprite. Gottesman & anos. Can, Atl & Pl SS Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.—US‹Ruth et al. Rutherford et al.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg, Brooklyn.—Motion calendar.
US ex rel Deitz‹Brig Gen E M Johnson. Same ex rel Narkewitz‹Maj Gen Bell, &c. Re Meyerson. US ex rel Tralna‹Com of 152d Depot Brig. Same ex rel De Genaro‹Com of 152d Depot Brigade. Same ex rel Rachel-chick‹Maj Gen Bell & ano. Same‹Lefkowitz. Parry‹Chickett SS Co. Bushey & Sons‹Yacht Ila.
Berwind-White C M Co‹Int Mer Marine. Booker Cont Co‹ Steamtug Walter B Pollock et al. Gas & Eleo Sec Co‹ Mann & Q Traction.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.
Peo., aplt., v. Fisher, respt.—Motion to amend remittitur denied.
Land and Lake Assn., aplt., v. Beardsley, respt.; Land and Lake Assn., aplt., v. Conklin, respt.; U. S. Wood Preserving Co., aplt., v. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Co., respt.—Motions for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.
Hirt, respt., v. Mayer and ano. and &c., aplts.—Motion to add cause to calendar and set same down for argument on June 12 granted.
Hamilton, as exr., &c. respt., v. Muncie and ano., aplts., and Hamilton and ano., respts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.
Re claim of Kohlhaus v. Regal Shoe Co., emp., and ano.—Motion by Regal Shoe Co., employer, and ano. for leave to appeal granted.
Peo., respt., v. Espositoo, aplt.—Motion for enlargement of time granted; time extended for argument until second Monday of Fall term.
Re Peters, respt., v. Sisson, State Comr. Excise, aplt.; re French and ano., respts. Knapp, aplt., v. Meyers, respt., v. Brooklyn Heights Ry. Co., defts., O'Brien et al., aplts.; re Belwin Realty Corp., aplt., Jerome Realty and Const Co., respt.; Dittenhaus, aplt., v. Horsley and ors., respts., impld. with Universal Film Mfg. Co. and ors., defts.; Rosenwasser, respt., v. Globe Indemnity Co., aplt.; Peo. ex rel. Hunt., aplt., v. Prendergast, as Com of City of N. Y., respt.; Peo. ex rel. Chapin, respt., v. Cropsey, as Police Com'r, &c., aplt.; Peo. ex rel. Rehill, aplt., v. Woods, as Police Com'r, &c., respt.; Peo. ex rel. L. I. R. R. Co. and ano., respts., v. P. S. Com'r First Dist. &c., aplt.; C. N. Y., intervenor-aplt.-respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.
Bradley and ors., respts., v. Degnon Cont. Co. and ano., aplts.; the German Nat. Bank, respt., v. Carnegie Trust Co. and ano., aplts. Judgments affirmed, with costs.
Reilly, aplt., v. Steinhart, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.
Re proceedings supplementary to execution under judgment in favor of Wolff, respt., v. Hennessy, aplt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.
Ward and ors, trustees, &c., aplts., v. Union Trust Co. of N. Y., respts.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiffs for $5,117.50, with interest from June 3, with costs in all courts.
Re will of Gleason, dec'd; Gleason, aplt.; Fara, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR—
Donohue‹East River Mill and Lumber Co. Kolacki‹AmSug R Co. Beaver‹Ransom et al. United States Trust Co of NY‹Heye et al Baker et al‹Thompson et al Peo‹Francis Linton.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Dowling, Smith, Page, Shearn, and Merrell, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
People‹Rodgers. People‹Ullman. Brimberg‹Basch & Co. Greaves‹Am Int for Scientific Research. People‹Clayton. Fullerton‹NorBkof NY. Pomerantz‹Schlesinger. Int Deliv Co‹ErieRR.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Wachtel‹Trow Directy Molina‹Comision Reguladora. Re Goodfit Waist & Dress Co. (Oppenheimer.) Re Rosenfeld, (Greilsheimer.) Re Roth, (Greiler.) Re Keppler, (Greiler.) Bernard‹Standard Welding Co. Cahill‹Henshaw. King‹King. Wilner‹Johnson. Lady Duff Gordon, Inc‹Lady Duff Gordon Costume Co. Oppenheimer‹Oppenheimer. Re Silberman. Day‹Werner. McKenney‹O'Connor. Holzer‹Brown, Norton & Co. Marrone‹Marrone, Wheeler‹Wheeler. Lederer‹Rosenberg. Ehrlich‹US Realty & Imp Co. Re L M Byles, Inc. Pennell‹Fennell. Shaine‹Kugelman. Koenzen‹Koenzen. Carstarphen‹Koensshine. Matthews‹CunardSS. Re Schwab, (Kornfeld.) Rosen‹Riskin. Star‹Haley-Hammond Co. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank‹Knight.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Bandmann‹Bandmann Morrison‹Morrison. Tushmore‹Tushmore. Jonas‹Jonas. Marcus‹Marcus. Tolhurst‹Tolhurst. Van Brink‹Van Brink Demurrer:
Union Ferry‹Fairchild Preferred causes:
Martin‹New Amst Cas Clark‹Fleischmann Vehicle Co.
Parver‹Parver.
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Townley‹Polansky. Greisen‹Greisen.
PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.
PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Leahy‹Blyth. Stanley, Jordan & Co, Inc‹Avri Chem Co. Partola Mfg Co‹Washburne Co. Posner‹Rosenberg. Burgess‹Dye Exchge. Lustig‹Lockwood. Int'l Delivery Co‹Greenhut Co, Inc. Littlejohn Co‹Polak Van Almelo Bros. Joseph‹Creston Co. Polo‹Hoosier. Chemical Import & Mfg‹Brown. Perkins-Goodwin Co‹C L Chester, Inc. Goldman‹Galban, Noecker & Co, Inc. Gascone‹Roberts. Com Trust Co‹Bradley.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
M Kane‹Hallanan Dry Goods Co. J Kane‹same. Baron‹Austin Nichols & Co. Goldon‹Fifth Av Coach Co. Olsen‹Ostrander. Pasano‹Con Gas Co. Johnson‹Otis Elev. Henderson‹Blohm. Clair‹Int R T. Mitchellman‹Un Cigar Stores Co. Ries‹MacMichaels. Pirrotta‹Adelman. Teitler‹Union Rys of NYC. Lohmann‹5th Av Coach Co. Bernat‹NY Con Ry. J Spallino‹Harris. L Spallino‹same. Kaufman‹NY Rys. Curran‹Heckman. Goldman‹I R T. Finnegan‹NY Rys. Iselin‹same. Goldman‹same. Maguire‹Howe Trans & Cont Co. Copping‹Casino & Co. Meltzer‹NY S P C C. Maguire‹Hoeve T & C Co. Rosenthal‹White Exc. Cogan‹Barrett. Fazio‹N Y Rys. Kenny‹Ehret. La Vigne‹Bell Op Co. Goodwin‹CNY. Anderson‹3d Av RR. Zeitchick‹Sheffield F-Slawson-D Co. Burke‹Lagreis Co. Smith‹Auto Hauling Co. Malone‹Barrett. Irwin‹Simon. Lascalzo‹Palisade Realty & Amuse. Gordon‹Brady. Goldstein‹CNY. Schutzer‹Breslauer, (2.) Clancy‹Postal Transfer Co.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Inquest—Trumbull‹Pinchasoff. Calder‹Calder. Shea‹Dillon. Wechsler‹Miller. Makepeace‹Van Valkenberg. Russell‹Glants. Titus, Jr‹McCrea. Bloom‹Fish. Bankers Trust Co‹Knick Ind & Educo Film Co. Dickerson‹Menschel. Graves‹Robert Grimm & Co. Carter & Co‹Balt Roof & Asbestos Mfg. Wrap Mach Co‹Dillman Bakery. Brown‹Raritan Chemical Works. Berger‹Stuyvesant Theatre Co. Barone‹Fish. L A D Waist Co‹Heaslip. Procter & Gamble Co. ‹Peters, White & Co. Imperial Woolen Co‹F B Q Clothing Co. Brawn‹Cleveland Tr. East Boston Coal‹A. McNeil & Sons Co. Shapiro‹Clews. Old & Wallace‹Marquette. Lazard‹Vanderweghe. Blumberg‹Carbolite Chem Co.
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weld‹Am Dock Co.
PART VI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Mary McAleer, Edward L. Radcliff, Patrick Walsh, William Mahl.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Raphael F Schramm. Estate J F Asmussen. Estate Hugh Trainor

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Morgan‹Hartog. McManus‹Klee-Thomson Co. Kropkoff‹Silbowitz & Nisnevitz. Pessein‹Weinstein. US Rys Co‹ Schenkman. Harz‹Heffler. Lauricella‹Fiaccus. Bull‹Dorley.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Hofflin‹Normandy Waist Co. Bernstein‹Clark. MacAtammany‹Colonial Nav Co. Tesser‹Waldier. Miller‹Fine. Tiedeman‹Bukatman. Gangar‹Heisenberg. Reinstein‹Avenue St. John Ry Co, (2.) Storch‹Hunter. Raft‹Marcelluscu, Masel‹Lurie. Porit‹N Y City Int R R. Silverstein‹Schindler. Micklin‹N Y Rys. Zuschlag‹Bubenheim. Bethlehem Steel Co‹ Victoria Bldg.&c,Co. Friedl‹Un Belt, &c,Co. Golonsky‹Segal. Marks‹Maher. Kobler‹Nat Surety. Fed Adv Agcy‹Rubber & Cotton&, &c. Cohen‹Knick Ice Co. Rick‹J L Eccles Co. Baer‹NY Rys. Freundlich‹Int R T. SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Part I.
Ginsberg‹Krohnberg. Miller‹Becker. Milliken‹Tomlinson Co (Palestine, (2.)
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Salvation Army‹Dorf. Borg‹Walmsky. Sinnott‹Mayers. Gibralter‹N J Fidelity & Plate Glass Co. Wiener‹London Assurance Co. Heidt‹Mandeville (2.) Wiener‹Rothblatt. Unterberg‹N Y Life Ins Co. Barbrick‹Thalmessinger. Dicker‹Blum. Wohlgemuth‹Mandel Loeb‹Flaxman. Rosenberg, Neugass Co‹Bischoff. Neumann‹Ehrenzweig. Brown & Root Co‹ Mass B & I Co.
PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co.‹Carrie Hollander. Ward Belknap, Matter of Gotham Hat Co., Inc.—Sol Blumenfeld.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Gertrude R. de Cheyelles‹Gussie Dworkowitz—Thomas F. Garrity.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Suydam‹ Schenkein—Algernon S. Norton. Dorn‹ Wemer—Isidor Ehrman.
SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.‹Heffeman—T. H. Baskerville. N. Y. Sav. Bank‹Gele—Charles O'Sullivan. Berg‹Delta Holding Co.—Arthur N. Levy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Ottinger, J.—Motion calendar.
Henninger‹Rosenthal. Griffen‹Griffen. Tambour‹Int R T. Bankers Trust Co‹ Federman. Kiersen‹Int R T. Glickstein‹Glickstein.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ottinger, J. Charleston‹Charleston Zeitlin‹Zeitlin. Reid‹Reid.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.
Bonini‹Int R T. Weize‹CNY (2.) Law‹Union Ry. Jacobson‹Brody. Gallagher‹Libmann Const Co. Demorest‹Ebling. Ehlers‹Gordon. Kephart‹Int R T.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2007.
PART II.—Ottinger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cohalan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.—Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions—Estates of: Ella F Tower. Sarah E May. Eleanora Pfau. Meri Wienants. William J Oran. Denis J Mulcahy.
Wills for probate: George Schwegler, Andre F Lassenback.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested will—Anna Schultz.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Lahrupt‹Union Ry.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ottinger, J.—Cummings‹ Boulevard Holding Co—Forrest C Hirleman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Decision: Oscar Fried, respt‹N Y, N H & H R R, aplt.—Motion denied without costs.
APPELLATE TERM.—Second Department. —Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nassau Trucking Co‹ PugWkeContrCo. Merliano‹Moran. Kassowitz‹Polusky. Bank British West Africa‹Am Dock Co. Banks‹BHRR Co. Stone‹Georgia Bld Co. Karper‹NYRys Co. Bill‹Guildner. Anthony‹Anthony. M Scaffide‹Motley. F Scaffide‹Same. Tulin‹Tulin. Nodurf‹Nodurf. Kriegsman‹Bordman. Re New Utrecht Av, (Greenwood Cemetery.) J Charney‹IntRTCo. D Charney‹Same. Moore‹Same.
PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10, A. M.—Undefended divorces.
Plant, Cohn, Cers, Lockwood, Bugg, Olney.
PART III.—Benedict, J.
Hartman‹Michel. Coastwise Lumber Co‹ Knorp Candy Co. Garbarino‹Garbarino. Ryan‹City & Sub Homes Co. City Tax Lien Co‹Cull Olive‹Hitter. Jacobs‹Roth. Harmon‹Stines. Hessler‹So Hemp Rty.
Highest number reached on the regular cal, 1019.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Faber, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.
Van Sicklen, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.
Diamond‹Goldstein. Locke & Levy‹Nas RR. Klein‹Spinell. Cusack‹B, Q Co & S RR. Meyer‹Nassau RR. Barandes‹Dry Dock, E B'way & Bat RR. McCoy‹C I & B RR. Rausch‹same. Marando‹Nassau RR. O'Brien‹Greenspan. Donlon‹Baessler et al. Kaplan‹Nassau RR. Westinghouse Mfg Four Case on. Amusement Co.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Anderson‹Anderson. Bergen‹Suydam. Hurdell‹B H RR. Zilberman‹Beaver Elec & Cont Co et al Med Assoc Rlty‹US Title Guar Co. Moore‹Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co. Bins‹Lenox Wall Pap. Baillie‹CNY & ano. Gelenter‹Joseph. Kosonen‹Gerber & Weeks Stevedoring. Franklin Paper Box‹ Krohnberg & ano. Maresca‹CNY. Klein‹Williams et al. Davidoff‹NY Con RR. Bloom‹Nassau RR. Hartman‹Transit Dev Co et al. Werner‹CNY et al. Halpern‹Friedman. Develin‹Streeton.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4572.
Westchester LandEx‹ Glens Falls Tr Co. Re Canarsie Lane. Bernstein‹Bernstein. McNamara‹McNamara. Re Schoffer. Greater N Y Sav Bk‹ Lundequist. Barwick‹NatFireproof S & D Co. Birnbaum‹Fairlein. Fortier‹Fortier. Ketcham‹McDougall. MechanicsBk‹Cohen. Roosen‹Church. Re New Utrecht Av, (Carlale.) Copeland‹Jacob Morgenthaler. Aprea‹Cipolla.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Thomas P. Gill, Moses Goldman, Margaretha Schmidt, A. H. Borchers, Louis Blendermann, Alice Masters.
Accounting of:
Catherine Gorey, William Adamson, Louis Bonert, Louis Doerfler, Francis J. Hall, Margaret A. Mapes, Robert Merry, John W. Stirrup, William Flood,
David Julian, Dennis Ford, Arthur Sievers, M. O'Donnell, Katherine Berghauser, William H. May, Elizabeth J. Delmar, William B. Colyer, Anna C. Dieckermann, Catherine Armstrong, Maria Hartung.
Estates of:
Aaron S. Hallman, William A. Dorsey, Francis A. Moran, Annie Kimberly.

County Court.

PART V.—Campbell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kutznezorf‹C I & B RR.
Lichtenstein‹N Y Consolidated RR. Rosenberg‹C I & B RR.
Tebbins‹L & M Express Co. Lagana‹B H RR. Hamburger‹Lifschitz.
Landau‹Ill Rty Co. Frank‹Vogelfanger. Rotman‹Nas Elec RR. Goodman‹N Y Con RR Co. Kenney‹Fox. Cooperman‹Raffman. Fitzgerald‹Peterman. Labattuz‹Ryan. Mark‹Weinstein. Courtney‹Sprigade.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dean‹Dean. Kerr‹Kerr. Welsbart‹Aron, ind, et al. Sharrets‹Penders et al.
Highest number reached on calendar is 676.
TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Armstrong‹Mergenthal.
Remainder of calendar passed to June 18. Cases will be added to the ready section of the day calendar from day to day.
Highest number reached on calendar is 2320.
Lesser & ano‹Municipal Bldg Co et al. Geisler‹Friell et al, (inquest.) Ramm‹Ramm.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lambor‹Lil‹Hunt. Kelly‹Sengens. Hubbell Hardwood Door Co‹Kwis. Trimmer‹Trimmer et al.
Reapplication of Mary Immaculate School of Eagle Neck for writ of certiorari. Modern Bldg & Assoc of Mott Haven‹Esser Brownley‹Brownley.
Also for the hearing of motions.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Huneke‹Union Ry Co. Rich‹Barlow & Co. Cornell‹Town of Bedford. Magrino‹Green. Timmons‹Russell. Miller‹MacQuoid. Freese‹Leahy Const & Co. Dunn‹West Elec RR. Sunshine Storage & Warehouse Co‹N Y C RR Co. Searles‹New Rochelle Hospital Assoc.
The following causes must be answered over to another day:
Santora‹Watson Con. Schwartz‹NY C RR. Galvin‹Fed Sug Ref. Barnes‹Almy. Carroll‹City of Yonkers. McShane‹City St Ldy. O'Donnell‹Schilling. Woolff‹N Y C RR Co. Hines‹West C RR Co. Grant‹N Y C & H R RR Co. Russell‹N Y O & H R RR Co. Leonard‹West Shore RR Co. Zalneowsky‹N Y C RR Co. Jaroszewicz‹same. Buzzeo‹De Benedetto. Becker‹West Shore R R Co. Verderesco‹N Y C & H R RR Co.
Highest number reached on call, 1845.
Pechulis‹P&R C&ICo. Hitsch‹McCann. Di Francesco‹Wilson & Co. Vaccaro‹Flints City Garage. May‹Schallenberger. McPherson‹same. Miller‹Storm Bros. Board of Aldermen. Ward‹Union Ry. Patterson‹Halstead. Fowler‹Santonic Cons. David‹Capehart.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Sukovsky‹Lynch. Kloppenburg‹UnionRy Jupperts‹Vinci. Severino‹Ware. Boyle‹Yonkers Auto Repair Co. Rose‹Di Nonno. Doolan‹Millard. Wheeler‹Lowthian. Millard‹Bailey. Hauxwell & Smith‹McCarthy. Daly & Merritt‹Vil of Port Chester. Malley‹Peterson. Roseff‹Beals.
Birdsall‹Malnero. Spitzer‹Sirlin. Sherman‹Burger. Bernstein‹Levy. Lee‹NY C RR. Birdsall‹Ferris. Ericson‹Rock. West Mtg Co‹Pacher. Hupfel's Sons‹Webber Connolly‹Bennett. Meade‹Kolpin. Pierini‹Bedard. Topeka Cent Taxi Co. Greenfield‹Yonkers R R Co.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mawhinney‹Millbrook Woolen Mills. Hunt‹CNY. Scaserra‹Tiernan. Rubsam & Horrmann Brew Co‹Zeydel & Geiffert. Lockwood & Colton‹ Gillies. Schlosser‹Ernst. Weodes‹Lavisat. Wigand‹Bachman-Bechtel Brew Co.
Fessler‹Rich Lt & Rd Co. O'Connor‹Herrmann. Goldfarb‹Bechmann-Bechtel Brew Co. Pollacks‹S I Rap Tran Ry. Hart‹Collier. Schwart‹CNY. Newbald‹Norman. Zyfers‹Lehman.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.
72d St, 52 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x102.2, four-story dwelling; New York Savings Bank against Wm. Robertson et al; C. A. Dutton, attorney; due, $42,-873.56; taxes, &c, $1,532.50; to the plaintiff for $40,000.
By Joseph P. Day.
187th St, 30 West, s s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story tenement and stores; 18 Julius Samuels et al, executors, against L. H. Strouse, trustee, et al; E. B. Davis, attorney; due, $27,284.49; taxes, &c., $1,460.55; to the plaintiff for $25,000.
187th St, 32 West, s s, 372.6 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story tenement and stores; Isidore Samuels against same; same attorney; due, $27,262.08; taxes, &c, $1,691.35; to the plaintiff for $25,000.
Webster Av, n e corner of Mosholu Parkway, 75x122.5x170.8x200.4, vacant; Bronx Investment Co. against Waynor Construction Co, et al; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $10,-808.48; taxes, &c, $712; prior mtg $5,000; to the plaintiff for $13,000.
By Henry Brady.
Henry St, 168, s s, 78.3 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100, five-story tenement and stores; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Saml. Cohen et al; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $30,175.43; taxes, &c, $1,105; to the Wilton Holding Corp., for $27,500.
Cauldwell Av, 715, w s, 193.9 ft s of 156th St, 37.6x115, two three-story fr tenements; A. L. Allen against Adolf Alper et al; Morris Cukor, attorney; due, $3,833.93; taxes, &c, $584.62; prior mtg, $8,200; to the plaintiff for $3,100 over prior liens.
By Chas. A. Berrian.
West St, 450, e s, 78.8 ft n of Perry St, 22x71.6x22.8x71.1, four-story tenement and stores; Jos. Roth et al against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al; Collier & Co., attorneys; due, $2,296.94; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $2,975 over prior liens.
By James J. Donovan.
Anderson Av, s w corner of 163d St, 100x109.8x irregular; two five-story flats; M. A. Gants against A. Meckes et al; Todd & S. attorneys; due, $16,579.99; taxes, &c, $4,128.80; to Thomas H. Reynolds for $129,342.
By George Price.
Ogden Av, 950, n e corner of 162d St, 80x90, three-story fr tenement; T. H. Reynolds against G. A. Meckes et al; Todd & S., attorneys; due, $6,647.75; taxes, &c., $1,749.07; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 189, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6, foreclosure June 4, 1918; Henry A. Friedman, referee, to N. Y. Trust Co., 24 Broad St, June 10; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$10,000
ESSEX ST, 46, e s, 100.11 n e cor of Grand St, 54.2x24.11x irregular, foreclosure June 4, 1918; Abraham Harawitz to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn, June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000
MONROE ST, 35, n s, 90.5 ft e of Pike St, runs n 45.1x w 54.11x s 25x s 100 to street x w 20.3 to beginning, probable error in second course; Ernestine Jacobowsky and Cecilia R. Ober to Wicklow Building Co., 1,044 Tremont Av, mtg $16,500, all liens, May 29; attorney, Henry W. Kiraly, 891 East 140th St.....$1
MONROE ST, 168-90, s s, 60.2 ft e of Montgomery St, 48.11x97.1x44.11x95.9; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to Woolwich Realty Co., 59 Chambers St, b. and s. all liens, June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
1ST ST, 41 East, s s, 104.4 ft e of 2d Av, 26.8 x77.2x26.1x79.10; George E. Waller, referee, to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.$20,000
1ST AV, 2,370, e s, 129 ft n of 121st St, 58.2x 28x irregular; Marie Wiggers to Rudolf Schildt, 468 East 119th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, May 24; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
1ST AV, 1,026, n e corner of 56th St.. (No. 401,) 20x94, foreclosure June 28; David L. Will, referee, to Edward and Ida Ridley, 118 East 64th St, and Henry E. Ridley, 20 East 58th St., executors and trustees; June 11; attorney, Hy. A. Uterhart, 27 Cedar St.....$14,500
3D AV, w s, 50.6 ft s of 46th St, 25x100; 46th St, s s, 76.8 ft s of 84th St, 25x260; Avenue B, w s, 76.8 ft s of 84th St, 25x260; Susannna Koch to Jacob Koch, 781 East 176th St, June 1; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St.....$1
2D AV, 1,287 and 1,239, s w corner of 85th St, 24.8 to 262, 47.2x100, foreclosure June 4, 1918; Nathaniel Phillips, referee, to N. Y. Trust Co., 24 Broad St, June 10; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St..$30,000
3D AV, 853, e s, 41.7 ft s of 52d St, 198x64.10; Lulu Egleston to Millicent Egleston, 721 East 21st St., Brooklyn, basement and store, June 8; attorney, George E. Miner, 25 Liberty St.....$1
5TH AV, 2,282, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St., 24.11x85, foreclosure, May 29, 1918; Henry J. Dunn, referee, to Edward and Ida Ridley, 118 East 64th St., executors and trustees of Arthur J. Ridley, June 14; attorney, Hy. A. Uterhart, 27 Cedar St.....$14,000
10TH ST, 515 East, n s, 216 ft e of Av A, 25x108.8; Orters Realty Co. to Ceseo, Inc., 32 Nassau St., mtg. $25,000, all liens, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
201ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9; Sophie I. Beckert, (Tripler,) to Lorenzo E. Tripler, 80 High St., Norwalk, Conn., mtg. $2,500, ½ part, all title liens, June 11; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway..$1
45TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100; George de Bracheleer to Inter-Section Realty Co., 66 Broadway, mtg $7,500, June 10; attorneys, G. de Bracheleer, 66 Broadway..$100
86TH ST, 70 West, s s, 116.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; Jewel F. Maurice to Charles A. Maurice, 70 West 85th St, mtg $20,000, March 23, 1915.....$100
117TH ST, 218 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Julia, wife of Leo Ring to Antonie Caplan, 203 East 56th St, mtg $18,500, all liens, June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
142D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av., 25x99.11; Marcella T. Mahoney to Samuel Levitt, 400 Lenox Av, mtg $12,000, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner 175th St, 45x90; Mary G. Lanigan to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $90,000, June 7; attorney, J. H. Ziesser, 217 Broadway..100
ARTHUR AV, e s, 123.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x79.3x50x79; William H. Perkins, Jr., to Mathilda Droege, 800 Walworth Av, mtg $18,000, June 4; attorney, Arthur Bell, 891 East 149th St.....$1
BROOK AV, 1,526, e s, 25x100.11; Burlock E. Rabell, executor, to Burlock E. Rabell, executor, 60 Hamilton Terrace, June 7; attorney, B. E. Rabell, 38 Park Row.....$1
BROOK AV, w s, 96 ft s of 168th St, 25x35.5; Anna Stebbins to May Geller, 362 East 162d St, Feb. 25; attorneys, Clocke & R., 391 East 149th St.....$1
FREEMAN ST, s s at n w s Stebbins Av, 65x28x81.5x63; John R. Fraser to Mary M. Thulman, 2,493 Valentine Av, mtg $15,000, Jan. 5; attorney, Mary M. Thulman, 2,493 Valentine Av.....1
KEPLER AV, s w corner 235th St, 50x100; Hiram B. Varian to Burdick Realty Co., 61 West Fordham Road, April 11; attorney, Burdick Realty Co., 61 West Fordham Road.....1
LORING AV, centre line, 105 ft n of centre line of 206th St, runs n 31x w 170 to s line of 208th St, runs n 31x w 170; Re-Macomb's Dam Road x 31x w 170; Loretta becca Thomson to Loretta Flanagan, 2,482 Devoe Terrace, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100
MANIDA ST, e s, 206.8 ft s of Spofford Av, 100x70.10 to Hunt's Point Road x20.2x67.11; Victor Gerhards to Aron Tepiltsky, 729 Prospect Av, and another, mtg $5,700, May 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500
MARION AV, s s, 22 ft n e of 184th St, 20x127; Agnes C. Dunn to Charles Blair, 281 Berry St, Brooklyn, mtg $5,000, May 28; attorney, Fourth National Bank, 1,486 .....$1
WILLIS AV, 165, n w corner 135th St, 25x100; J. Lawrence Friedman to Premo Realty Co., Inc., 862 Riverside Drive, mtg $30,000, June 6; attorney, Premo Realty Co., Inc., 862 Riverside Drive.....100
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 54 to w s mill brook, x—x—x100; United Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $9,000, June 8; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1
161ST ST, n s, 99.11 ft w of Sheridan Av, runs n 115.8 x w 244.11 to e s Grand Boulevard and Concourse x s 68.4 x — 78.8 x e s 106.1; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s e 162d St, 118.6x99.11x117.4x100; also 162d St, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse 48.2x116.9x48.5x117.4; also 162d St, s s, 100 ft w of Sheridan Av, 48.2x116.2x48.4x115.8; William B. Nesbit to C. R. Talbot, trustee, Farrington, Mich., mtg $23,000, June 6; attorney, F. M. Patterson.....$100
219TH ST, n s, being w ½ Lot 584, map Wakefield, 50x114; Alice M. Butler to Samuel W. Williamson, 750 East 220th St, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 188-190, s s, 60.2 ft e of Montgomery St., 48.11x97.1x44.1x95.9, P. M., June 10; Woolwich Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$20,000
1487TH ST, 552 West, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x99.11, June 11; Charles H. Vanneman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.$5,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 175th St., 45x90; Olds Holding Corp. to Mary T. Lanigan, 2,292 Loring Place, June 1, due Sept. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$5,000
ANTHONY AV, e s, 123.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

$46
BEDFORD PARK
6 Rooms. All improvements. Inquire
D. HOULIHAN, Bainbridge Ave., 199th St.
Phone Fordham 1291.

LONG ISLAND.

Kew Gardens Apartments

At High Point of Long Island
16 Minutes from Penn. Station

A new four story mansion set in the spacious grounds of a gentleman's country estate.

Each apartment is a separate wing, planned to afford every advantage of a country home with apartment service.

Golf, Tennis and Country Club within three minutes' walk.

Enjoy this Summer at Kew Gardens without additional expense. Your city lease can be disposed of.

Four to eight rooms, one to three baths, pantries, etc.

Floor Plans on Application.

Edgeworth Smith
Renting Agent
One West 34th St., New York.
Phone Greeley 5250.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

667 MADISON AVENUE
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
FURNISHED APARTMENT
on Ground Floor
FOR ONE OR MORE DOCTORS
Inquire Superintendent on premises or
YOUR OWN BROKER
Telephone Plaza 8524.

Summer Rates—Day, Week, Month.
with
1 & 2 Rooms Private Bath
429 4TH AVE. Between 29th & 30th Sts.
Excellent Hotel Service.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private dwellings for sale at ridiculously low prices to close an estate; buy your home and avoid higher rents. Wolfson, 405 Lexington Av., (at 42d St.) Phone Murray Hill 83.

Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT HOME.
Handsome stucco house; garage for 2 cars; ideal location at water; owner going to France; must sacrifice. Fisher, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Kingsbridge, between Jerome Av. and Broadway subway, two-family house and two lots, 50 ft. front; all improvements; select neighborhood: wonderful view; $8,500. R 207 Times Downtown.

Queens.

Fifteen minutes from Penn. Station; modern brick cottage and garage for sale; all improvements, eight rooms, two baths; plot 100 feet x 100 feet. William H. Wood, 84 Harvest Street, Forest Hills, Queensboro, New York. Telephone 6254 Forest Hills.

Bargains in houses with modern improvements; near Murray Hill station. H. Ramme, 84 Murray St. Phone 1419 Flushing.

Westchester County.

New, attractive, seven-room house, 35 minutes Grand Central. Columbus 7915 Jackson.

Long Island.

FOR LARGE FAMILY.
Lifetime chance to own modern 12-room cottage; highest elevation in Flushing; all conveniences; restricted neighborhood; 8 bedrooms, bath; 10 minutes railroad station, 8 blocks trolley; bearing fruit trees, grapes, hedging, large plot, 203 feet; two fronts; room two more houses; cost $18,000, my price $8,000; reasonable terms. Trustee, 547 Sanford Av., Flushing.

$250 CASH.
Five-room bungalette among the trees of Wheatley Hills; a little bit of city life, but close to large, thriving community; a cozy little home for three or four; only five minutes' walk to railroad station. I am free to sell. 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

Eight-room stucco, 2 baths, plot 60x162; beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c.; also garden patch; near, in north shore hills of L. I.; 27 minutes to Penn. Terminal. Owner, K 161 Times.

North Shore.—For sale and to let houses and lots, low prices, excellent terms; Murray Hill, Broadway, Bayside, and Port Washington. Apply Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 4 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 6896.

Owner, moved to Detroit, offers her attractive home at Floral Park, 8 rooms, all conveniences, barn, shade, plot 50x200, for $6,500. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

New Jersey.

A BARGAIN CHANCE.—Will sacrifice new, artistic cottage; only $1,800, on easy terms, almost like rent, buys it; balance of $4,000 can remain on mortgage; has 6 large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water; every convenience; beautifully situated, on plot 100 by 150 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighborhood; good markets, school and churches near by. This is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $2,500. Inspection by appointment only. Address OWNER, Box 210 Times Downtown.

An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4585 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes at $800 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

RENT, THEN BUY seven-room house, two baths, centre hall, fireplace, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, Al finish throughout; corner plot, 125x100, on top of the hills of River Edge Heights in New Jersey; one-half hour out. Paul Delmont, 80 Church St., Room 178, N. Y. City.

Ridgewood. — Modern eight-room home in beautiful residence park; large living room, fireplace, gas, electricity, steam heat, tiled bath, shower, large attic, garage, large plot, 125x150; room for garden; bargain at $8,000; rent $55. A 81 Times.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, on Lake Hopatcong.—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; gas, electric light; 100x400; garage; $9,500; cost $18,000; good order; location unexcelled; elevation 1,200 feet. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 508 5th Av.

A beautiful country home, nine, (9,) room house, good barn, lots of fruit, a fine garden planted; 5 1-10 acres, elevation about 550 feet; fine view; $2,000 cash. E. G. Noth, Califon, N. J., R. F. D. 1.

Nearly new six-room stucco house, steam heat, oak floors, open plumbing; acre plot; fully improved avenue; for quick sale, $5,200; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

Maine.

Furnished 16-room cottage; handsome; delightfully situated; splendid lawn; fine ocean view; 3 miles north of York Harbor. Apply to Henry W. Weare, Ogunquit, Me.

Miscellaneous.

Mountain Lake.—New two-story all-shingle house, choicest location, corner plot, southerly and easterly exposure; first floor living room, dining room, billiard room, and kitchen; second floor, 5 bedrooms; two verandas, 11x80, lower one screened, glassed, and awninged, upper one screened; owner's physical condition compels New York residence; will sell at actual cost, worth 30 per cent. more. Joseph M. Keane, 100 Hudson St.

Cottage, 16 rooms, and 35 acres of magnificently situated shore land, 8 miles north of York Harbor. Apply to Henry W. Weare, Ogunquit, Me.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Edgecombe Av., 68, — Corner, private house, facing Morningside Park, 10 rooms, 3 baths, elegantly furnished, price and garage, reasonable. For Summer months. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Tel. Academy 1647.

Long Island.

A beautiful six-room bungalow, all furnished, every improvement, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, telephone, heat, big veranda, large grounds, fine shade trees, shrubs, and fruit; overlooking beautiful lake; bathing, fishing; $4,900, easy terms. Thomas, 161 West 34th St.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Manhattan.

Unusual old-fashioned cottage with large, attractive yard, June 15-Oct. 15; owner retaining use of one room; rental, $75 monthly or will rent for one year, with no restrictions, including garage space for one car, $150; may be seen Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. Phone Lenox 7493.

Westchester County.

Bronxville.—To rent for season or possibly year, nicely furnished 9-room house, 3 baths, sleeping porch; 5 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York. W. J. Hammer, Palmer Av., Bronxville, N. Y. Telephone 1192 Bronxville.

New bungalow, six rooms, bath; garage; acreage; attractively situated Westchester hills; two miles depot; excellent roads and commutation; $275 season, furnished. Dr. W. F. Johnston, Ossawana-on-Hudson.

Scarsdale house, Summer, 10 weeks, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, six minutes from station. R. B. Guild, City or Scarsdale telephone

Long Island.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $800, SACRIFICE.—Charming Colonial residence on Cold Spring Hill, Huntington, L. I., 14 large rooms, 2 baths, 2-car brick garage; beautiful grounds; plenty of large shade trees, all kinds of shrubs and flowers; jitney to railroad station; passes door; within short distance golf and country clubs and Long Island Sound; electric light and other conveniences. Apply owner, Harry S. O'Neill, 115 Broadway, New York, or on premises.

For Rent.—Furnished, June 17 to October, 7-room cottage, Douglaston, North Shore, L. I.; 14 miles from Penn. Station; five minutes' walk to station; five minutes bathing beach; large rooms and porches; ample grounds; rent, $600. For details phone Bayside 2880W.

Forest Hills Gardens.—For July and August, seven rooms and two baths, completely furnished; near station. 37 Bow St. Telephone Forest Hills 6883J.

Comfortably furnished home, delightful place for children; five bedrooms; very convenient to New York; on Long Island Sound; rent moderate. Phone Bayside 3110W.

New York State.

SILVER LAKE GRADUATE CAMP.
For girls over twenty; learn to farm and be a secretary while enjoying a Summer in the mountains; French conversation course in current events; all athletics, including riding; July 5 to Aug. 28, terms $150 for the season; riding and secretarial course extra. For further information address The Director, Apt. 26, 62 Montague St., Brooklyn; after June 15, Hawkeye P. O., Clinton Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACK SUMMER HOMES, furnished, on hilltop farm, near Elizabethtown; fine view, air, and water; fireplace, garage, tennis, telephone, R. F. D.; $50 per month. M. N. Baker, phone 4081J, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Heart of Thousand Islands.—Cottage, 8 rooms, bath; screened sleeping porch, 9x32; boathouse, motor boat, skiff; near hotel and country club; fine touring country; $400 season. A. S. Mapes, 31 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 5398.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE.
Modern nicely furnished seven-room house, two baths; sleeping porch, garage; ideal Summer location, facing large open square; July 1 to Oct. 1; rent reasonable. 126 Freeman Av., East Orange, N. J.

Hackensack, N. J.—For rent, furnished, season June 15 to Sept. 15, six-room house; all conveniences; lawn and garden; convenient to trains and trolley; reasonable to responsible party. L. N. W., 26 Vanderbeek Place.

Cultured Havanese, widowed, Spanish spoken, occupying duplex apartment, will rent suite, three rooms, bath, toilet, electricity, magnificent ocean view, high-class people, no children. Apply after Wednesday Apartment 3, 1,209 Kingsly St., Asbury Park.

HANDSOMELY furnished Residence, eight rooms, bath; all improvements; garage; location unexcelled; for July and August, $150 a month; within 15 minutes of Wall St. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 508 5th Av.

Rare opportunity; bargain; $275 for season; 10 rooms, 2 baths; garden, lawn, and shade trees; choice location; easy commuting. Mattison, 118 Union St. Phone Montclair 3760.

To Commuters.—Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—For rent, Summer cottage, 14 rooms; garage. Particulars apply F. Raymond Wood, 324 Pierce St., Easton, Penn.

For Rent or Sale.—Furnished house; $200 to $850 season. Mrs. Judge Davis, 400 Park Place, Bradley Beach, N. J. Tel. 216W.

Connecticut.

For Summer renting, furnished bungalow in country; beautiful view; healthful location; $25 a month; also very attractive eight-room house, completely furnished, same location, $75 a month to responsible party; correspondence solicited. Mrs. Ralph H. Stephenson, Plainville, Conn.

10-room country cottage; grounds; garage; elevation; safe from airplane or submarine attacks; no skyscrapers near; furnished, $500 season; also 7-room cottage, garage, nearer centre, $300. Owner, Box 337, Stamford, Conn. Phone 265-5. Reasonable terms.

Charmingly furnished Summer home, 4 master's rooms, 2 master's baths, 2 servants' rooms, bath; private bathing beach; tennis, golf; 10 minutes station. C. D. Sinclair, Stamford, Conn. Telephone 2024 Stamford.

Maine.

For Sale.—Bailey's Island, Maine, small Summer cottage taken for mortgage; if interested write for full particulars. M. H. Phillips, Bailey's Island, Maine.

Completely furnished camp, private dock, four large tents on platforms, two motorboats; situated at Belgrade Lake, Me.; $600. O. A. Hirsh, 1,133 Broadway.

Massachusetts.

Cottage on Lake Garfield, Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass., nine miles to Great Barrington; $300. Imagine everything that is delightful and then write for particulars to 723 DeGraw Av., Newark, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

Exceedingly desirable cottage at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penn.; eight rooms and bath, completely furnished; electricity, telephone; immediately adjoining Shawnee golf course and Buckwood Inn; rental $500 for season. Write Mrs. A. W. Tillinghast, 227 West Horter St., Germantown, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

GREENFIELD, N. H.
67 minutes from Boston, furnished 10-room house; broad porch; pure water; high altitude; hidden among hills of Monadnock; near three lakes; photos; $175. Eva Fletcher.

Summer Months.—Attractive detached house in exclusive section of Flatbush, Beverly Road Station B. R. T.; moderate rent. For particulars telephone Flatbush 4768W.

Country houses everywhere. Town, Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Attractively furnished 3-room suite, fireproof, elevator building, at seashore. Plaza 6958.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—To rent for the Summer in Westchester County, within 25 miles of New York, by a small family without children, a clean, modern, well-furnished house containing about four master and three servants' bedrooms, with some grounds; garage for one car required; must be within one mile from station; good care guaranteed. A 889 Times Downtown.

TO RENT from June 20 to Sept. 20, well furnished modern house with conveniences; in Pelham, New Rochelle, or Larchmont; references. O 552 Times Harlem.

Wanted.—At seashore, convenient to New York, bungalow or small cottage, modern, 3 bedrooms and maids' room and two baths. K 189 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice, 209th St. Plot.—50 feet by 99 feet by 11 inches, north side 209th St., between 9th and 10th Av.; price $5,000; easy terms; assessed $7,000. Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan.—A real bargain; five-story walk-up, upper west side, rental $9,500; mortgage $40,000, 5 per cent., 1922; terms. Address Owner, A 75 Times.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FREEPORT, L. I. HOUSES & BUNGALOWS 5 to 10 rooms, $2,500 to $12,000.
John J. Randall Co., 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 151 Nassau St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Property suitable for small manufacturing business, six acres, Dutchess County, 12 miles from Poughkeepsie; plenty of water power, now partially utilized; dynamo, dwelling, and other buildings; very moderate price; reasonable terms. Address Owner, Box KM, Room 307, 135 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY, HARRISON, N. J.
Fully equipped; 20,000 feet floor space; ample yard space. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Sale or Trade—One of the finest homes in Southern Indiana, costing over $150,000; unencumbered; seven acres of ground with beautiful shrubbery and rose gardens; all modern conveniences; will trade for timber lands, farm lands, coal or oil producing property or desirable city property. Y 305 Times Annex.

JERSEY FOR BROOKLYN.
Modern stucco cottage, 9 rooms and bath; 45 minutes out; price $10,000, mortgage $6,000. Ghegan & Levine, 123 Kingston Av., Brklyn.

LADY wishes to exchange 60 acres of land, 17 miles north of Miami, Fla., 19 miles from coast, for bungalow on Long Island. K 124 Times.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$15 monthly buys my small farm, consisting of several acres of good farm land; small house and outbuildings; makes a comfortable home for small family; raise chicks and vegetables for their own use; small cash payment to right party. Farm Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

A gentleman's practical farm of 230 acres in nearby Orange County, with a large mansion house, two other houses and outbuildings, will be sold for $16,000 by aged nonresident owner; the proposition is exceptional. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

For sale cheap, near Newburgh, Orange Co., 66 acres, 1 dwelling and barns, $6,000; 14 acres, 2 dwellings and barns, $4,800; best soil, both farms, and buildings in fine condition; State road. N. B. Lent, Newburgh, N. Y.

Farms Wanted.

Wanted.—To rent a good, practical farm, with option to buy; must have good soil, buildings, tools, and stock; free from stumps and stones, on hard road, within 100 miles of New York and convenient to depot. A 37 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BUILDING FOR RENT,
75,000 FEET, SPRINKLER,
BELOW 23D ST.;
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
HEIL & STERN,
1,165-7 BROADWAY.
PHONE FARRAGUT 4280.

MODERN PLANT, FULLY EQUIPPED, FOR CLOAKS, SUITS OR SKIRTS; BEAUTIFUL SHOWROOM AND OFFICE FIXTURES; CAN BE HAD REASONABLE AT ONCE. LESSER & SCHILLER, 79 WEST 30TH ST.

HAVEMEYER BUILDING STORE, (Opposite Hudson Terminal).—Also shop in Arcade; together or separate; rent reasonable; references. Apply THE MANTON SHOPS, 31 Church St., New York.

Desk room, mailing privilege, or private office to rent in beautifully equipped office; stenographer, telephone service. Suite 201. 1,547 Broadway. Bryant 7745.

WANTED—A reliable party to divide large front office in the Hartford Building, 41 Union Square, from July 1 on. Inquire Mr. E. Buss, 178 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

To Let.—Two lofts, 25x60, and basement, 25x 100, at 612 East 83d St.; rent $50. Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES TO SUBLET NEAR CITY HALL; ABOUT 1,500 SQUARE FEET; LOW RENT. APPLY 347 MADISON AV., ROOM 1910.

Loft, 12,000 square feet; daylight; sprinkler system; reasonable rent. Apply 536-546 West 23d St. Telephone Franklin 1395.

Office space, 950 sq. ft., direct light 3 sides; concession to desirable tenant; Madison Av., near 42d St. Vanderbilt 1898.

Will sublet to Jan. 1, 1919, at liberal concession, good showroom, north light, 1,133 Broadway, apply Room 728.

Rear of store to let; fine opportunity for manicurist or hair dresser. Bryant, 939 Madison Av.

Exceptionally well located office for rent, furnished; telephone, use of stenographer. Apply Room 1015, 1,270 Broadway (33d).

Furnished private office, $22.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 B'way, Suite 807.

To Sublet—Corner loft, Broadway and 12th St.; also fixtures for sale. Fletcher Coat and Suit Co., first floor, 826 Broadway.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park; large office; $40; other desirable space. 110 West 40th. Room 206.

Office to let; a downtown office, furnished or unfurnished, ready for business. Apply 1305, 100 Broadway.

SHOW ROOM to sublet and fixtures for sale; well known office building, uptown. B 56 Times.

First-class shop to sublet; showroom and large workroom. Plaza 6282, 762 Madison Av.

Desk room to rent.
Bryant, 868 Broadway.

Two private offices beautifully finished, well furnished. Vanderbilt 1892. 331 Madison Av.

Half large, light office. U. S. Rubber Building, 1,790 Broadway, Room 713.

Desk room with phone, reasonable. 707 Times Bldg. Phone Bryant 5851.

Loft to let, 25x100; use of 3-ton hand hoist; plenty of light. 335 East 40th.

Desk room to rent.
Bryant, 295 Fifth Av.

Spacious private office, neatly furnished, $25. Room 702, 131 East 23d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Garage wanted, space for 1 car, in Rockaway Park. Phone Hammels 1743 R.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH, (Gramercy Park.)—Handsome studio apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; sacrifice; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Rooms, all newly furnished; private bath; electricity; small apartments.

34TH, 64 EAST.—NICELY FURNISHED 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH; CONVENIENCES, MERRITT, 9281 Murray Hill.

40TH ST., 27 EAST.—Studio apartment, furnished or unfurnished, four rooms, bath, kitchenette, for Summer or until May; references. Phone mornings and evenings Vanderbilt 4666.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, to let from July 1 to Oct. 1. 4565 Vanderbilt.

56TH, 1 EAST. — Exceptional three-room apartment, with service; $30. Plaza 885, Apartment 516.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Delightful 2 rooms; private floor; bath; electricity; gentlemen only.

57TH, 21 EAST.—Choice location, new building, well furnished; large living room, bedroom, study, bathroom, kitchen; rent immediately until Oct. 1; references required; $175 a month. Apply Superintendent.

57TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two large front rooms, furnished; service included; $60.

60TH, 14 EAST.—Sublet attractive, cool 3-room apartment, overlooking park; reasonable rates. Telephone Mrs. Kline, Plaza 3500.

69TH, 20 EAST.—One very large room, bath, $45; two rooms, bath, $55; well furnished. Apply superintendent.

76TH, 35 EAST.—Light apartment, 7 rooms and bath; sublet; can continue with lease; furnished or unfurnished. Telephone 5884 Lenox. Apt. 11.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 847 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St.; Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive cool two-room apartment in delightful private residence. Plaza 2200.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive, cool, two-room apartment in delightful private residence. Plaza 2200.

EXCEPTIONALLY cool; very reasonable; by month or longer. Telephone 1065 Gramercy mornings.

MADISON AV., 963.—Furnished two-room-bath-kitchenette apartment; immediate possession; monthly. Apply janitor, or 6676 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 507.—To rent, until Oct. 1, two rooms, bath; prettily furnished; convenient to Union and Racquet Clubs.

PARK AV. (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3345.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet, single, double, three rooms, bath.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Studio, bedroom, kitchenette, and bath for one or two girls; rent until October; references. Phone morning or evening Vanderbilt 4566.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 289.—Studio apt., sublet Summer, 2 large, cool rooms, bath, electricity, gas, tel.; subway, "L;" bus conn.; sacrifice; immediate possession. Madison Sq. 4096.

8TH AV., 178.—Bachelor apartment, five rooms, kitchen, phone, $100 month. Miller.

8TH, 37 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure; very attractive; silver, linen, piano; cool; reasonable. Greeley 3814. Hesse.

11TH, 70 WEST.—6 large, airy rooms, until Sept. 15; convenient to Hudson tubes and 6th Av. "L"; $75 per month. Phone Chelsea 3407, before noon.

20TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

32D, 9 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, cool, two rooms, bath, service; Summer rates.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references desirable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH ST., 55 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, bath. L. Law.

47TH ST., 58 WEST, (HOTEL PATTERSON.)
Suite of 2 rooms and bath,
$17.50 per week and up;
Suite of 3 rooms and bath,
$21 per week and up;
Suite of 4 rooms and 2 baths,
$35 per week and up.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.)—A Summer home in New York suite occupying entire front of building on 10th floor; looks north, south, east, and west; parlor 25x15, two bedrooms, foyer and bath, $200 per month; full hotel service.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment, well furnished; abundant hot water.

48TH ST., 49 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; seen from 10:30 to 5:30.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Finely furnished modern 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, roof garden; $90; reduction for Summer.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting two, three, four rooms; high class fireproof building; moderate rent.

51ST, 34 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette to sublet; rent $110. La Arena.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Exceptional 6 rooms, furnished in art collection; ideally cool for Summer. Columbus 8817, Apt. 6.

51ST, 33 WEST.—1 to 5 room apartment; hotel service; special daily, weekly, monthly rates for Summer; references required.

51ST ST., 16 WEST.—Elegant 2-room apartments, front and rear; plenty of hot water. Telephone 4188 Circle.

51ST, near 5th Av.—Attractive apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Circle 3494.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH, (near 5th.)—Modern three-room, housekeeping apartment, newly, beautifully furnished; Emerson Angelus; $100 monthly; sell contents $1,400. Murray Hill 1381, 10 to 1.

56TH, 208 WEST (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel).—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; parlor floor; private entrance; private; phone; service.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Artistically furnished, two rooms, kitchen, and bath; option on lease Oct. 1; $150 per month. Telephone Cortlandt 2525.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractive studio apartment; five rooms; bath; grand piano; cool, light; rent $75; 2784 Circle. Ninth floor.

57TH ST.—Studio apartment; three large rooms; piano, kitchenette; sublet for Summer; $85, with maid service. Circle 2963.

59TH, 48 WEST.—Bachelors or family requiring 3 bedrooms can rent my handsomely furnished apartment for $150, (less than rental unfurnished;) cool, large drawing room facing park; references. Tel. Circle 1456.

59TH ST., 100 WEST, (Cor. 6th Av.,) One Block West of Plaza Hotel.—Elegantly furnished front 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment; view of Central Park; $120 a month; 11th floor new, modern, 14-story building; restaurant; immediate possession. Apartment 11G. Phone 672 Morningside.

59TH, 24 WEST.—Delightfully cool apartment to sublet, 3 rooms, wonderful park view; piano, solid mahogany furniture. Telephone Plaza 6680.

59TH, 100 WEST.—COOL, OVERLOOKING PARK, EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, CIRCLE 5131, INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

59TH ST., 88 WEST.
Three rooms, kitchenette, and bath; also cool, large studio room for Summer.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; refined residence.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-5-room apartments, kitchenettes, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath. Apartment 5A; restaurant, maid service; $75.

70'S TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 42 WEST.—Reasonable rates obtainable for 2 rooms and bath apartments, unfurnished and furnished; the acme of apartment refinement, and taste; as many as 9 windows in some apartments; Japanese restaurant at moderate prices. Royalton Hotel, 7941 Columbus.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive, river and Park; cool, lovely apartment, 9 rooms and three baths, for the Summer months, completely furnished and decorated in every detail; $400 per month, references required; seen by appointment. Apply D. F. Regan, 18 East 50th.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms, new building, exquisitely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

116 WEST 72D ST.
2-ROOM APARTMENTS,
Summer Prices. Beautifully Furnished.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Coolest, cleanest, daintiest housekeeping suite and studios, ten private baths, $30 to $100 monthly; steam, electricity.

74TH, 104 WEST. — One-room kitchenette apartment, private bath; southern exposure; desirable.

74TH ST., 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, suitable for two or more bachelors; Japanese service.

75TH ST., 57 WEST.—Bachelor suites, beautifully furnished; two rooms, bath, maid service; seventh floor; wide view; long lease. Superintendent.

79TH, 280 WEST.—Six large, light, cool rooms facing Broadway, 2 baths, beautifully furnished; $150 monthly. Schuyler 3648.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Bargain, Summer months, 6 rooms; 5th floor; ideal location.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment. 5C, Schuyler 4270.

81ST, 11 WEST.—To rent, furnished apartment, 7 rooms, two baths; beautifully furnished; $125 monthly. 7659 Schuyler.

83D, 320 WEST.—Immediate, six rooms; near Riverside; $125. Schuyler 2363. Frolich.

84TH, 139 WEST.—Completely, handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; electricity, telephone, all conveniences. Apply Coleman, 200 West 81st.

85TH, 208 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional opportunity for 2-3 bachelors or widowers to rent from July 1 partly furnished apartment with excellent housekeeper in charge; 7 rooms; establishment can be run $150 monthly. R. J. Keith. Schuyler 4940.

86TH ST., 204 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractive elevator apartment, eight rooms, very moderate terms. Honigman, telephone Franklin 4320.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

91ST, 215 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 123.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; reference necessary.

94TH ST., 178 WEST.—Six large, airy rooms, bath, fully furnished, $50 monthly. Forshay.

95TH ST., 336 WEST.—Attractive six-room elevator apartment, complete housekeeping; delightfully cool location; subway express; overlooking Riverside Drive; $85; Summer price.

98TH ST., 315 WEST. — Attractive four-room and bath apartment, cool and airy in Summer, for rent until Oct. 1; immediate possession; rental $75 monthly. Inquire of Superintendent or phone Bryant 1000, Extension 103, for appointment.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Seven rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; completely furnished; elevator apartment; June-October. Apt. 30.

100TH ST., 230 WEST, (CORNER BROADWAY.)—NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, THREE ROOMS, BATH, MAID SERVICE; SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSURE; SUMMER MONTHS. APARTMENT 7E.

106TH, 238 WEST, Apt. 21.—Five and six rooms; high-class elevator; piano and Victrola; electricity; near subway. Phone 3697 Riverside.

106TH, 223 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; Summer; one block from Drive; second floor; $65 monthly; references. Academy 3135.

106TH, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Sublet 5-room apartment, beautifully furnished, July to October. Call mornings, Apartment 31, Academy 1874.

110TH ST., 509 WEST.—To sublet, apartment, 6 outside rooms, southern exposure; attractively furnished; July and August; $100 a month. Apply, before 11 A. M., Apartment 5B. Telephone 5980 Cathedral.

110TH, 501 WEST. — Sublet Summer, six rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35; one block to subway. Telephone Cathedral 6398.

111TH, 536 WEST.—(Apartment 66,) six large beautiful light rooms; near Broadway.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Seven rooms, linen, silver, player piano; southern exposure; $80.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Two-room apartment, completely furnished; bath, kitchenette; can be seen Wednesday. Telephone Morningside 7100.

115TH, 405 WEST. — Attractive six-room apartment, furnished, to rent for Summer months; rent $65. D. W. Abercombie, 25 W. 42d.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—5 large, light rooms, comfortably furnished, Columbia Heights; 3 parks, Morningside, College Campus, and Riverside; until October; sacrifice rental. Morningside 6720. Sands.

119TH, WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Charming 3 rooms, kitchenette; fronting wholly south, with 7 windows; owner unexpectedly leaving, low rental; seen by appointment. Y 868 Times Annex.

119TH, 485 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchenette; entirely south front; 9th floor; newly furnished; immediate possession. Hildreth, Apart. 9F.

119TH ST., 419 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Two-room apartment, fully furnished, $50. Wallate.

119TH, 420 WEST.—4 large rooms, kitchenette; beautiful view; near Columbia. Bosworth.

127TH, 601 WEST, (Elevator Apt. 62, One Block from Riverside.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; mahogany furniture; Oriental rugs; all rooms have fine view, $50; present tenant will show mornings. Phone Owner, Columbus 689.

128TH ST., 415 WEST.—8 rooms, bath, modern, Summer, $30. Call evenings, after 8, and Sunday morning. Phone Morningside 7100.

141ST ST., 552 WEST.—6 outside rooms, fully furnished, piano; June 15 to Sept. 15; $50 per month; responsible people only considered. Harrison.

141ST ST., 601 WEST.—Well-furnished six-room apartment; Steinway piano; July and August; references. Call, evenings, Apartment 44.

141ST AND B'WAY.—Elegantly furnished 4-room apartment for Summer months; low rate to reliable party. Apply Superintendent.

149TH, 460 WEST.—Apartment 34; furnished four rooms, bath, elevator; $45; Summer.

164TH, 601 WEST.—4 rooms; very attractive; modern elevator apartment; reasonable rent.

176TH, 718 West, (Apartment 82.)—Five-room furnished apartment for the Summer; $56.

A DELIGHTFUL APARTMENT
FOR THE SUMMER
On the 17th floor of the
ANSONIA HOTEL,
Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.
Large living room, two large bedrooms and bath, five closets; artistically furnished with owner's furniture, Turkish rugs, comfortable beds, Steinway grand piano; to rent from July 1 to Sept. 15, $150 per month, which includes electric light and maid service and the care of chamberwork and cleaning apartment. Inquiry may be made at the office of the Ansonia Hotel for Apartment 17-90.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 134 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Apartments, attractively furnished, all sizes. Miss Martin, 17 West 42d St.

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Small private family would like 3 or 4 gentlemen as boarders for the Summer; very attractive surroundings; garage and tennis; references essential; terms reasonable. Y 203 Times Annex.

Large double and single rooms, spacious, handsome home, to refined people; excellent home cooking; extra large verandas; references. 65 W. 2d, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Phone 1142.

Hill Crest, large rooms, tennis, own garden, high elevation, five minutes from station, eight minutes Bronxville station. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Telephone 54.

Attractive suburban home has large, airy rooms to rent with board for Summer or permanently. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Hopsin, 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon. Suite, with private bath; also other desirable vacancies. Phone 2625.

Rockledge Manor, Hotel and cottages; refined, convenient; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers. Telephone 3844.

Long Island.

"SEAVIEW."

Delightfully situated on Long Island water front; unobstructed view of ocean; excellent table. For information write 3,140 Emmons Av., Brooklyn.

Cedarhurst, L. I., private family will accommodate one highly-recommended gentleman, room and bath; excellent surroundings; near station; Cedarhurst, L. I. Y 897 Times Annex.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; splendid accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 435.

Rockaway Park, Long Island.—Large, airy rooms; running water; excellent table; block station, ocean; bathing free. 10 Beach 115th.

Flushing.—Attractive corner room, 3 windows; refined surroundings, best home cooking, lawn, shade trees. 90 Whitestone Av.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 40 BEACH 113TH. Comfortable front rooms, balcony, facing ocean; special season rates. Phone Hammels 1685.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—High-class family hotel; week-end and season parties accommodated; rates reasonable.

New York State.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8980.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its cool shaded streets, beautiful lawns, shade trees, and flowers. A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent means, for two persons, from $32 to $40 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block. Write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

THE BELVIDERE,
80-84 Prospect Av., East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table; catering to discriminating persons; three minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6026 Orange.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Plainfield, N. J.—Refined Americans; large airy rooms and excellent board; beautiful location; near station. Mrs. Berrien, 107 West 7th St.

Furnished room, country, 22 miles out; refined neighborhood; breakfast, if desired; $5 week. Box 96, Little Falls, N. J.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J.—Ideal place to rest; table furnished from farm.

Massachusetts.

Young woman wishes several young women to join her, all or part of Summer, at her bungalow camp, Nonquitt, Mass.; outdoor sleeping if desired, golf, tennis, riding, swimming, would like house party, four or five young women, last week or two June; very reasonable. Box 234, East Northfield, Mass.

Country Board Wanted.

Household Assistant. — Educated, refined, traveled woman, formerly teacher, practical, capable housekeeper, will exchange services part time for unexceptional room and board and small monetary consideration in private family, country, high altitude; references exchanged. Z 229 Times Annex.

Refined Jewish couple and daughter of 15 desire rooms with good board within commuting distance; Long Island or Westchester preferred; give full particulars. T. S., 60 West 83d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ATTENDANT.—Young woman, well educated, graduate, experienced masseuse, wishes position; $15 per week; references. Miss M. F., 110 East Park Av., Haddonfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; 6 years; capable assistant to manager; excellent penman; highest credentials. L., 980 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; thoroughly experienced; take full charge; college student in accounting; salary, $27. Goldfine, 929 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, stenographer, typist; thoroughly experienced; good penman. 3087 Third Av., Fordham.

BOOKKEEPER.—Twelve years' experience; trial balance, typist, knowledge French; $25. H 451 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, expert, thoroughly experienced. Phone Beekman 2657 or write S 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Double entry; six years' experience; salary $18. L 146 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN, experienced, well educated, efficient, exceptional references, seeks position. Columbus 7467.

BUSINESS WOMAN, engaged half day, wishes part time employment, office work or care apartment. Y 40 Times Annex.

CLERK AND TYPIST, 8 years with last position. A 399 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Wanted, position as companion to invalid; good, tireless reader; massage method relieving nervous headaches; few hours day or night. Carlyle, 30 8th Av. Phone 4411 Farragut.

COOK.—Lady would like situation for her cook. Present Employer, 714 Madison Av.

CORRESPONDENT - EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—Young woman, 10 years' publishing experience, seeks high-class position where brains and initiative count; highest credentials. S 387 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT - FISHER OPERATOR, willing worker, wants position downtown; $16-$18. S 347 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE of good constructive experience in general office work desires new connection because compiling present work organized and now operating filing, stenographic and mailing departments totaling over 100 people; highest references, business and personal. F 349 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK AND TYPIST.—Office assistant; experienced; $18 per week. A 355 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Kindergarten teacher, class '15, Montclair Normal, competent to teach piano, wishes to work as governess during July and August. Write G. S., 200 Irvington Av., South Orange, N. J.

GOVERNESS, thoroughly suitable, North German, wishes position as nursery governess, physical care; excellent references. Governess, 224 East 83d St.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION. — Algerian lady, speaking French and English; take full charge; country preferred; excellent references. Mrs. Comlandon, 81 West 45th, care Mrs. Lobet. Bryant 2221.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined English woman, thoroughly domesticated, practical nurse, desires position companion, housekeeper, small family, $40 monthly, or care invalid, $50; would travel. Z 238 Times Annex.

MOTHER'S HELPER. — Refined, middle-aged German woman; or managing housekeeper. Z 230 Times Annex.

NURSE, COMPANION.—Experienced, good reader, English, French, Italian, desires permanent position with invalid lady or gentleman; best reference. Write B. R., 1,895 3d Av.

NURSE.—Undergraduate gentlewoman; specialty-nervous and mental cases; $60 monthly. R 51 Times.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires dictation, 75 cents hour; also evenings. Efficient, R 48 Times.

TUTOR, young, French-English, will exchange tuition for superior country home environment and nominal salary; references. F 174 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' experience theatrical department daily papers; connect with theatrical or film concern; $30. F 166 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer; educated, conscientious, tactful, refined; unquestionable references; $25. S 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Assistant to executive, refined American; age 24; college graduate, seven years' educational, commercial, technical, brokerage and office detail experience; reliable, trustworthy, seeks position where executive ability and initiative are essential; salary $27. A 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Experienced high school graduate, executive ability, desires position with reliable firm; excellent references; $18. M. Firestone, 1,345 Washington Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, correspondent; American; executive ability, initiative, long experience, systematizer, office details; speaks, translates, writes French. B 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; high school graduate; neat, accurate typist; good speller; fast dictation. Phone Lenox 6800.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, executive ability; thoroughly experienced; excellent references, desires position with executive; $25. B 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, capable handle details efficiently; engineering and commercial experience. A 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thirteen years' experience; familiar Stock Exchange brokerage; salary $22. K 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; long experience, part time; references. D. C., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Educated, long experience, versatile, efficient, capable assuming responsibility. B 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; capable; two years' experience; American; $12. A 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, willing worker, desires position; moderate salary. Fannie Mager, 216 East Houston St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school education; thorough knowledge office routine; $15. K 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; hustling beginner; accurate, willing worker. Kass, 285 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, refined, business training, position downtown; $20. Box 216 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, $9; thoroughly reliable. Pearl Cooper, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1430.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — High school education; Christian; beginner; salary desired $12. S 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, neat; $18. I. G., 399 State St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 9426.

STENOGRAPHER.—(17) high school education; six months' experience conscientious; $9. S 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, expert, legal, technical, intelligent, refinement; references; $22. M 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, college education, executive ability, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping. F 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, three years' practical experience; best references; $15. L 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires homework to fill in a few leisure hours. R 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and biller; four years' experience; $20 per week. A. R., Bryant 1318.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, capable handling busy board; $12. S 350 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 268 West 125th.

TEACHER will accept Summer position; city, country; clerical; references. College, 353 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Young American woman; also office assistant; read and write Spanish; operate Burroughs adding machine; $15 to start, with promise of advancement. R 38 Times.

TYPIST and assistant bookkeeper, two years' experience, desires position with reliable firm. Waxelbaum, 244 5th Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST AND GENERAL OFFICE WORKER; best reference; salary $12. K 137 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires a clerical position; has four years' experience. S 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, will exchange instruction in arts and crafts for room in congenial home or take entire charge of apartment for the Summer; references. B. M. Miller, 420 West 121st St., Apt. 5I.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced with invalids and elderly, will act as companion or devote several hours daily at their home. B 44 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced servants, excellent cooks; city, country; references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerks, bookkeepers; I guarantee to place you; registration free; charges for service reduced. Graduates Bureau, 158 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored chambermaids, elevator runners. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER, PAYMASTER, with several years' experience, desires to change for better future prospects; American young man, over draft age; active Christian worker; studying evenings for secretary-auditor; exceptional city business and character references; salary $30. Clarence Mapes, 260 West 121st St.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, cashier, married, 28, draft exempt, Christian, experienced, thoroughly competent, A1 references, permanent position reliable concern. S 336 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, draft exempt, broad experience with manufacturing and mercantile enterprises, connected with certified public accountants, desires change, commercial house or public accountant. J 2 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, university graduate, desires connection with a firm of C. P. As.; bookkeeping and auditing experience. O 549 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. William H. Smith, Woolworth Building. Telephone Barclay 5938.

ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC.

Books opened and closed; adults, financial statements, &c. P. O. Martin, 46 West 24th St., Room 1430, City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau, Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT. Office Manager, ten years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34, best credentials. Thorp, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 7 years' experience, accountancy graduate, desires permanent position. S 331 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT (25,) seeks permanent connection; thoroughly experienced. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires work spare time; moderate charge. Breakstone, 631 East 168th.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements, disentangling accounts, &c.; staff of three. F 173 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires position two or three evenings a week. A 391 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Man of good education, with 12 years' advertising experience, thorough knowledge of newspaper, magazine, and direct mail advertising, printing, &c., desires position with large wholesale or retail house; exceptional references. B. B., 117 Times.

ADVERTISING POSITION, correspondent; crackerjack stenographer; typist; business imagination; thorough and systematic. H 450 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING ENGINEER wants position with manufacturer. Can manage department. F 351 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER, (export,) correspondent, stenographer, draft exempt, wishes position. S 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28;) married; thoroughly competent; taking complete charge of office; understands controlling, financial statement and trial balance; familiar with commission, wholesale and manufacturing trade; salary $35. M. L., 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23;) exempt; experienced; thorough understanding controlling accounts, statements; accounting student; systematic, reliable. Phone before 12 Tremont 6073. Enklewitz, 1,616 Washington Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (35,) married; take full charge; modern methods; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; $30. K 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, 40; American; married; 10 years' experience; control accounts; statements; now free; references; $35. K 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Six years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balance, credit work; excellent references. F 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19-20, 4 years' experience; Commerce High School graduate; knowledge typewriting, stenography; best references. K 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—(21,) high school graduate; two years' experience; trial balance, modern methods; A1 references; $20. Gillis, 68 East 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER desires executive position with reliable concern; $25. Oettinger, 229 East 58th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, high school graduate, accurate, efficient, seeks genuine opening. S 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, complete charge; controlling accounts; financial statements; experienced; $20. S 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires position as bookkeeper or assistant; student of accountancy. S 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit manager, thoroughly experienced office man, exports, desires position. B 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt; thoroughly experienced costs, modern accounting methods; $30. O 550 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, university training, desires evening work. S 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; exempt; balance sheets, complete set books, $30. S 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent; capable passing credits; women's wear lines experience. K 159 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20); reliable, experienced; posting, trial balance, statements, &c.; typist. K 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt, double entry; good penman; broad commercial experience; $20. A 388 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, experienced, big collections, with reliable firm. L., 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 34, married, a reliable man for a permanent position. P 190 Times.

BUTLER.—Honest, efficient, sober; best of references; desires position in good family. H 457 Times Annex.

CARPENTER.—Industrious, competent; high grade work; private or apartment house work preferred. H 457 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Finnish, draft exempt, absolutely sober, honest, careful driver, any car; Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac preferred; excellent city references; wages, $80 per week. 1,055 Chauffeur, 410 East 65th St., Apartment 4B.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

Expert chauffeur desires position; 15 years' experience; American, 34 years old; wages $35; can furnish the best of references. W. A. Giffon, 235 West 50th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position with private family; city or country; 13 years' private reference; 8 years' first-class reference from last employer; wages, $30 to $35. Apply Wynn, 180 7th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 33, married; no children; long experience foreign and best domestic cars; excellent references; permanent only; wages $30-$35. Peterson, care of Nilson, 205 West 103d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, single; eight years' experience; A1 mechanic, foreign and domestic cars; draft exempt; $35 weekly; best references. Lennon, 112 West 63d St. Telephone Circle 2799.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, five years' experience, drive any car; married, wife does housework; references. George Kachura, 1,489 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private, 34 years old, married, eight years' experience; like to change position; Cadillac preferred. K 133 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (33,) single, sober, useful, wishes position, private family; city, country; moderate wages; reference. Linden, 31 East 125th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position driving private family or commercial; A1 references; 6 years' experience. John William Bell, 366 East 170th St.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, 40, married; long experience, wishes private position; $30 weekly and expenses. Albert, 524 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Draft exempt, thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; good mechanic, seeks private position; strictly temperate; reasonable salary. H 449 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptional, temperate chauffeur; thoroughly experienced. O 551 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, married, 5 years' experience; best references; careful driver; own repairs; private only. Howe, 438 West 40th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thorough mechanic; draft exempt; private family; best references. Z 240 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Will drive for private families Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and evenings; 10 years' experience. F 161 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Ford, licensed, wishes position at anything; city or country; best references. Dubroff, care of Sacks, 2,642 3d Way.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, wishes position with private family; best references. F 172 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (38,) married; 17 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Man, 56 W. 93d. Riverside 1830J.

CHAUFFEUR. — Colored; experienced; private; own repairs; references. W. Cephas, 243 West 63d.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position private family. Fischer, 312 East 72d St. Rhinelander 2795.

CHEF AND RESTAURANT MANAGER.—Installed and managed factory restaurant accommodating 1,500 people per day; twenty-five years' restaurant and hotel experience. B 220 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL, 20; wishes position with commercial concern; best of references. William Shaffer, 1,055 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL.—College student desires permanent position. K 157 Times.

COACHMAN.—Single; middle-aged; thoroughly experienced horses; careful driver; country; vegetable garden; generally useful; superior references. F 158 Times.

COLLEGE MAN.

Two years' college education, two years' office experience, clean-cut, neat, progressive, passed courses in bookkeeping, finance, corporations, business organization, business management, desires immediate position at $22. R 41 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, mechanical engineer, efficiency expert, seeks connection manager, Superintendent; references; by appointment. Britz, 415 West 157th St.

COLLEGE graduate, married, executive correspondence, business experience, desires responsible position. B 229 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR. — Elderly man as collector, cashier, salesman or messenger, for some large wholesale house or bank; hours 9 to 3.

COMPTROLLER - AUDITOR, American, Christian, 28, exempt, married, will consider change for opportunity to develop his broad training; familiar accounting, management, organizing, financing, selling, contracts, &c.; not ordinary job seeker, but live, active man who will make good from start. B 211 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT and clerk, 20, college education, 2 years' experience in largest collection office in New York, wants to connect with reliable concern. A 396 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER, experienced, capable executive, manage office, correspondence, collections. K 46 Times.

CREDIT MAN, 12 years, women wear lines; correspondence, collections. K 160 Times.

DOORMAN, 51, neat appearance, strictly sober, highly recommended. Colligan, 212 East 20th St.

DOORMAN.—Man of 50 desires position in bank or office. F 162 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 35, experienced on front elevations, city and suburban houses; interior decorations and perspective. P 200 Times.

DRAFTING, tracing, lettering at home by expert. F. Du Bosch, 344 25th St., College Point, L. I. Tel. Flushing 3817.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class; will start at low salary. Room 306, 1,161 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN on steam, power plants, layout work; 6 years' experience. F 183 Times.

EXECUTIVE SALESMANAGER.

AN UNUSUAL MAN SEEKS AN UNUSUAL POSITION WHERE EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER, INTEGRITY, AND ABILITY WILL BE RECOGNIZED. FORMERLY EASTERN GENERAL MANAGER FOR ONE OF AMERICA'S LARGEST, CORPORATIONS, HAVING SUPERVISION OVER ALL SALES, SERVICE, AND ADVERTISING; ABILITY RECOGNIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT, WHO VOLUNTARILY COMMISSIONED ME CAPTAIN IN THE ARMY. AM NOW FREE TO RE-ENTER BUSINESS DUE TO A VERY MINOR PHYSICAL DISABILITY. EXCEPTIONAL CREDENTIALS. A 63 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.

Broad Experience, Enviable Record. Industrial engineer, successful organizer, expert accountant and systematizer; FIFTEEN YEARS' PRACTICAL manufacturing and management by modern approved industrial methods; have the essential temperament and personality that enlists co-operation and harmony; capable of directing and controlling a large force of operatives; my present position testifies to my ability as outlined; my credentials and physical qualifications will satisfy you; in answering please state particulars briefly and make definite appointment for interview. F 170 Times.

EXECUTIVE, WITH BROAD AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND WELFARE WORK, WISHES TO COMMUNICATE WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EMPLOYED AND MAKING GOOD NOW, BUT WISH TO BROADEN SCOPE; POSITIVELY CAN REDUCE TURNOVER; SALARY $7,500 TO $10,000. Y 282 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN.

Open for new connection; at present employed; best reason for changing; $3,600 required; highest credentials. H 456 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, American, twenty years' experience, will accept position immediately on reasonable salary basis; war situation caused change; reference from former employer. Z 234 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXCELLENT English, Italian translator, desires translation work during leisure time. B 227 Times Downtown.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and office manager; Christian, (37,) married; Dane; 12 years' practical experience; salary $32. Box 214 Times, 2 Rector St.

FARMER.—A courageous university student wishes to help you; references exchanged. Caster, 111 Union Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR GOOD REPRESENTATION to the jobbing and retail trade in Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, and Penn., address Sundrae, 210-11 Drovers and Mechanics' Building, Baltimore, Md.

GARDENER life experience, vegetable, flowers, lawns, cows, horses, chickens; married; age 47; have two daughters, 17 and 19; best of references, New York, Montreal, England; please state wages in first letter. John Morris, West Rutland, Vt.

GARDENER.—Married, draft exempt, wants position to take charge of private estate; life experience in all branches greenhouses and outside work. K 145 Times.

GARDENER. — Japanese; first class references; teach jiu jitsu. M. O., 266 W. 107th St.

MAN, American, 32; married; energetic and reliable; leaving present position owing to existing conditions; possessing selling and executive ability; seeks new opening where above qualities will be appreciated. J. M. C., F 188 Times.

MANAGER, AGE 36, WANTS CONNECTION WITH LIVE HOUSE; MERCHANDISING AND STAFF EXPERIENCE AS CONFIDENTIAL MAN IN LARGE NEW YORK FIRM; KNOWLEDGE OF ADVERTISING, INSURANCE, DRY GOODS, SILKS, WOOLENS, FURS. K 150 TIMES.

MANAGER or assistant manager or solicitor on weekly or small daily newspaper; six years' experience as publisher; answer quick; name salary. Address Room 825, Bristol Hotel, City.

MANAGER.—Hotel or restaurant experience, 10 years; energetic and capable young man as manager or assistant manager for city or country house. R 10 Times.

MILITARY GOODS.—Resident buyer will shop. Bell, 144 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE MANAGER, American, capable entire charge or assistant; 20 years with one concern. K 135 Times.

OPPORTUNITY.

A retired business man, owing to the war, which has seriously affected his income, would again like to become actively engaged in business. Financially responsible. Good appearance, education, and personality. Twenty-five years' business experience. Age 60; active and energetic. Highest business references.
Address, K 143 Times.

PAINTER, decorator, sketcher, designer wishes position. K 136 Times.

PRIVATE secretary, stenographer, able correspondent, with knowledge of Spanish, seeks position, export, manufacturing concern; best references. S 361 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN AND OFFICE MANAGER, 29; handle every detail wholesale office, including credits and correspondence; good selling record city and road. K 102 Times.

SALESMAN.—Tie, silks; over draft age; acquainted local manufacturers; straight commission; no drawing account. Ancona, 21 East 14th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man, energetic, wants position with reliable house; best references; excluded from draft. B 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—(37;) experienced any line; chauffeur, mechanic; road, city. Mitchell, 3,334 Broadway.

SALESMAN, (34,) road experience, novelties, desires permanent line; city, traveling. R 7 Times.

SALESMAN, 23, exempt, cotton goods; experienced to cutting up trade. B 208 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (31,) reliable hustler, present employers liquidating; salary or commission. J 198 Times.

SALESMAN, active man, good address, highest references, desires position; experienced. P 196 Times.

SALESMAN, gents' furnishings, desires position for Saturday afternoons and evenings. R 54 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, piano man, desires change; would consider other line; salary or drawing account. F 182 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; kindly grant me interview; let's talk it over. K 144 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, 19; accurate, rapid; competent correspondent; high school graduate; one year's college education; experienced, two years; references. H 452 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY AND CORRESPONDENT, 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, FIVE YEARS EXECUTIVE, AMERICAN, AGE 30, DEFERRED CLASS OF DRAFT, DESIRES FUTURE; PRESENT SALARY $35. P 198 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert court stenographer, with knowledge of law and private secretary training, desires responsible position. Address L. W. Morrison, 1,206 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—(26,) expert, exempt, accounting ability; educated; $30 to start. S 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC EXPERT (male) wants employment evenings, after 5. S 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, (20,) college education, 2½ years' varied experience. K 108 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, CONCRETE.

Expert on reinforced concrete, with an organization; at present employed, desires a connection where there is a future; 10 years' New York experience. F 127 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, thorough; claims rates, overcharge; just resigned important position; seeks engagement in or near New York. B 201 Times Downtown.

VALET. — Thoroughly experienced, honest, industrious; best references; seeks position where competence is required. H 457 Times Annex.

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER MARRIED MAN, AMERICAN, 26 YEARS OLD, FORMERLY MANAGER OF A STEAMSHIP LINE? AT PRESENT IN BUSINESS FOR SELF. A 390 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, not in draft, wishes position with reliable concern, who can assure advancement if found worthy; possessing ability in handling men; previous experience as supervisor; can furnish best reference; write pertaining any business. O 553 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, single, draft exempt, business experience, wishes steady position with reliable firm where hard and steady work will lead to opportunity of promotion. B 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, executive ability, now employed trade expert War Trade Board, Washington, requests position large export house in New York. Address Y 400 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education and two years' experience, desires clerical position with reliable concern; knowledge of stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping. B 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, SERIOUS-MINDED, CAPABLE, POSSESSING INITIATIVE, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE FIRM; UNQUESTIONABLE CREDENTIALS. K 114 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position as general office worker, with advancement; 1½ years' experience; good references. S 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21; three years' collection experience, thorough knowledge bookkeeping; capable to take charge of collections. R 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well educated, well recommended; office, investigating and collecting experience, desires position; $18-$20. S 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, under draft, knowledge bookkeeping, good penman and figurer; $16; 3 years' office experience. B 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) draft exempt; sales ability; good business knowledge; desires connection reliable concern offering opportunity. S 203 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, draft exempt, six years as collector and credit man, wants position where ability and hard work will be appreciated. F 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex-collegian, exempt from draft, desires connection with reliable concern; executive and selling ability. P 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, experienced clerk; knowledge of bookkeeping. Reich, 91 Jefferson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 23; exempt; 6 years' clerical experience; knowledge export and bonds; $25. A 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) chemical student, would like position in laboratory. G. Rodes, 391 Chester St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, college education, seeks permanent position, except Saturdays. F 167 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, desires opportunity to learn salesmanship. F 164 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position with reliable concern. F. G., 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college education, reliable, competent, desires position with prospects. S 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, exempt, wants position with chance for advancement. B 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, legal training, position at anything after 6 P. M. B 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, experienced clerk, knowledge of bookkeeping. Herman, 41 Jefferson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, not drafted, wishes position, advancement. Goldwasser, 480 Chester St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) exempt, desires position; excellent references. Stern, 406 East 8th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our cut glass, corset, house furnishings, infants' wear, muslin underwear, neckwear, notions, ribbons, shoe, and stationery departments; experience not necessary; applications may be made any day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., at the Superintendent's office, or by mail.

ALSO

WRAPPING DEPT.

Require several young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent Dept. of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN.

Manufacturing corporation has opening for three young women of pleasing, convincing personality, between ages of 21 and 35, capable of meeting business people, to replace drafted men in presenting an office device to executives in a dignified, effective manner; necessary training will be given; permanent position, with weekly salary and bonus commissions promising an income above the average to the right ones; replies confidential. B 232 Times Downtown.

A NEW OCCUPATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Between 16 and 25 years of age. Operators are needed to handle telegrams by telephone; four to six weeks' training period; $40 monthly, payable weekly; immediate increase on graduation, including semi-annual bonus; telephone experience desirable but not essential. Apply Room 1702, 24 Walker St., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

ARBOR WIRE INSERTERS; steady piece work; good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and handle money, with knowledge of stenography; salary $800 to $750 to start; replies should state age, nationality, church connection, education, experience, and salary expected. Bank, 206 Times Bronx.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—RETAIL EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; STEADY. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

ATTENDANT or nurse for a sanitarium out of the city; pay, $24 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for personal interview.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State Hospital for Insane; pay, $33 a month. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

BILL CLERK WANTED BY WHOLESALE HOUSE TO OPERATE FISCHER MACHINE; REPLY STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY RIGHT PARTY. R 50 TIMES.

BILL AND ORDER ENTRY CLERK who can operate an Elliott-Fisher machine. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired, M 203 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK on Remington machine; quick, correct at figures; $15. P 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.

OPPORTUNITY.

Wartime conditions demand more

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.

Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.

You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
88 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; one who has worked in wholesale dress house or cloak and suit line; must be thoroughly experienced and have excellent handwriting; none others need apply. I. Zimetbaum, Wholesale Dresses, 38 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER.—

The New York Times Harlem Office

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times and all other publications of the New York Times Company are received at the Harlem office of The Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (publishing,) $1,300-$1,500.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $1,300.
STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) uptown New York, $20.
STENOGRAPHER, location Jersey City, $18.
STENOGRAPHER, (manufacturing,) $18.
LEDGER CLERKS, (3,) mercantile experience, $18-$21.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS, $12-$18.
UNDERWOOD BILLING OPERATORS, $15-$18.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, $12-$18.
THE ABOVE POSITIONS MUST BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY; WE HAVE MANY EXCELLENT OPENINGS LISTED AT THE PRESENT TIME FOR BOTH THE EXPERIENCED AND BEGINNERS FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, FILE CLERKS, TYPISTS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, KNOWLEDGE TYPING, GENERAL CLERICAL GIRLS.
SEE MRS. SPIER, ROOM 706.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 Church Street.

BOOKKEEPERS—

There is an insistent and growing demand for the services of experienced, competent bookkeepers. We have a great many offerings that merit your consideration at salaries from $18 to $25 per week.

Call Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY, 20 VESEY ST.,

Requires experienced young ladies to fill permanent positions.

50 positions Commercial, Real Estate, Mfg., Mercantile, $22, $20, $18, $15, $12.
Steno., Summer Resort, $50 monthly, room, board. Beginners, $10.
Steno., L. I. City, $75 monthly.
Typists, Billing Clerks, $16.
Cashier, $18.
Burroughs, Banking Experience, $18.
Office Assistant, $15, $12, $10.
(23) Bookkeepers, Typists, Stenographers, $25, $20, $18.
Assistants, Bookkeepers, $15.
Telephone Op., Office Assistants, $12.
No Registration Fee.

PARTICULAR POSITIONS FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE!!!
PARTICULARLY REFINED YOUNG WOMEN.
Salaries, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25.
Switchboard Operators, Ledger Clerks, Typists, and Bill Clerks, Bookkeepers and Assistants, Stenographers, Office Girls, and Clerks.
CALL PERSONALLY, 9 TO 1,
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 32 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GET PLACED TODAY.

BRODY AGENCY, 289 BROADWAY.
STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; (LEGAL $20;) BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$30; ASSISTANT, $15-$18; BILL CLERKS, UNDERWOOD $20; FILE CLERK, $20; ELLIOTT-FISHER $18; TYPISTS, $12-$18.
FREE REGISTRATION.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 206 BROADWAY.
Span.-Eng. Stenos., $30-$35; Stenos., $25-$35; Bookkeepers, $40-$15; Ledger Clerks, $20-$15; File Clerks, Typists, $18-$20; Elliott-Fisher Operators; more positions than we can fill; register free.

POSITIONS OPEN.—Stenographers, Cuba, (2,) $25-$30; bank, 25-35 years; girl switchboard-typewriter, $12-$14; girl stenographer, office, $18-$20; (no fees.) Beers Agency, Flatiron Building.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St. Miss Griffin.
STENOGRAPHERS, excellent opportunities with reliable concerns, $20; others, $15.
TYPISTS, $15-$12.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $18-$25. Bookkeeper, $15-$25. Office assistants, $12. Owen Agency, 165 Fulton, Times Bldg., (42d.)

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20; law, $20; typists, $14; billing, $15; bookkeepers, $25. Business Opportunity Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.

TIPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, several Brooklyn positions, $25; numerous N. Y. Bookkeepers, many positions, clerks, multigraphers, typist.

TYPIST, Brokerage, $15; Assistant Bookkeepers, $15; Office Assistants, (Several,) $12; Billings, $18; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, $22; many positions, $10-$20; typists, $12-$15; clerical, $8-$12. Alpha Agency, 132 Nassau, Room 1320.

LANG AGENCY, Suite 604, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, clerical typists, worth investigating.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th St., 93 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.

Require experienced salesmen for the lingerie and silks department. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, east building.

ACCOUNTANTS.—A firm of C. P. A.'s has openings for a number of accountants; those with public accounting experience preferred, but not essential; an excellent opportunity for energetic, wideawake men. Write fully, stating age, experience, and salary desired, B 52 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER wanted by an electrical manufacturing company of Elizabeth, N. J.; only those who have had experience in manufacturing bookkeeping; splendid chance for advancement; state salary wanted, reference, experience, age, and nationality. Z 232 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANCY student commence as stenographer and report typist, office C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable opportunity for well-educated young man, with requisite natural ability, to learn the profession. S 846 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A. wanted, to be connected with an accounting organization where a large future is offered to a young man with a certificate; wide experience not essential. Address "Future," P. O. Box 92, N. Y. City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior accountant wanted; must be certified or chartered for permanent work; salary commensurate with ability. Write, stating age, qualifications and experience. B 68 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, semi-seniors, wanted on permanent staff. Write, giving age, qualifications, experience, and salary desired, B 66 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and assistant to Treasurer by corporation in Elizabeth, N. J.; state experience, salary expected, &c. R 841 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT wanted. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, &c., to Judson, Higson & Clarke, 52 Wall St.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, with public accountants; state full particulars, salary, experience. B 231 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted for Havana with experience in public accountant's office; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 848 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MEN.—Experienced special edition; A1 proposition; commission. Mr. Sylvester, Main 8900.

A HIGH-GRADE MAN

is wanted in the repair department of a large real estate office; must be familiar with all branches of building construction. Replies must give full particulars as to experience, salary, etc. Exceptional, M 205 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION,

HOG ISLAND, PA.,

WANT FIRST-CLASS DRAFTSMEN AND CHECKERS; MEN EXPERIENCED IN PIPING AND STRUCTURAL WORK PREFERRED. WRITE FOR INTERVIEW TO CLARK COOPER, 25 EAST 30TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 6456. APPOINTMENT WILL BE MADE.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, capable of handling money; salary $600-$750 to start; applicant must state age, nationality, church affiliations, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. Bank, Box 205 Times Bronx.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, for export house; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 299 Times Downtown.

AUTO TRUCK

SALESMAN.

Large automobile company located in this city requires the services of a truck salesman of proven ability and with unquestionable record.

Right man must be one of wide acquaintance who thoroughly understands trucks and is now making a salary of $5,000 to $10,000 a year.

Most unusual opportunity for a real live wire who has the punch and is willing to work hard and deliver the goods; proposition so attractive that man who knows the business can make double the sales he has made with any other auto truck.

Straight salary and liberal commission arrangement with right man who has a record for MAKING GOOD. In replying state experience, age, and present earnings. Also give phone number if possible. Applications considered strictly confidential. Address R 37 Times.

BANK,

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, DRAFT EXEMPT, WANTED FOR NEW YORK BANK; EXPERIENCED MEN PREFERRED.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

IN REPLY GIVE AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, L 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERKS WANTED.—A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK IS IN NEED OF SEVERAL CLERKS FAMILIAR WITH THE RACK AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN BANK WORK; ONLY MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 35, AND WHO ARE DRAFT EXEMPT, WILL BE CONSIDERED; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. L 252 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men with experience as assistant receiving tellers; also bank bookkeeping; state experience, age, and salary expected. K 292 Times Downtown.

BANK EMPLOYES.

A New York bank has vacancies in all departments for experienced men; reply confidentially in own handwriting, giving experience and salary expected. Address, by letter only, W. A. L., Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

BANK MESSENGER.—Young man, 16 to 19 years of age; state age and salary expected. L 368 Times Downtown.

BATTERY MAN WANTED.

A growing and progressive storage battery company, located 2 hours from N. Y. City, requires the services of a capable and well-equipped man for factory superintendent; experienced men only need apply. N 120 Times.

BILLING CLERK who can run machine; state experience, salary expected. A 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER OR COST CLERK for printing house; salary $25 to start; state age, draft status, education, and experience. R 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist for retail coal office; a young man, draft exempt, who really understands plain bookkeeping and typewriting, and who is willing to be generally useful; to the right one, a good permanent position; $20. Address Coal, Box 66, Leonia, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.

We require the services of a competent bookkeeper; must have had satisfactory experience in keeping set of books and handling large volume of business. Call Wednesday morning, Room No. 403, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent man to work on sales books and ledgers; must be neat and rapid writer, accurate at figures, and able to take off trial balance. Replies should state age, nationality, status in draft, experience, and salary expected. R 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, STOCK CLERKS, EXPERIENCED, DRAFT EXEMPT; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROGRESSIVE YOUNG MEN; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, SALARY. R 342 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—BY COMMISSION HOUSE, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING; IN APPLYING STATE QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. R 322 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and clerks with legal experience, in large insurance corporation; well-educated men over 19 years of age, draft exempt; good opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. S 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, intelligent young man, American citizen, good penman, quick and accurate at figures, familiar with regular office work; state experience and salary wanted. S 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER who understands typewriting, in cleaning and dyeing factory; must be experienced; not afraid of work, over draft age, and willing to help in shipping department. Apply by letter, giving references, age. A. A., 93 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with Christian firm; experienced in office routine; good chance for advancement; state age, reference, and salary wanted. R 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, draft exempt; no objection if 25 to 30; chance for advancement; good future if ability is proved; references; salary $20. B 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man under draft age, for office of large wholesale house; unusual opportunity for bright, industrious party; apply with reference, stating salary, etc. R 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER at once, wholesale cigar factory; must have best references; a good place is open for the right party. Apply at once, Mr. Hamilton, B. C. A. Cigar Co., 66 East 125th.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier for Bronx real estate office; men about 40 years of age preferred; unless experienced don't apply; state salary expected. Bookkeeper, Box 107 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER-Ledger Clerk, draft exempt; excellent opportunity for advancement; permanent position. Address Jersey City, R 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for general office work; accurate and quick at figures; good opening for competent man; state salary and experience. K 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced, to go to Wheeling, W. Va.; good position for live wire. Apply 5:30 Wednesday evening, Ben F. Levis, 37 West 26th.

BOOKKEEPER exempt from draft; experienced on full set of books; good salary; state age, experience, and salary wanted. F 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with hotel experience for private office; must be thorough auditor of front office books; salary $125 a month; state references. B 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who can take charge double entry books, also answer mail. Call Monogram Dress Co., 120 West 31st St.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant; reside in Brooklyn; state experience, age, and salary expected. R 881 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in a large retail furniture house; give age, reference, and salary expected. T. 2,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced and competent; good opportunity. P. O. Box 486.

BOTTLERS.—Ginger ale; Foot Crown machine; steady employment; good pay. 333-5 W. 36th.

BOYS,

must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS.—We need several industrious errand boys who are anxious to work for an automobile company of worldwide reputation; there is a fine future here for boys of the right calibre. Apply between 8:30 and 5, ask for Mr. Beyer, Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 61st St. and Broadway.

BOYS wanted, a large concern, dealing in iron and steel products, have several openings for boys with high school education; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary; state age, education, give references. R 220 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Several of high type for positions in a large and progressive bank; opportunities to study in classes of practical sort and to advance to clerical positions; energy and ambition absolutely necessary and soon rewarded. Write for interview, stating age and education. F 352 Times Downtown.

BOY is wanted by large export and import house, willing to learn the business from the bottom and to apply himself; opportunities for advancement are excellent; state in letter education, age, reference, and experience, if any. B 215 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of large corporation, about 16 years old; unusual opportunity to learn desirable business and for advancement. Address Claim Agent, P. O. Box 2, Station U, New York.

BOY, 14-16, wanted in a large fire insurance office; must be bright and willing and neat appearance; answer, stating age, salary, and experience if any. A 371 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (2,) in shipping department of Japanese silk importing house; salary $8 week; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Apply, with references, Z. Horikoshi & Co., 115 East 23d.

BOY wanted for stock quotation (chalk) board in stock broker's office. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. S 223 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, quick, about 14, wanted for messenger and filing work. Apply in person, Walker & Serrell, 17 Madison Av., Wednesday, 9 A. M.

BOY wanted by large marine insurance brokerage house; state age, salary expected, and education; experience unnecessary. R 330 Times Downtown.

BOY.—STRONG BOY WANTED FOR OFFICE OF TRUCKING CONCERN; $8 TO $10 PER WEEK. APPLY W. J. McDONALD CO., 146 WATER ST.

BOY in office of large manufacturing company; fine opportunity to learn business; salary, $8 to start. E. T., Post Office Box 97, Madison Square.

BOY, 16 years old, neat and quick; good opportunity; must have excellent references. Write M. E., Box 87, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

BOYS FOR OFFICE WORK; ALSO MESSENGERS; BRING REFERENCES. BOYDS, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

BOYS.—$8 A WEEK TO START. APPLY TO THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 44 BROAD ST.

BOY as helper in wholesale butter and egg house; good salary. Apply Nollman & Co., 141 Reade St.

BOY to run errands in office only; no experience required; chance for advancement. B 48 Times.

BOY wanted; boy in export house; state experience and salary wanted. L 400 Times Downtown.

BOY run errands and make himself useful around office; state age and salary expected. A 392 Times Downtown.

BOY in office wholesale woolen house; state age, reference, and salary expected. A 394 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in advertising agency. Call J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av.

BOYS

for office work; splendid opportunity for advancement. 2 Albany St., Mr. Boice.

BOY, hosiery stockroom; good chance for advancement. Room 509, 303 5th Av.

BOY, (16,) help around house, also go errands. A 349 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright boy for investment banking house. B 207 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large downtown law office; good salary. S 317 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright. Call Room 1941, 30 Church St.

BRICKLAYERS.—Union men. Apply 66 West 45th St. Henon.

BUYER, with thorough knowledge of paints, is wanted by a large export house; must be american citizen, experienced, draft exempt, and active to push the business, salary depending on experience; state full details. A 866 Times Downtown.

CABINET MAKERS.

High wages.

GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS;

ON GOVERNMENT WORK;

MUST BE CITIZENS.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,

Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CASHIER.—Box office assistant; not in draft age; experienced, polite; references; high-class theatre. B 11 Times.

CHECKERS

wanted by a large wholesale hosiery and underwear house; good chance for advancement. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, B 222 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST for inorganic analytic and control work near West Point, N. Y.; prospects good. Apply United Oil & Chemical Corporation, 44 Lewis Av., Jersey City.

CIGAR CLERK and Cashier.—Experienced; large restaurant. Call Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach, Brooklyn.

CLERKS WANTED

BY LARGE

DOWNTOWN BANK.

BANK EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL, BUT MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES AND RAPID BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS. DRAFT EXEMPT MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 35 ARE DESIRED.

BOX L 253 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—SEVERAL HAVING CLERICAL EXPERIENCE WANTED IN THE OFFICE OF PROMINENT NEW YORK FACTORY; MUST WRITE A GOOD HAND; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY OFFERED FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE. B 60 TIMES.

CLERK.—Wanted, for export house a billing or claim clerk who has had railroad experience. Apply, stating experience and salary expected. B 217 Times Downtown.

CLERK AND TYPIST for general office work; fair penman; state experience, qualifications, and salary expected. B 202 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Young men, draft exempt, familiar with Jersey City streets preferred; must have good personality; permanent position. Address R 208 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT AND OFFICE MAN TO ASSIST IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; EXPERIENCED IN AND KNOWLEDGE OF ADVERTISING AND PRINTING PREFERRED; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND DETAILS; SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BY LETTER, S. STERNAU & CO., INC., JOHN AND GOLD STS., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COST ACCOUNTANT, with knowledge of general accounting, wanted by large corporation; application to merit consideration must state age, nationality, salary desired, education, and experience in detail, and liability to military service; replies will be treated confidentially. B 68 Times.

COOK-CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, Japanese couple; man must be good cook, wife chambermaid and waitress; no laundry work; to go to Long Beach for Summer; wages $100. Call West 67th St., Apt. 403. Tel. 7674 Columbus, Bandler.

COST CLERK, experienced, over draft age; write particulars and nationality. R 40 Times.

COST CLERK for furniture and bedding factory; state experience and salary expected. B 39 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced mechanical and structural, familiar with structural steel, reinforced concrete, timber construction, pipe lines, and general industrial plant work, for small manufacturing plant near Buffalo; good opportunity; salary $125 monthly and rent free; bachelor or single man preferred; references. Apply in writing to Draftsman, Room 1827, 30 East 42d St.

DRAFTSMAN

with knowledge of machine shop practice; permanent positions; state experience and salary. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN,

MACHINE DESIGNERS,

TOOL DESIGNERS.

WE NEED SEVERAL MEN WHO CAN DESIGN EITHER SMALL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS, OR TOOLS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SAME, IN QUANTITY. TO AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN WE OFFER PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT, SALARY BASIS AND GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. T. B. K., 82 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN

For work in Government plant at LAKEHURST, N. J. $35 per week, lodging, and Transportation Free. Apply Chief Engineer.

CHAS. R. HEDDEN CO., Tel. Lakehurst 21, Extension 14, Lakehurst, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.

Want experienced man on machine design work; must be American citizen, whose record will bear closest investigation; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 56, Uptown Station, Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN

wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, for large manufacturing company located at Bridgeport, Conn.; exceptional opportunity, good wages, steady employment for first-class men. For interview, apply Room 518, 132 Nassau St., New York.

DRAFTSMEN, structural, high-class detailers, wanted at once on ship work, New York City; must be familiar with fabricating shop practices; state nationality, experience, and salary expected. Carolina Shipbuilding Corp., 415 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class mechanical draftsmen of several years' experience, familiar with power plant piping, industrial plant layouts, and plate work; state age, salary, and experience in full; location, New York. B 214 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, structural; several first-class detailers wanted on mill buildings; location New York. State age, nationality, experience, salary expected, and status in draft. Address Box 213, Times, 2 Rector St.

DRAFTSMAN.

Mechanical designer, jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. K. N., 217 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, industrial and general engineering, concrete and steel design, and machinery lay out. B 62 Times.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,

WANTS YOUNG MEN;

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.

APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE.

EMBALMERS and undertakers' assistants. W. J. Dargeon, Inc., 107th St. and Amsterdam Av.

ENGINEER for office building, central Manhattan; low pressure plant; understand electrical wiring, lighting, and machinery; also ice machine; salary $30 weekly. T. S., 118 Times.

ENGINEER WANTED. MUST BE CITIZEN. E. W. BLISS CO. 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ENTRY CLERK.—Good writer; quick figurer; steady employment. A 851 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATORS on plumbing and heating; first class only; steady work; pay to be fixed according to man's ability, based on previous salary for such work. Quantity Survey Co., 21 West 45th St.

ESTIMATOR on general building construction wanted by firm of builders; live man, between 31 and 40 years of age, with practical experience preferred. Send full particulars to P 191 Times.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT for research laboratories, young man, either below draft age or exempt, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; knowledge of mechanical drawing would be useful, although not absolutely essential; state age, education, experience, and salary. B 51 Times.

EXPERT AUTO MECHANIC wanted, Ford specialist, to take entire charge of shop; good wages, steady employment; references required. Answer under P 383 Times Downtown.

FACTORY SUPT. OF OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTIONS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Not a ROLL-TOP-DESK MAN, but a SHIRT SLEEVE, PROGRESSIVE, and PRACTICAL FACTORY manufacturer and EXECUTIVE for established manufacturing industry making SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS; must understand all modern methods of manufacturing, handling labor, methods of wage payment; thoroughly practical and mechanical experience. State in confidence full details, age, experience, salary, when available. ADDRESS SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FACTORY COST AND PAYROLL CLERK wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; American, draft exempt; good opportunity for advancement, and permanent position; salary $16-$18 per week. Z 226 Times Annex.

FLOORMAN for retail store, with A1 references, capable of checking irregularities on part of sales force; light work for elderly man with some means. Write full particulars to "Permanent," K 141 Times.

FOREMAN.—To take charge of factory in Staten Island making infants' white dresses; good opportunity for right party. F. Silverman Son, 122 West 26th.

GLASSBLOWER, experienced man, for experimental work. Apply Mr. Farland, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Roselle Park, N. J.

GLOVE SALESMAN, experienced, to handle leather, fabric, silk gloves on straight commission only. Call at the Eskay Glove Co., Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York City.

JANITOR for laboratory, department of bacteriology, in College of Physicians and Surgeons, 437 West 59th.

LOCOMOTIVE MACHINIST WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ABOVE DRAFT AGE, WHOSE HABITS OF THOUGHT ARE NOT SO FIXED THAT HE WILL BE UNABLE TO ADAPT HIMSELF SO AS TO USE HIS KNOWLEDGE IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY. A PROFESSIONAL CAREER WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE PROSPECTS TO A MAN WHO HAS THE ABILITY AND THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE. S 856 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS, BENCH LATHE HANDS.

MUST KNOW HOW TO USE MICROMETER AND READ BLUE PRINTS.

MUST BE CITIZENS. E. W. BLISS CO. 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS.

MACHINE SHOP MEN.

Experienced men and wood workers who have had several years' experience in modern shop, to act as order men.

MUST BE CITIZENS. APPLY STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

MACHINISTS,

POTTER & JOHNSON OPERATORS.

MUST BE CITIZENS.

E. W. BLISS CO. 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS on 36-inch lathes; must be able to read blue prints and use micrometer.

CITIZENS ONLY. E. W. BLISS CO. 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS

AND

DIEMAKERS.

First-class experienced machinist in up-to-date manufacturing plant; good wages, steady work.

AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS, Thomson Av. and Orton St., Long Island City.

One carfare by subway or elevated train.

MACHINE HANDS wanted for general machine shop work; must be good bench hands. Warner Sugar Refinery, Edgewater, N. J.

MACHINE OPERATORS FOR AUTOMATIC LABELING MACHINES. APPLY SHIPPING DEPARTMENT THOMAS J. LIPTON, 149 FRANKLIN ST.

MAN, EXPERIENCED, WANTED TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT IN A LARGE CORSET FACTORY. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, C. Y., 810 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

MAN over 40 for special work in delivery department of publishing house; one capable of verifying orders; $15 per week to start; advancement assured. Write Publisher, 200 East 23d St.

MAN wanted, white, who is capable of taking entire charge of a bachelor's apartment; one who has been in service as valet and butler and who can cook; must have city reference. X 861 Times Annex.

MAN.—Wanted, by export house outside man to follow up shipments. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, B 216 Times Downtown.

MAN, orderly, experienced, Jewish, for institution; board and lodging; good salary; references required. Apply 52 St. Mark's Place.

MAN thoroughly experienced in celluloid advertising specialty; business to organize and run department; good position to right man. Exeloid Co., 31 Union Square.

MAN.—Young or elderly for information and record clerk in large real estate office; extraordinary opportunity for promotion in salary and position. D. E., 143 Times.

MANAGER FOR AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY DEPARTMENT

LARGE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY HOUSE IN SOUTHERN CITY HAVING HALF MILLION POPULATION; STATE IN DETAIL REFERENCES, SALARY WANTED, EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS BOX 102, HOTEL IMPERIAL, NEW YORK.

MAP CLERK wanted; good opportunity for a young man with proper ability; experience, age, and salary asked should be stated. Address A 369 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL GAS OR GASOLINE MOTOR DAY MEN, FAMILIAR WITH THE WHITE TRUCKS; ALSO A MAN FOR NIGHT WORK ON TIRE REPAIRS.

APPLY GARAGE, 523 WEST 24TH ST.

MECHANIC'S HELPERS wanted, experienced on Ford cars preferred; good wages, steady employment. Apply 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, capable of operating slide rule. Call 511 East 18th Street.

MEN

to work as

CONDUCTORS,

MOTORMEN,

GUARDS,

AGES 21 TO 55.

APPLY DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, 8 A. M. to 12 NOON.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO., 40 STATE ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN.—Large Gulf Coast shipyard, formerly building wood ships, are changing to a steel shipyard and requires the following experienced help:

Superintendent Hull Department;
Superintendent Engine Department;
Hull Draftsmen;
Engine Draftsmen;
General foremen for structural shop, machine shop, and pipe shop.

The positions listed above require men who have had long, varied experience in steel shipyard and who are thoroughly capable of handling men. Z 228 Times Annex.

MEN wanted for guard duty; men with military or similar experience preferred, between the ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from employers; salary $75 per month to start; furnished quarters, fuel and light free; men may transfer into production after three months' satisfactory service on the guard. Write for application blank to H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MEN WANTED, STEADY EMPLOYMENT, TO WORK IN EXPRESS DEPOT AND ON WAGONS. APPLY 9 TO 11 A. M., WELLS FARGO & CO. EXP., 100 WARREN ST., N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, country newspaper or trade paper office experience, to be generally useful; give details. S 332 Times Downtown.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS able to read blueprint and work to micrometer measurements; steady employment. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MILLWRIGHTS,

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, RIGGERS AND RIVETING GANGS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK; APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

BABCOX & WILCOX CO., 3RD STREET & HOBART AV., BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

MILLWRIGHTS.

MUST FURNISH OWN TOOLS. MUST BE CITIZENS. E. W. BLISS CO. 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.

Must know how to use micrometer and read blue prints. MUST BE CITIZENS.

E. W. BLISS CO. 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

MILLWRIGHTS; MUST HAVE OWN TOOLS; CITIZENS ONLY. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted, auto truck experience preferred, for inside work; good salary, steady employment, and chance for advancement; elderly gentleman preferred; references required. Answer under P 381 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, intelligent, general work in office of large corporation; good chance for advancement. Apply 9 A. M., 764 Court St., Brooklyn, 3d floor.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; must be familiar with handling of correspondence, American draft exempt; salary $16-$18 per week. Z 225 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with some experience. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, B 204 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Boy about 18 in office of manufacturing plant; reside in Brooklyn; state salary and experience. R 332 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $8 a week to boys who have graduated from school; age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL & MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Address by letter only, Public Telephone Department, Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. C. NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

OFFICE BOY (15-16) for old-established publishing office; $7-$8; 9 to 5, Saturday half day; good chance for bright and willing boy. Address in own handwriting Room 1208, 2 West 45th St.

ORDER CLERK.—Experienced in electrical manufacturing line, by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; good opportunity for advancement; must be American, draft exempt; state experience and salary expected. Z 227 Times Annex.

ORDER PICKERS.

Strong, healthy young men, aged 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

OFFICE BOY.

School graduate, to help in office; good chance for advancement to the right boy. Republic Bag and Paper Co., 200 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT WHO IS ACCURATE AND QUICK. JOHN S. SILLS & SON, NORTH RIVER AND 37TH.

OFFICE BOY, bright, ambitious; good chance for advancement; references required. Call 880 2d Av., 10th floor.

OFFICE BOY.—Will pay $10 a week for good, bright boy; chance for advancement. Room 908, 10 East 43d St.

OFFICE BOY.

Good opportunity. Chas. D. Jaffee, 906 B'way.

PACKERS

wanted by a large wholesale hosiery and underwear house; good chance for advancement; apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected. B 221 Times Downtown.

PACKER AND MARKER.

Experienced; steady work; rapid advancement. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., 7-11 Laight St., near West Broadway and Canal.

PACKER and porter by large wholesale hardware and cutlery concern. Address Packer, P. O. Box 851, New York.

PIANO POLISHERS, experienced; apply by letter, stating age, nationality, experience, and wages expected. Box Z. O., 104 East 14th St.

PLANNING BOOTH MEN.

First-class machinists and wood workers to work in planning booth to give out jobs to the employees.

MUST BE CITIZENS. APPLY STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

PORTERS

wanted for a large wholesale house. Apply Emery & Beers Co., 4th floor, 1,107 Broadway, near 24th St.

PORTER wanted; middle-aged man wanted as porter, by cotton goods commission house; good position for the right man. R 847 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION CLERK.

One who understands blue prints and patterns, who can keep records and requisition material from blue prints; good position for an experienced man; state age, nationality, experience and salary expected. E. C. W., 24 Times.

REPAIR and service man on electric sweepers; one who understands small motors preferred; inside and outside work; permanent position. F 165 Times.

REPAIR MAN wanted on motor cycle. Apply 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

REPRESENTATIVES.—A syndicate controlling several of the largest women's sweater mills in United States are open for representatives covering the principal cities of the South, New England States, and the entire East as far as Chicago. Z 222 Times Annex.

REPORTER.—Mercantile agency wants reporter; experience, good habits, clear record essential; none others

Take or send want advertisements for publication in The New York Times to an office of The Times to eliminate possibility of errors by telephone.

Times Building, Times Square
Times Annex, West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 2 Rector St.
Harlem, 2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th St.
Brooklyn, 397 Fulton St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.

BOOKKEEPERS.—We are placing large numbers of bookkeepers every day in good paying, permanent positions, but are away behind in supplying the wants of our clients. Can use immediately 100 experienced general ledger men at $25; some very promising openings at $25 to $30, where some knowledge of manufacturing cost is needed.

PAYROLL AUDITORS (10.)—Casualty insurance concern will break in men on this work at $100 per month. They can earn $2,000 a year when trained.

MARINE INSURANCE CLERK, $20-$25. FIRE INSURANCE CLERKS, (2) $23; HILL CLERK (Typist,) $25; FOREIGN INVOICE CLERK, hand work, no foreign tongues, $25; EXPORT INVOICE CLERK, knowledge of Portuguese, $25-$30.

A long list of other clerical positions will be filled with men already registered with us. Get on our files and be in line for a really good opening in your particular line of work. We have requests from every branch of business enterprise for every kind of clerical experience, at salaries $10-$12 for juniors and $18 to $25 per week for experienced men. Here are unusual opportunities to select a position to your liking.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Immediate requests for (75) stenographers, with and without experience, from leading business concerns, at salaries ranging from $12 per week to $1,800 yearly.

Hours 9 to 1.

PAYROLL CLERKS AND TIMEKEEPERS, $126 to $135; Bookkeeper, thorough knowledge accounting, $35; Ledger Clerks, $25 to $28; Stenographers, $30; Junior Accountants, permanent positions, $30 to $35. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

POSITIONS OPEN.—Stenographer-sec'y, G. S. President, $125-$150; clean-cut Amer., 25-28, (undraftable); young man, export, orders, correspondence, $18; another, hdw., tools, some Spanish, $16-$18. Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1917, 5 passenger; perfect mechanically and in appearance; will sacrifice. William Moller, Hupmobile Agent, Grand Concourse and 176th St., Bronx.

AMERICAN 1918 model, brand new touring car, $300 below factory price; five-passenger; forty-five horsepower Rutenber American, six-cylinder engine; 122-inch wheelbase; fully equipped; Goodyear tires; bought for export; price $1,425, including war tax and freight. A BIG BARGAIN FOR QUICK ACTION; ready for delivery. Goldberg, 693 Broadway. Phone Spring 978.

BUICK for sale, late 1917, model 35, 5-passenger touring, newly painted and completely overhauled; price $600; owner moving from city and wishes to sell quickly. Phone Decatur 1479.

BUICK "6" CABRIOLET, 1917. Like new; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 little six roadster, perfect condition, new cord tires; bargain; demonstration. 305 West 46th St. Bryant 9500.

BUICK 1916 "D-55," seven-passenger; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 8727.

BUICK, late 1916 six-cylinder, seven-passenger; overhauled and repainted. Bargain. Newtman, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

BUICK 1917 little six, limousine; terms may be arranged. 306-7 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1483.

BUICK, Little Six roadster. Mr. Best, Columbus 7600.

BUICK.—Little Six runabout; beautiful car must sell at once. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters & Landaulets, 1,700 Broadway, 8d floor.

BUICK Little Six, 1917 Touring. 306 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1483.

BUICK 1917 "Little Four," Touring. 306 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1483.

CADILLACS.

1918 Model 57 convertible Victoria, practically new car, substantial reduction.
1917 Model 55 Limousine, overhauled, repainted; all metal parts renickelled like new.
1917 Model 55, 7-pass. Touring, now going through our shop. Select color and have painted to order.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC FOUR-PASSENGER COUPE, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Very exceptional car; shoe equipment excellent; paint without a scratch; motor absolutely perfect; every possible equipment; can be inspected day, evening, or Sunday till 8 P. M.; demonstration any time; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Bklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, in serviceable condition; one extra tire.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., Brooklyn Branch, 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, Near Bedford Ave. Phone Flatbush 8384.

CADILLAC VICTORIA, THREE-PASSENGER, LIKE NEW.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

CADILLAC runabout; Westinghouse shock absorbers; new tires; can be seen at Underhill Garage, 105 Underhill Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 9999.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7 passenger limousine; fine condition; $800. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 226 West 56th St., 4th floor.

CADILLAC late 1916 8-cylinder 7-passenger; elegant condition. Seen any time. 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 brougham, Hudson 1917 touring, 7-passenger; Stutz 1915 Bearcat. Opera Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC 1918 four-door sedan; gone less than 8,000 miles; in exceptionally fine condition.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, mechanically perfect; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring; terms arranged. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 1483.

CADILLAC 1916 VICTORIA, 3 passenger, like new. Columbus 5078.
CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN FOR SALE. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1483.

CHALMERS.—Must sell beautiful, newly painted touring car; just overhauled. 1,980 Broadway.

CHANDLER
Guaranteed and Rebuilt
USED CARS.
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 2-passenger Spec. Runabout, Wire Wheels.
Model 17B 7-passenger Touring.
Model 16 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 8727.

COLE "8" SEDAN, 1918, almost new; wire wheels; leaving city, must sell; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE 4, 1917, 7-passenger, guaranteed perfect; army Captain owner. Sebastiani, 828 West 162d. Audubon 5201. No dealers.

DETROIT electric, late model, guaranteed, new batteries, new paint, new cord tires, thoroughly overhauled; an opportunity. Phone Mr. Howison, Columbus 3725.

FIAT high-class touring car, late 1916, with Victoria top; all new rubber; two extra new tires; many extras; newly painted; 50 H. P.; like new; act quick; bargain; no reasonable offer refused; must sell immediately, as owner leaving town. Van Dyke, 1,729 Broadway.

FORD.—Two 1918 Ford commercial cars for sale, one 30-inch and one 15-inch extension; both in perfect running order. One 1917 Ford touring car, also in perfect order. SEIDEN & MENDOZA CO., 117 West 61st St.

FORD Sedan, 1917, run 1,700 miles; electric starter, demountable rims, non-skid tire; price $725; no offers; also one at $650. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FORD, late 1917, sedan, Westinghouse starter, Houck wire wheels, Schebler carbureter, other extra equipment; perfect condition in every way; $700. Nichols Sales Co., 289 Amsterdam Av., Broadway and 72d St. Columbus 4536.

FRANKLIN Town Car, Series "9," with wire wheels, and like new; run only 2,800 miles. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN Series "8" runabout, newly painted; will sell for $1,250. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN Series "8" touring car, newly painted; in good condition; $1,300. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN small 5-pass. 1913 touring, with electric starter, &c.; $900. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN 1917, five-passenger touring, Series 9; exceptionally reasonable. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

HAYNES, touring, 1917 model, victoria top; first-class condition; telephone Orchard 2506.

HENDERSON SEDAN, $700; wire wheels, electric starter and lights; classiest looking car in town; can be seen and demonstrated any time. B. F. STEPHENS, 89 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Aves., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1917 super-six seven-passenger; like new; run less than 5,000 miles. 306 West 59th St., Columbus 1483.

HUDSON 1917 4-passenger speedster; good condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON super 6 roadster; beautiful condition; reasonable. D. B. McElwee, 808 Morristown.

HUDSON super-six 1917 5-passenger phaeton, beautiful car; any demonstration. Seen 1,258 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 567.

HUDSON "Light Six," 7 passenger touring; bargain. Telephone Owner, 350 Ridgewood, N. J.

HUPMOBILE, 1918, model R, 5-passenger, demonstrated; cannot be told from new car; fully guaranteed; many extras.
HUPMOBILE, 1916, 5-passenger, with Winter top; looks like new; mechanically perfect; A1 tires; big bargain.
HUPMOBILE, 1916, 5-passenger; A1 tires and just painted; excellent mechanical condition.
HUPMOBILE, 1918, roadster, newly painted, mechanically A1.

The above cars can be seen and demonstrated at any time.
WILLIAM MOLLER,
HUPMOBILE AGENT,
Grand Concourse and 176th St., Bronx.
Open Evenings.

HUPMOBILE sedan, roadsters, 5 and 7 passenger touring cars; overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 226 West 56th St., 4th floor.

HUPMOBILE 1917, Victoria top; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 8727.

HUPMOBILE, 1918 runabout; runs like new; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

ISOTTA-FRASCHINI chassis, 1915; 45-55 model. Phone Kenmore 4200, Apt. 16.

LANCIA, 1916 touring; perfect condition; fully equipped; a "classy" car. 1,980 Broadway.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEXINGTON 1918, 5 passenger, sport model; run 400 miles; sacrifice. A 65 Times.

LOZIER 1918, 4-passenger sport model; classiest car in town. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st.

MARMON 7-pass. car, 1916; run less than 10,000 miles; $1,800; good condition. F 855 Times Downtown.

MARMON 1917 touring; also limousine sedan roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; fine taxicab; cheap.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MAXWELL, 1917, landaulet town car; fine condition; $650. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 226 West 56th St., 4th floor.

MERCEDES 1912 shaft drive, with landaulet; also a 4-passenger open body; a great bargain; $500.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

MERCEDES.—Latest 50, shaft, Brewster limousine, absolutely perfect. East 43d St. Garage.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX-PASSENGER, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION.
PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

MERCER, 1917, 4-PASS. TOURING. Looks and runs like brand-new car; make cash offer. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER LATE 1917, FOUR-PASSENGER. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

MITCHELL sedan, 1918, 7-passenger; been run about 3,000 miles; owner going to China, willing to dispose for $1,400 to cash buyer. Phone A. Brown, Bowling Green 8650.

NATIONAL, 1917, special sedan body; first-class condition. Apply 24 East 38th St.

OLDSMOBILE. — SACRIFICE TOURING CAR, 1916, 4 CYLINDER; MAKE OFFER. QUEENSBORO GARAGE, 82 CRESCENT ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

OLDSMOBILE 1917, 7-passenger, in perfect order, run only 5,800 miles, cheap. Garage, 118 East 66th St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, at bargain price; touring; like new; swell car. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND, 1917, Model 90; 5 passenger; overhauled and repainted; $550. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 226 West 56th St., 4th floor.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 4-passenger sport type; mechanically guaranteed; original paint; wire wheels; extra wheels, tires. Circle 5602.

OWEN MAGNETIC, late 1917 7-passenger touring; mileage 4,800; extras. Circle 1283.

PACKARD, six-cylinder, 2-38, touring car; very good condition, fully equipped. Can be seen between 2 and 5 P. M. at 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., Brooklyn Branch, 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, Near Bedford Ave. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD 1917 4-passenger chummy roadster; price reasonable. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 Twin-Six touring, seating seven; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1917, touring, seven-passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PAIGE.—Famous Fairfield model tourings, 1917; recently overhauled and painted; A1 condition; any demonstration. For appointment, Broad 5629.

RENAULT touring, 7-passenger, for sale or rent; attractive; 45 horse power; absolutely perfect running order; owner chauffeur of 10 years' experience, will drive. Marquise, Grand Garage, 201 West 64th. Phone Columbus 7606.

RENAULT.—Beautiful seven-passenger touring car; perfect condition; latest model; completely equipped; $2,300. 213 West 96th St.

REO convertible sedan, 1916, A-1 condition; splendid car for both Summer and Winter; price right; will demonstrate. Mr. Howison, 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 3725.

REO Six 1916 roadster; first-class condition. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at 205 West End Av.

REO 1918 five-passenger touring, new; fully equipped. Lexington, 4th floor, 1,700 Broadway. Phone Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH three-passenger chummy, late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 8727.

S. G. V. touring car, late model; excellent condition; electric starter and lights; owner leaving city Thursday. Address, quick, F 184 Times.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
These overhauled and guaranteed "Quality" cars at prices demanded for cheaper makes; very economical and desirable; now ready; 1917 Touring with new Victoria top; 1917 6-cyl. Cloverleaf, 4-pass.; 1916 "Light 4" Touring, 1916 8-cyl. limousine. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT four-cylinder landaulet, 1917; purchased year ago and in perfect condition; only run six months; no brokers or dealers; principals only. P. H., 245 Times Downtown.

STODDARD-DAYTON 1912 Touring Car, in fine shape; $175.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

STUTZ, 1917 model, 4 passenger; wire wheels, special sport; fully equipped; A1 condition; any demonstration; will sacrifice; no dealers. Phone Broad 2799 for appointment.

STUTZ 1917 speedster; wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 8727.

STUTZ 16-valve speedster. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 8727.

STUTZ Runabout; runs and looks like new; a speed marvel. 1,930 Broadway.

TAXICABS.—8 White landaulets, thoroughly overhauled; guaranteed; time payments. Seen at 335 West 49th St. Wheeler. Phone 4508 Bryant.

VELIE touring, am offering this car at very reasonable price for quick sale. Miss Higgins, Hotel Bretton Hall.

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WHITE 1916 ROADSTER.
WHITE 1917 TOWN LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4887.

WINTON Model 35, light six touring car, overhauled, repainted, fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BURRELLE USED CAR SALON. LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

ROLLS ROYCE 4-pass. Astor Show car.
STUTZ 1918 speedster.
STUTZ 1917 6-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 4-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 "6-valve" speedster.
STUTZ 1917 roadster.
MARMON 1917 4-pass. chummy roadster.
MERCER 1917 4-passenger touring.
MERCER 1917 speedster.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 4-passenger sport.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger chummy.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 sedan "38."
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "48" landaulet.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "58" French brougham.
HUDSON 1917 4-passenger sport.
WINTON 1917 7-passenger touring.
S. G. V. 1916 town car.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
ROLLS ROYCE 1913 landaulet; new body
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1915 sporting 4-pass.
DE DION suburban sedan.
FIAT 1915 "20-30" town car.

1,680 Broadway. Bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
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1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
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1918 CHANDLER sedan.
1917 CADILLAC brougham sedan.
1917 BUICK Little "6" sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1916 White touring 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town cars, little "8"; almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1917 BRISCOE chummy roadster.
1917 DODGE touring.
1916 MERCER roadster; like new.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1916 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
1916 CADILLAC touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
287 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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1918 COLE "8" Tour-Coupe; new.
1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1918 COLE "8" Suburban Sedan.
1917 COLE "8" Tour-Coupe.
1917 COLE "8" Touring, wire wheels.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4-passenger.
1917 BUICK "6" Cabriolet.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 CHALMERS, 7-passenger, almost new.
1916 HUDSON "6-40" 7-passenger.
1916 WHITE "30" Town Car.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.
1914 PEERLESS "48" Touring, $650.
ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, late model.
LANCIA "80" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
S. G. V. Speedster, electric equipment, $650.
STEARNS Racer; Special Job.
MERCER Speedster; yellow, black.

ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
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Used Car Dept.,
1,778 BROADWAY, 47TH ST.
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Prices for Cars next Season
WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE HIGHER.
Why not purchase the new one
Now, and sell us the old
One, while the Used Car
Market is Good?
WE PAY THE BEST CASH PRICES.
Cars of all Styles and Prices
On our floors. Many fine Bargains.
Many of our
MOTOR WISE CUSTOMERS
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EXTRA SET OF TIRES NOW,
as Manufacturing Restrictions are
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JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
TIRE DEPARTMENT OPEN EVENINGS,
Bronx and Westchester Customers served at
Our Bronx Store, (Branch,)
2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th St.

1917 PACKARD 7-passenger.
PACKARD Sedan.
1917 MARMON Chummy Roadster.
1916 CADILLAC Limousine, Westinghouse.
1916 STUTZ Touring Roadster.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 West 60th.

BARGAINS.—We have a stock of 15 cars which we are selling for the account of our owners.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

Motor Trucks.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

5-TON DUMP and 3½-ton box body, 5 and 7 months old, A1 shape, can be bought reasonably through contract. Address 41 Camden St., Newark, N. J.

SANDOW, 1917, 1½ tons, closed delivery body, perfect condition guaranteed. H. E. Stout Co., 317 Washington St., Newark.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM, 20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

SEDAN seven-passenger Cadillac, White, or Pierce-Arrow; run about 8,000 miles; no dealers. H. Vandeminden, 535 East 79th St., city. Lenox 7560.

Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. C. S. Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

STUTZ or Mercer 1917 touring car wanted; good price for good car; no dealers. Answer R 19 Times.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

PACKARD wanted, 1918, 3-25, 7-passenger. L. Fischer, 146 East 58th. 9081 Plaza.

FORD TOURING WANTED. Best $200 can buy. B 59 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
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PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 18d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

For hire, latest model touring and limousine cars, by month or season; price reasonable. Atlantic Coast Garage, Allenhurst, N. J.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO CREDITORS OF D. & C. COMPANY, INC.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of U. S. District Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against D. & C. Company, Inc., to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 105 Hudson Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before July 1st next.
Dated, New York, the 14th day of May, 1918.
CHARLES J. CAMPBELL,
Temporary Receiver.
PHILIP CARPENTER, Esq., Attorney for Temporary Receiver, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.

THE BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO.,
Used Car Dept.,
1,778 BROADWAY, 47TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

"JANDORF."
Prices for Cars next Season
WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE HIGHER.
Why not purchase the new one
Now, and sell us the old
One, while the Used Car
Market is Good?
WE PAY THE BEST CASH PRICES.
Cars of all Styles and Prices
On our floors. Many fine Bargains.
Many of our
MOTOR WISE CUSTOMERS
are buying an
EXTRA SET OF TIRES NOW,
as Manufacturing Restrictions are
fast cleaning out Good Sizes from Stock.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
TIRE DEPARTMENT OPEN EVENINGS,
Bronx and Westchester Customers served at
Our Bronx Store, (Branch,)
2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th St.

1917 PACKARD 7-passenger.
PACKARD Sedan.
1917 MARMON Chummy Roadster.
1916 CADILLAC Limousine, Westinghouse.
1916 STUTZ Touring Roadster.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 West 60th.

BARGAINS.—We have a stock of 15 cars which we are selling for the account of our owners.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

Motor Trucks.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

5-TON DUMP and 3½-ton box body, 5 and 7 months old, A1 shape, can be bought reasonably through contract. Address 41 Camden St., Newark, N. J.

SANDOW, 1917, 1½ tons, closed delivery body, perfect condition guaranteed. H. E. Stout Co., 317 Washington St., Newark.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM, 20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

SEDAN seven-passenger Cadillac, White, or Pierce-Arrow; run about 8,000 miles; no dealers. H. Vandeminden, 535 East 79th St., city. Lenox 7560.

Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. C. S. Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

STUTZ or Mercer 1917 touring car wanted; good price for good car; no dealers. Answer R 19 Times.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

PACKARD wanted, 1918, 3-25, 7-passenger. L. Fischer, 146 East 58th. 9081 Plaza.

FORD TOURING WANTED. Best $200 can buy. B 59 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 18d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

For hire, latest model touring and limousine cars, by month or season; price reasonable. Atlantic Coast Garage, Allenhurst, N. J.

PACKARD TWIN SIXES; BEAUTIFUL LANDAULETS AND TOURING; HOUR, MONTH. WILMARTH, 8030 COLUMBUS.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, for hire, hour, day, week or month. Kierstead. Phone Circle 2238.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine for hire, hour, day, week or month. Kierstead. Phone Circle 2238.

Automobile Supplies.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS.
159 WEST 24TH ST.
PHONE FARRAGUT 8490.
CHADICK, DELAMATER CORPORATION.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.

20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y.
Write today for Catalogue I.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.

Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.

Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.
Liberal reward and no questions asked for the return of a mole cape, trimmed with ermine, left in Car 43, Seat 19, N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad from Boston which arrived in New York Sunday the 9th at 3:30 P. M. Communicate with Frank McDermott, Room 1606, 79 5th Av. Tel. Stuyvesant 4444.

LOST—Friday, near Grand Central, envelope of F. Rausch, containing two diamond rings and a lavaliere; reward. Return to 25 Church St., Room 404.

LOST—Purse, Sunday night, containing pass and identification card of William McK. Gleeson; please return to U. S. N. Station, Pelham Bay Park Barracks, 4-B. Reward.

LOST—Silver fox fur scarf, at Ritz-Carlton dining room or ladies' dressing room. Will give $100 reward if returned to Cashier at Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST—Sunday, in Van Cortlandt, diamond and emerald cluster ring; $150 reward; no questions asked. Return to Leboit & Co., 584 5th Av.

LOST—Watch fob and monogram locket, initials F. P. S., subway between 96th-Canal. Return F. P. Spratt, 395 Broadway, Room 1201. Reward.

LOST—Lady's open-face gold watch, with coin pendant surrounded by gold rim, on ribbon fob; liberal reward. Le Roy, 130 East 24th St.

LOST—June 10, a diamond and onyx bar pin; locallties visited Sherry's Hotel, Theatre Palais Royal; liberal reward. Cashier Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Lady's cluster diamond ring, vicinity 5th Av. and 39th St., Monday afternoon; suitable reward to finder. Call Mr. Flash, 31 Liberty St., New York City.

LOST—On 5th Av. bus Tuesday, leather case containing money, valuable letters, &c.; liberal reward. Johnson, phone Stuyvesant 2220.

LOST—June 1, between 73d St. and John St., seven-karat emerald from pin; reward. Mr. Byrne, 52 B'way, Room 812. Telephone Broad 7595.

LOST—Diamond pin, between 94th and 98th on Broadway, valued for association; reward, returned apartment 621, Hotel Monterey.

LOST—Sunday night, skunk fur stole, between 102d and Fort Lee Ferry; liberal reward for return. B 58 Times.

LOST—Monday on west side, near 80's, lady's gold watch, marked E. M. Telephone Schuyler 8119; reward.

LOST—Gold medal pin, engraved Local School Board, Jennie Lippman, in Brooklyn Park, Friday evening. 859 Kelly St., Bronx.

LOST—June 10, on South Ferry car, gold watch, fob, medal; suitable reward, no questions. Room 722, 115 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday, front of 180 Claremont Av., autografex camera; liberal reward if returned to Hall, 180 Claremont Av.

LOST—Friday, lady's gold pin, white enamel flower and bud, two pearls; reward. Phone Audubon 6709.

LOST—Money, by poor widow, day worker. Columbus Av., 86th-82d, Saturday morning. Please return. 49 W. 86th St.

LOST—In or near Grand Central Station, gold filigree pin. F 159 Times.

LOST—Steel beaded bag on 3d Av. "L," Saturday; liberal reward. Phone Circle 5770.

LOST—Jap signet ring, initials E. N., McAlpin roof, Saturday night. B 50 Times.

LO

Street & Finney to

—a Manufacturer of

Silks

EVERY silk manufacturer wants to know how he can induce the cutting-up trade to use his silks.

There is only one way to do this. And, so far as we know, few, if any, silk manufacturers understand this way.

They have tried everything except the right thing. And all the time the one simple, certain way has stood open in front of them.

To a silk manufacturer who has Vision—a manufacturer who can see beyond today's abnormal business conditions—we offer a system of merchandising which, while securing the result he desires with the trade, will at the same time be making his name the national synonym for Silk.

To a Manufacturer of

Paints or Varnishes

YOU can entrench yourself so solidly today that after-the-war conditions, instead of depleting your business, will leave you in undisputed leadership.

You can start on this path to leadership now.

You will accomplish your results by Advertising; a system of using advertising as others in your line are not using it. A system by which you can determine in advance the minimum returns from your advertising appropriation.

This system is the invention and property of Street & Finney. If you are a real believer in Advertising—through experience or the gift of Vision—we will put this system into operation for you.

To a Manufacturer of

Tires or Automobile Accessories

PERHAPS the product you now make is one that every automobile owner should have, but you have found that the most difficult part of your marketing is to obtain a sufficiently wide distribution to back up your advertising.

We have a system whereby you can obtain wide distribution at the very time your advertising is running. This is Street & Finney Pay-as-you-enter Advertising.

However, we offer this co-operation only to a manufacturer with Vision, who believes as we do that Advertising is the most potent force in his business.

To a Manufacturer who will have

Idle Capacity After the War

WHEN peace comes and American business adjusts itself, there will be manufacturers who will find that they have plant and manufacturing facilities, but no product.

A certain manufacturer who reads this advertisement will not be found in that predicament.

To this man Street & Finney offers experience in helping manufacturers select, perfect and market branded specialties which will sell by advertising.

To a manufacturer who has Vision beyond the present, who realizes that Advertising is the power plant of his business, our methods can be of great value.

If You are the Manufacturer—

ONE manufacturer says, "I have all the business I want." Another complains, "I cannot handle the business I now have." Neither of these has that Vision which penetrates beyond the present extreme conditions; Vision which sees that *now* is the time to prepare against the day when *all* manufacturers will need business. If you are the manufacturer who uses today as a foundation on which to build for the future, the Street & Finney organization can help you lay the base for a business structure that shall tower above the nameless, friendless or forgotten manufacturers of the future.

Street & Finney Inc. *Established* 1902 **Pay-as-you-enter Advertising** 171 Madison Ave., New York